COLLECTIONS

HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL

RELATING TO

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.

VOL. XVIII.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE CLUB BY

WHITING & CO., 30 & 32, SARDINIA STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

1885.

LIBRARY
MAR 2 2 1976
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DA
740
M7C6
v.18

"*A Ruddy Lion Ramping in Gold.*"

The Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, appended to a Charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), is adopted as the Seal of the Powys-land Club. This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having been splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head, which the engraver has supplied. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably "*Sigillum Edwardi de Cherleton, Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word Sigillum, and "wi" in the word Powisie, now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the *red lion* of Powys—a *lion rampant*—and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on its hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period), are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 293.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

CONTENTS OF VOL. XVIII.

For the Original Proposal for Formation of Club, Rules, and Amended Rules, see vol. xvii, pp. viii to xiv.

List of Members - - - - - vi

Report of Eighteenth Annual Meeting and General Report, and Report of School of Art Committee, and an Account of the Distribution of the Prizes and Certificates - xii

Classified List of Articles presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library since November 1884 - - xxiii

Alphabetical List of Donors to the Powys-land Museum and Library from November 1884 to November 1885 - xxxvi

Report of Museum Committee - - - xxxvi

List of Literary Societies with which the Powys-land Club exchanges Publications - - - - xxxvii

Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club - - xxxviii

Population in Montgomeryshire. By Edward Woodall, Oswestry - - - - - 1

The President's Inaugural Address on the Opening of the North Wales University College. By Edward James, Earl of Powis, D.C.L. - - - - 15

Traces of Roman Roads. By the late T. G. Jones (Cyffin) - 23

From Cefn Rhowniarth to Stryd y Ceunant 23

From Dol y felin Blwm to Llangynog - 38

Montgomeryshire Worthies. By Richard Williams (*concluded from Vol. XVII, p.* 264) - - - 45

Index to Montgomeryshire Worthies - 55

History of the Parish of Llanerfyl. By Rev. G. Edward, M.A. (*continued from Vol. XVI, p.* 282)- - - 59

Section 5. Nonconformity - - 59

„ 6. Biography - - - 62

„ 7. Folk-lore - - - 66

Royalist Composition Papers. By E. Rowley-Morris - 71

Inedited Welsh Poetry, by Powys-land and other Welsh Poets. II. (R. W.) - - - - 93

Record of Rainfall in Montgomeryshire. By W. Buckley Pugh, of Dolfor - - - - 97

Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. By Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A. (*continued from Vol. IX, p.* 128) - - - 101

1652. Richard Pryce - - - 101

Herbertiana (*Caryll Correspondence*) - - 119

Lady Lucy Herbert - - - 120

Lady Mary Herbert - - - 120

A Parochial History of Llanfair Caereinion. By Edward Pentyrch Gittins (*continued from Vol. XVII, p.* 330) - 131

Extracts from Diary and Letters of Philip Henry, M.A. - 133

Folk-Lore, Superstitions, or What-not. By Rev. Elias Owen, M.A. (*continued from Vol. XVII, p.* 174) - - 135

Local Geological Notes. By J. Bickerton Morgan - 149

I. Northern Montgomeryshire - - 149

Half-Timbered Houses in Montgomeryshire. By T. E. Pryce (*continued from Vol. XVII, p.* 368) - - 155

V. Lymore - . - - 155

The Parochial History of Llanfair Caereinion (*continued from p.* 133). Additions by T. W. Hancock. A Cause Célèbre. (The Rectorial Tithes) - - 169

French Prisoners of War in Montgomeryshire. By R. Williams - - - - - 225

The House of Gregynog. By Rev. Geo. Sandford, M.A., Vicar of Ecclesall, Sheffield - - - - 229

The Blayneys and the Hanbury Traceys, Lords Sudeley.

Royalist Composition Papers. By E. Rowley-Morris (*continued from p.* 92) - - - - 245

A Relic of "The Cycle", found at Maesmawr, Montgomeryshire - - - - - 299

Extracts from Diary of Richard Griffithes-Parry of Welshpool, of Entries relating to Local Events - - 303

Heraldic Jurisdiction in Wales. M. C. J. - - 315

Rainfall, Temperature, and Sunshine in Montgomeryshire during ten years ending 1884. By Philip Wright, Mellington Hall - - - - 323

Edward Grey, the last Feudal Baron of Powys - - 335
Introduction by David Jones. With Notes by H. W. King, Hon. Sec. of Essex Archæological Society 335
His Will and "Inventorie of his Household Stufe, Plate, and Cattalles" - - 344
Proceedings for setting aside the Will - 355

Elegy on Llewelyn Moel y Pantri, by Gutto'r Glynn. H. W. Ll. - - - - - 361

Miscellanea, CXII to CXV - - - - 377

Appendix (*separately paged, and to be continued*)—

Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families, selected from *The Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, by Lewys Dwnn, Deputy Herald-at-Arms. (Printed by the Powys-land Club for the use of its Members.) - - 33 to 80

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Shield of Arms Richard Pryce - - on p. 101

Autotype of Pedigree of the Pryce family of Gunley, dated 1609, in the Autograph of Lewys Dwnn. *To be mounted between* - - - - *pp.* 104 *and* 105

Polyzoa found in Northern Montgomeryshire - *to face* 153

Wood Engraving, Lymore Interior - *to be mounted between* 156 *and* 157

„ „ Exterior - „ „ 160 *and* 161

A pair of Andirons, found at Colchester in Essex - *to face* 345

Authors alone are responsible for facts and opinions.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

POWYS-LAND CLUB.

September 30, 1885.

---

*Those marked * have contributed papers to the "Montgomeryshire Collections".*

Those marked † are Donors of Objects to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

Those marked ‡ have exhibited articles of interest at the Annual Meeting.

†Adnitt, W. H., Esq., Lystonville, Shrewsbury

Babington, Charles C., Esq., F.S.A., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
*†Barrett, Thomas Brettell, Esq., Welshpool
*†Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Melksham, Wilts
Bates, J. Cadwallader, Esq., Heddon Banks, Wylam-on-Tyne
Beattie, Joseph, Esq., Overleigh, Wellington, Shropshire
‡Beck, Peter Arthur, Esq., Trelydan Hall, Welshpool (*Hon. Treasurer*)
†‡Bennett, Nicholas, Esq., Glanyrafon, Llanidloes
†Black, Adam William, Esq., 19, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh
Bolding, George Frederick, Esq., 204, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
*Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. Canon, M.A., The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., M.A., Rectory, Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
Brisco, Wastel, Esq., Southcott, Reading
‡Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., Plas Dinas, Dinas Mawddwy

*†Clark, George Thomas, Esq., Dowlais House, Dowlais
Cokayne, George E., Esq., M.A.Oxon., F.S.A., *Norroy King of Arms*, College of Arms, London
†Curling, Mrs., Brookland Hall, Welshpool

Davies, Edward, Esq., Llwynderw, Llandinam
Davies, Rev. John Evans, M.A., Llangelynin Rectory, Llwyngwril, Merioneth
Davies, John D., Esq., Llanidloes
†‡Davies, John Pryce, Esq., Bronfelin, Caersws
Dugdale, John, Esq., Llwyn, Llanfyllin
†Duke, William Griffiths, Esq., Terrace Buildings, Welshpool

Edwards, Rev. Griffith, M.A., Rectory, Llangadfan, Welshpool
*Edwards, Rev. Canon Wynne, Rectory, Llanrhaiadr-yn-Kinmerch, Denbighshire (*deceased*)

†Evans, Captain David Williams, Clifton, Nottingham, and Glascoed, Llansantffraid
‡Evans, Rev. Edward, M.A., Rectory, Llanfihangel-yn-Nghwnfa, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
†Evans, Edward, Esq., Bronwylfa, Wrexham
†‡Evans, Edward Bickerton, Esq., Whitbourne Hall, Worcester
†‡Evans, John, Esq., LL.D., Pres. S.A., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted
†Evans, Mrs. John Hilditch, Bryn Issa, Pershore, Worcestershire
†Evans, Joseph, Esq., Hurst House, Prescot (*two copies*)
Eyre, Rev. W., St. Beuno's College, St. Asaph

†‡Fardo, George, Esq., Postmaster, Wolverhampton
Ffoulkes, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Rectory, Whittington, Salop
Ffoulkes, Wynne-, His Honour Judge, Old Northgate House, Chester
*†‡Field, Rev. Augustus, M.A., Vicarage, Pool Quay, Welshpool
*†‡Fisher, William, Esq., Maesfron, Welshpool
Foljambe, C. S. J., Esq., M.P., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark

†‡Gillart, Richard, Esq., Llynlloed, Machynlleth

Harlech, The Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry (*Vice-President*)
†Harrison, George Devereux, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool
Harrison, Major Robert John, Caerhowel, Montgomery
*Hayman, Rev. Canon Samuel, M.A., Grange-Erin, Douglas, Cork
Herbert, Colonel Geo. Edward, Upper Helmsley Hall, Yorkshire, and Glanhafren, Newtown, Montgomeryshire
‡Heyward, Colonel John Heyward, Crosswood, Guilsfield
*†‡Hill, Rev. J. E., M.A., Vicarage, Welshpool
†Hilton, Edwin, Esq., Glynhirieth, Llanfair Caereinion, and Oak Bank, Fallowfield, Manchester
*‡Howell, Abraham, Esq., Rhiewport, Berriew, Montgomeryshire
*Howell, David, Esq., Craig-y-don, Aberdovey
Hughes, H. R., Esq., Kinmel, St. Asaph
Humphreys, Richard, Esq., North and South Wales Bank, Newtown
†Hurst, Robert, Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool

Inner Temple Library, London (J. Pickering, Esq., Librarian)

Jehu, Richard, Esq., 21, Cloudesley Street, Islington, London
†Jones, Charles, Esq., Salop Road, Welshpool
*†Jones, Edward, Esq., Town Clerk, Welshpool
†Jones, Edward Maurice, Esq., Westwood, Welshpool
Jones, John, Esq., Bellan House, Oswestry
Jones, John Morgan Edwards, 5, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London
*†‡Jones, Morris Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., Gungrog, Welshpool (*Honorary Secretary*)
†‡Jones, Morris Paterson, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool
‡Jones, Pryce, Esq., Dolerw, Newtown

Jones, Richard, Esq., Machynlleth
†Jones, Richard Edward, Esq., Cefn Bryntalch, Abermule, Mont.
†Jones, T. Parry, Esq., Park House, Newtown
*†Jones, T. Simpson, Esq., M.A., 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and Gungrog, Welshpool

Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., M.A., Hardwicke Hall, Ellesmere

‡Londonderry, The Marquis of, K.P., Plas Machynlleth (*Vice-President*) (*deceased*)
*‡Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
†‡Lewis, Rev. David Phillips, M.A., Rectory, Llandrinio
Lewis, Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall, Newtown
†Lewis, Rev. John, M.A., Vicarage, Ford, Salop
Lewis, Samuel, Esq., Holborn Bars, London
Lewis, Rev. T. Wolseley, M.A., Garth Garmon, Cheltenham
Liverpool Free Public Library (Peter Cowell, Esq., Chief Librarian)
†Lloyd, J. Y. W., Esq., M.A., Clochfaen, Llanidloes
Lloyd, Henry, Esq., Pentreheilin, Llanymynech, R.S.O., and Dolobran, Meifod
*†Lloyd, Howel William, Esq., 19, Hogarth Road, South Kensington, W.
Lloyd, Richard, Esq., Dolforwyn Hall, Abermule
Lloyd, Mrs. Richard H., Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey
†Lloyd, Sampson S., Esq., M.P., 2, Cornwallis Gardens, London, S.W., and Dolobran, Meifod
*†‡Lloyd, Rev. W. Valentine, M.A., F.R.G.S., Haselbech Rectory, Northampton (*Honorary Secretary*)
†Lovell, Mrs. Pugh, Llanerchydol, Welshpool

†Matthews, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Rectory, Llandisilio, R.S.O.
Mickleburgh, John, Esq., Montgomery
Miller, Samuel, Esq., The Court, Abermule, Montgomeryshire
‡Morgan, Charles, Esq., College House, Bromley, Kent
Morgan, David, Esq., High Street, Welshpool
Morgan, Edward, Esq., Machynlleth
Morris, E. Rowley, Esq., 184, Camden Street, London
†Morris, Joseph Pugh, Esq., Redholm, Salop Road, Welshpool
‡Mytton, Captain Devereux Herbert, Garth, Welshpool
Mytton, Miss, Severn Street, Welshpool

Northumberland, His Grace the Duke of, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland
*†Newill, Thomas, Esq., Powis Castle Park, Welshpool
Nixon, Edward, Esq., Savile House, Methley, Leeds

Oswestry and Welshpool Naturalist Field Club and Archæological Society (Rev. O. W. Fielden, Frankton Rectory, Oswestry, *Sec.*)

†Owen Arthur Charles Humphreys, Glansevern, Garthmyl, Mont.
†Owen, D. C. Lloyd, Esq., F.R.C.S., 51, Newhall Street, and Penbryn, Rotton Park Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
†Owen, David Pryce, Esq., Broad Street, Welshpool
*†Owen, Rev. Elias, M.A., Efenechtyd Rectory, Ruthin
†Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, M.A., Vicarage, Llangedwyn
Owen, Rev. Thomas, Ketley, Wellington, Salop
*†Owen, T. Morgan, Esq., M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools, Bronwylfa, Rhyl

*†‡Powis, The Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool (*President*)
†‡Parker, Rev. F. W., M.A., Rectory, Montgomery
†‡Parker, W. T., Esq., Salop Road, Welshpool
†Parry, Francis, Esq., F.R.G.S., Parkfields, Carshalton, Surrey
‡Parry, Love Jones, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Madryn Castle, Pwllheli
†‡Perrott, Robert Simcocks, Esq., Bronhyddon, Llansantffraid
†Phillimore, E. G. B., Esq., Oldhouse, Hammersmith Road, London, W.
Pierce, Mrs., Sherbourne House, Leamington
Powell, Evan, Esq., Broomcliffe, Llanidloes
†‡Powell, Samuel, Esq., Ivy House, Welshpool
Powys, Bransby William, Esq., 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London
†Pritchard, W. E. Gilbertson, Esq., Ceniarth, Machynlleth
Pryce, Mrs., Marrington Hall, Chirbury, Shropshire
‡Pryce, Mrs. Gunley, Chirbury, Shropshire
†Pryce, Edward S. Mostyn, Esq., The Lions, Branksome Woods, Bournemouth
†‡Pryce, Elijah, Esq., Trederwen House, Llansantffraid, Oswestry
†Pryce, Thomas, Esq., Whitehall, Batavia
Pryce, Thomas Edward, Esq., Architect, 9, Argyll Street, London, W.
†Pryce, Robert Davies, Esq., Cyffronydd, Welshpool
*Pugh, Wm. Buckley, Esq., Dolfor Hall, Kerry, and Patrington, Hull
Pugh, Thomas, Esq., The Berkshire, 8th Avenue, and 1445, Park Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

Rendel, Stuart, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinam, Llanidloes, and 16, Palace Gardens, London
Roberts, David, Esq., 53, Willow Street, Oswestry
†Roberts, Rev. Richard, M.A., Vicarage, Amlwch, Anglesea
Roberts, Rev. Robert Jones, M.A., Buttington Vicarage, Welshpool
Robinson, E. F., Esq., M.B., Park Lane, Welshpool
Ruck, Mrs., Pantlludw, Machynlleth
†Rutter, Thomas, Esq., Church Bank, Welshpool

St. Asaph, The Bishop of, The Palace, St. Asaph (*Vice-President*)
Sudeley, The Lord, Toddington, Gloucestershire (*Vice-President*)
Salt, George Moultrie, Esq., Quarry Place, Salop

Salisbury, Rev. E. E. Baylee, B.D., Winceby Rectory, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
Salusbury, Rev. George Augustus, M.A., Westbury Rectory, Salop
*Sandford, Rev. George, M.A., Ecclesall Vicarage, Sheffield
Savin, Thomas, Esq., Oswestry
Sladen, Rev. E. H. Mainwaring, M.A., The Gore, Bournemouth (*deceased*)
Slaughter, Rev. Edward, St. Mary's, Old Ridston Road, Birkenhead
†Smith, J. Russell, Esq., 36, Soho Square, London
Sotheran, Henry, Esq., 136, Strand, London
Sowerby, Thomas, Esq., M.R.C.S., Welshpool
Squires, Mrs., 43, Great Pulteney Street, Bath
Storey, Thomas, Esq., Westfield, Lancaster
††Sturkey, Thomas, Esq., Newtown
†Swettenham, William Norman, Esq., M.R.Inst.C.E., County Surveyor, Newtown, Mont.
Swithinbank, George Edwin, Esq., LL.D., Ormleigh, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.

Temple, Rev. R., M.A., Llwynygroes, Llanymynech, R.S.O.
*†Thomas, Rev. Canon D. R., M.A., F.S.A., Vicarage, Meifod, Welshpool
Tracy, The Hon. Frederick Hanbury, M.P., Penbryn, Montgomery
Trinity College Library, Cambridge (Rev. R. Sinker, M.A., Librarian)
†Tudor, Owen Davies, Esq., 2, Collingham Road, South Kensington, London
Twentyman, Llewelyn Howell, Esq., Castlecroft, Wolverhampton

Vane-Tempest, Lord Henry J., Plas, Machynlleth
††Vaughan, Mrs., Brookside, Welshpool
Verney, Major G. H., The Cedars, Esher, Surrey

†Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., M.P., Wynnstay, Ruabon (*Vice-President*) (*deceased*)
*††Walker, Lieut.-Col. David, 11, Dale Street, Liverpool
††Wilding, William, Esq., Town Clerk, Montgomery
Williams, Edward, Esq., Broome Hall, Oswestry
Williams, E. W. Colt, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Schools, The Gate House, Hereford
‡Williams, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Newtown
*Williams, Rev. Canon Robert, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin
*††Williams, Richard, Esq., Celynog, Newtown (*Hon. Secretary*)
*Williams, Stephen W., Esq., Penralley, Rhayader
†Williames. Rees Buckley, Esq., Pennant, Garthmyl, Mont.
†Willings, Edward S., Esq., 511, South Broad Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
‡Winder, Major Corbett-, Vaynor Park, Berriew, Montgomeryshire
Withy, William, Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool

Woods, Sir Albert W., *Garter King of Arms*, College of Arms, London, E.C.
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke, Montgomery
†‡Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, Esq., Coed-y-Maen, Welshpool
Wynne, W. R. M., Esq., Peniarth, Towyn

After 1*st October* 1885.

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., M.P., Wynnstay, Ruabon
Foulkes, John Charles Griffiths, Esq., Oswestry
Hawksworth, Henry, Esq., M.R.C.S., Park Lane, Welshpool
Southern, Francis R., Esq., Ludlow

THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club was held at the Powys-land Museum and Library, Welshpool, on Monday, November 2nd, 1885. The chair was taken by the President, the Earl of Powis, and there were also present:— Lady Charlotte and Miss Montgomery, the Rev. Canon Thomas, F.S.A., the Rev. Prebendary Matthews, the Rev. D. P. Lewis, the Rev. J. E. Hill, the Rev. A. Field, Miss Rownson, and Misses Mabell and Maud Field, the Rev. E. Green, the Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Lewis, Guilsfield, the Rev. T. Hughes, Captain Mytton, P. A. Beck, Esq., Treasurer, Mrs. Boyes, W. Fisher, Esq., Maesfron, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Howell, Rhiewport, Mrs. Wright, Trallwm, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Pryce, Marrington Hall, S. Powell, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Morris Jones, Gungrog, Egerton Phillimore, Esq., London, T. B. Barrett, Esq., the successful students, Morris C. Jones and R. Williams, Esqs., Honorary Secretaries.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the general report.

Mr. R. Williams then read the report, which was as follows:—

Annual Report.

The Committee present their eighteenth annual report. In doing so they have to lament the loss, through death, during the past year, of four members, viz., two Vice-Presidents of the Club, the Marquess of Londonderry, K.P., and Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., also Rev. Canon Wynne Edwards, and the Rev. E. H. Mainwaring Sladen.

It is the duty of this meeting to elect the officers of the Club, and the Committee suggest that Lord Henry J. Vane-Tempest should be proposed as one of the Vice-Presidents in lieu of his late father, the Marquess of Londonderry, and the present Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., in lieu of the late Baronet.

There have been five resignations, and, on the other hand, seven new members have joined the Club.

The Treasurer, after defraying all liabilities up to the 1st October 1885, will have a balance in hand of £58 13*s.* 11*d.*

The publications of the Club have proceeded satisfactorily, but, perhaps, have suffered in some degree from the impaired health of two of the Honorary Secretaries.

The Committee regret to say that the attempt made in December last to get up an Agricultural Class was a complete failure. Arrange-

ments were made for holding the class, and the services of a competent teacher secured, but only one solitary pupil presented himself, and the project had to be abandoned. This result is lamentable, and shows the apathy felt on the subject by parties interested. If, however, any adequate number of pupils should appear at any future time, another attempt will be made.

An Art Loan Exhibition, under the management of a committee of ladies, was held in the Museum from the 11th to the 18th May last, and succeeded to the satisfaction of the Committee of Management. The loan of the room is attended with a certain amount of inconvenience and disturbance of the contents of the Museum, which renders it inexpedient for the experiment to be often repeated.

In the School of Art a course of Lectures on Botany was arranged for with the Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, by a committee formed for the purpose, and were delivered by Mr. J. R. Ainsworth-Davies, Lecturer on Biology and Geology at that College. They were very successful and well attended.

A large number of books, not less than 132 volumes, were received as a donation to the Library from the Record Commissioners. A number of volumes were also received from the Trustees of the British Museum. These will constitute the nucleus of a valuable consulting and reference library.

Donations of antiquities have been received during the year, but, perhaps, not quite up to the average of previous years.

The re-arrangement and labelling of the fossils, minerals, and shells by the Assistant Curator, Mr. J. Bickerton Morgan, have made considerable progress, and he has made many additions to the fossils. These have added to the value of the collection.

It is proposed to form a collection of *local* shells, to show the distribution of the mollusca in the county, and the co-operation of local conchologists is invited to further this end. The primary object of a Provincial Museum, doubtless, should be the illustration of the natural history and antiquities of the neighbourhood in which it is placed. The Committee therefore commend the project to the favourable consideration of the Club and others interested in carrying out the chief object of the Museum in this particular branch.

The Treasurer, Mr. P. A. Beck, then read his financial statement. (See pp. xiv and xv.)

The PRESIDENT said: Ladies and Gentlemen, the motion I have now to make is, "That the report now read be printed and confirmed, and that Lord Henry J. Vane-Tempest be appointed Vice-President in lieu of his father, the late Marquess of Londonderry, and that Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., be appointed a Vice-President in lieu of the late baronet, and that the other officers of the Club be re-elected." This year's report does not contain an account of any particular novelties added to our collections. We can scarcely expect that, in a Museum of this nature, anything very striking will appear in every succeeding year. I am happy to say that the

The Powys-land Club in account with Peter Arthur Beck, Esq., and ending

To Cash paid as follows:—			
„ Messrs. Whiting and Co., Limited, for Printing Report of meeting and Supplementary Part -		£16	6 4
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXXIV - - -		58	9 2
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXXV - - -		75	10 0
„ Paid for Wood Typographical Illustrations, £9 6*s.* 1*d.*; Copying, £3 7*s.* - - - - -		12	13 1
„ Paid for Postage of Report and Parts XXXIV and XXXV to Members; also of back Parts to New Members; Postage of Circulars, collecting Subscriptions, and acknowledging same, Reporter, etc.		12	2 6
Museum—			
Paid for Frames - - -	£0 10 0		
„ Expenses of care and labelling -	4 13 4		
„ Repairs - - -	3 15 3		
		8	18 7
„ Balance carried down - - - -		58	13 11
		£242	13 7

Hon. Treasurer, for the year commencing 1*st October* 1884, 30*th September* 1885.

By Balance in hand - - - - -	£48	9	7
„ Cash received from Subscriptions as follows :—			
8 Subscriptions from Original Members at 10*s.* 6*d.* each - - - - - -	4	4	0
Special :—			
141 Subscriptions from ordinary Members at £1 1*s.* each (less 1*s.* short paid by one member) -	148	0	0
1 The Earl of Powis - - - - -	5	5	0
Arrears received - - - - -	13	2	6
Subscriptions of next year received in advance from Members - - - - -	20	9	6
10 Members who last year, or previously, paid this year's Subscription in advance.			
17 Members, in arrear, amounting (besides bad debts) to £21 10*s.* 6*d.*			
177 Number on List of Members on 30th Sept. 1885.			
Cash received for books sold - - -	3	3	0
	£242	13	7
1885, October. By balance in hand brought down -	£58	13	11

Treasurer's report shows a balance in hand, which will be available for the objects of the Club. I think it is to be regretted that the Agricultural Class, which it was proposed to establish, did not obtain any success, because in these times the motto of the Royal Agricultural Society is one that no farmer should neglect, "Practice with Science". Perhaps the young men in the district, not accustomed to have any lectures delivered, are doubtful whether they would be interested, and whether they would derive benefit from them. Perhaps on a future occasion more curiosity may be shown. The Art Loan Exhibition was very successful; and the Botanical Lectures, as we have heard, have succeeded well. The books which have been obtained from the Record Office are very interesting, as regards the ancient history of the country. The series which is now appearing, under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, is very useful to those who wish to make inquiries into the early history of the country; and the Treasury are now very liberal in allowing grants of these books to be made to public libraries and institutions where they are likely to be consulted. They have been giving a number of their books to the new colleges lately formed in Wales, at Cardiff and Bangor. You will see it is proposed to form a collection of local shells in this county, so as to show exactly what the district produces. You may recollect that the dingle at the back of the town was called by Sir Roderick Murchison "Trilobite Dingle", on account of the number of good specimens of those interesting geological animals found there. I hope our local collection of shells may be made perfect by the industry and exploration of the members of the Society. With regard to the School of Art, the report on which we shall hear read immediately, we have a rather paradoxical result. We have gained more than we gained last year in the way of Government grant, but we have lost the allowance for a pupil teacher, because the number of pupils has fallen off below the number which entitles a School of Art to that assistance. Though that has been the case in point of numbers, the work done has been so good that our receipts in the way of prizes have been increased. I hope that proof that the students have been successful will encourage others to join and make up the number of the class to what it was in the first year. There is one defect as regards the art students, which I think their parents and friends should endeavour to induce them to correct. It is, that in drawing they are apt to get a little impatient of sticking to their elementary work, and begin more drawings than they will finish. In drawing, the great thing is to be well grounded, and nobody can aspire to the higher branches of art, or acquire a proper facility with their pencil, unless they will be content in the first instance to go through the routine—I will not call it drudgery,—because it is just as necessary they should go through the elementary drill of drawing as to practise scales on the pianoforte before learning to play. I will now move the resolution I have read.

The Rev. Canon Thomas, in seconding the resolution, said: It has been said that nothing succeeds like success. In looking back on the

many years that the Powys-land Club has been at work, when we compare its work in one year with that of the previous year we cannot help being struck with the great success which has marked its progress. I have very great satisfaction and pleasure in seconding the resolution which your lordship has proposed. It is very satisfactory to find, after so many years' work, and when of necessity some of the old members of the Society are, year by year, passing away, their places are being taken up by others, and the work goes on, not only as well as before, but I think I may even say better and more vigorously. For though, as we look upon the walls, we recognise almost everything as having seen it before, yet in looking carefully over the Museum we find several things each year which mark a step onward in the progress of the institution. This year especially, it seems to me that it has made a great step. The report has spoken of the failure of the Agricultural Class. Now it is no fault of the Powys-land Club that that class has not been formed, but it does show on the part of the Club a great readiness to meet the wants of the day, or what we believe to be the wants of the day. Surely it is a great advantage to have in a place like this the means of acquiring a scientific knowledge, and of perfecting that knowledge in relation to a calling which is so universal round about us as agriculture. I am only sorry that the well-meant efforts of the Club in this direction were so little backed up. Then there have been the Botanical Lectures, which were more successful; and the Art Loan Exhibition, which certainly brought together some wonderful pieces of needlework, and other specimens of art of that kind. Then, again, when I look at the door leading into the new room, I remember that this is the first meeting I have attended at which I have been able to go into the room and see it furnished as part of the Museum. I only hope that the Club will go on and prosper. The books which have been presented are, as has already been said, of great value for our special purposes. When we find that our Secretary (Mr. Morris Jones) is always proposing something new, it is evident that the Club is not likely to stand still as long as he is here to lead us. It is a great thing that it should be proposed to make a collection here of local shells, for everything which helps to illustrate the history of the neighbourhood must be in touch and accord with the purposes of our Society. Looking at the *Montgomeryshire Collections*—and I, myself, having something to do in bringing out publications of that kind—I have been amazed again and again at the perfect regularity with which, almost on the day, if not actually on the day of publication, they turned up on one's table. I daresay I am only doing what others do when each new number arrives, in looking over it and dotting the points which strike me. I have been in the habit of doing so in connection with my own parish, and number by number, by means of those little marks, I have secured an immense amount of information bearing upon Meifod from scattered sources collected in that way. I mention this in order to induce anyone who has not

adopted the plan to do so, procuring a scrap-book, numbering the pages, and putting down the names of different villages and other places connected with the parish. I preserve every bit of information I come across in this way bearing upon the parish or locality. If you do so, you will find, after a little practice, that a great amount of material is brought together. I have collected in my scrapbook a great number of odds and ends, taken from the *Montgomeryshire Collections* and other sources, and it is astonishing, when it is borne in mind that the history of Meifod has been published twice, if not three times, what a vast deal of unpublished material there is still bearing upon it. The great source of interest in picking out these materials is that they add very much to the resources of historical information respecting the parishes and places immediately around us. I may also mention that the parochial histories would be made much more interesting now that we have those admirable maps, just produced from the new Ordnance Survey, of six inches to the mile. I think they are the very ideal of what maps should be, and I hope it will be amongst the new proposals of our Secretary to provide this Museum with a complete series of six-inch maps of the county of Montgomery. In conclusion, Canon Thomas expressed his regret that the labours of their esteemed Honorary Secretary, Mr. Morris Jones, during the past year had been interrupted by ill-health.

The PRESIDENT then called upon the Chairman of the School of Art Committee, the Rev. J. E. Hill, to read that Committee's report, which was as follows :—

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF ART COMMITTEE.

The ATTENDANCE at the Classes, and the fees received, have been as follows :—

	Day Class. Attendance.	Day Class. Fees.	Evening Class. Attendance.	Evening Class. Fees.
Term commencing 9th Sept. and ending 14th Nov. 1884	6	£4 6 6	21	£4 17 6
Term ending 13th Feb. 1885	4	3 10 6	23	5 7 6
„ „ 24th April „	11	8 1 6	23	5 5 0
„ „ 3rd July „	11	7 14 0	19	4 10 0
Half term, ending 7th Aug. 1885.	4	2 16 0	14	2 2 6
		£26 8 6		22 2 6
				26 8 6
				£48 11 0

The last year's fees amounted to £77 8*s.*, which shows a falling off of £28 17*s.*

EXAMINATIONS.—On the 29th and 30th of April, and the 2nd and 4th of May last, examinations were held of the Classes by the Science and Art Department, when the following offered themselves for examination (including four external students) :—

For Model Drawing	13
For Freehand Drawing	16
For Geometrical Drawing	5
For Perspective Drawing	5
For Building Construction	1
For Third Grade Drawing	1

The following prizes and certificates were awarded by the Department:—

Prizes.—In all, seven prizes—two to a member of the morning class, four to members of the evening class, and one to an external pupil:—

1. Caroline Ella Hill, Geometry, second grade, Raphael's Cartoons.
2. „ „ „ Perspective, second grade, Poynter's *Classic and Italian Painting*, and Smith's *Architecture*.
3. Joseph Henry Davies, Perspective, second grade, Clement's *Raphael, Michel Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci.*
4. John Elton, Perspective, second grade, Clement's *Raphael, Michel Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci.*
5. Evan Rees, Geometry, second grade, Wornum's *Analysis of Ornament.*
6. Frederick Jones, Freehand, second grade, box of mathematical instruments.
7. Francis M. Sayer (external pupil), Geometry, second grade, box of mathematical instruments.

Certificates.—In all, twenty-one certificates were obtained, viz., seven by students of the morning class, twelve by students of the evening class, and two by an external student.

Results of Work.—Twenty-four students of the evening class submitted 169 sheets of work, and 93 marks were obtained.

Science Examination.—Reginald M. Copnall was examined in "Building Construction", and obtained a second-class success in the Advanced Stage.

Agricultural Class.—The complete failure of this class has been mentioned in the General Report.

Good and satisfactory work is being done in the school, as is shown by the number who pass the examinations, and also by the number of marks obtained for the works submitted to the Department. At the same time, it is to be lamented that more students do not join, and also that more work is not well executed. Some pupils pass their examinations, but do little or no work during the year in the school sufficiently well executed to be submitted to the Department. Other students begin one work after another, but finish none. If it could be more impressed upon such that the successful working of the

school depends materially upon the individual work of each student, doubtless many more works would be more thoroughly finished, and the grants would thus be increased. Evening students should remember that for each mark obtained for their works, a payment of 2*s.* is made by the Department to the school, and that the existence of the school depends nearly as much upon these payments as upon the fees paid by the evening students.

For the efficient working of the school it is necessary that there be an Art *Pupil Teacher*, and in order to obtain a grant to support this art pupil teacher, it is required that twenty students of the industrial classes be "satisfactorily taught", *i.e.*, either (1) pass an examination in second or third grade; or (2) do a satisfactory year's work.

A communication has been received from the Department:—

> "That the sum of £15 claimed in respect of the Art Pupil Teacher has been disallowed, as the number of students appearing to be satisfactorily taught does not reach the minimum of twenty, as set forth in par. 45f of the Art Directory (1884)."

This communication is a great blow to the school, and comes by surprise upon the Committee, particularly as the results of the present year's operations contrast favourably with those of the last year, when the Art Pupil Teacher's allowance of £15 was granted.

This year there are 7 prizes as against 4 last year; 21 certificates as against 17 last year; 93 marks for results of work as against 88 last year.

In the absence of the Pupil Teacher's grant the School cannot be maintained as a self-sustaining institution as it has hitherto been.

There appear to be three courses open, viz.:—

(1) Additional funds must be raised by annual subscriptions (which the Committee are anxious to avoid), or by some other means, such as an annual concert, to provide a guaranteed remuneration to the pupil teacher; or,

(2) The number of pupils must be increased, which would increase the amount of fees and also the grants; or,

(3) The school will have to be abandoned.

To prevent the last catastrophe, the Committee earnestly appeal for support, either by an increase of the number of pupils, or by extraneous pecuniary aid, to secure for the pupil teacher remuneration for his attendance and work.

Sketching Class.—During the summer vacation a class for sketching from nature was formed, and met for six successive weeks under the superintendence of the Head Master. It was attended by eight students, and met with such success as will warrant its renewal next summer vacation.

The President then delivered the prizes as follows :—

1. Caroline Ella Hill, prize for Geometry, second grade, Raphael's Cartoons.
2. Caroline Ella Hill, prize for Perspective, second grade, Poynter's *Classic and Italian Painting*, and Smith's *Architecture*; also full certificate, second grade.
3. Joseph Henry Davies, prize for Perspective, second grade, Clement's *Raphael*, *Michel Angelo*, and *Leonardo da Vinci*, and full certificate, second grade.
4. John Elton, prize for Perspective, second grade, Clement's *Raphael*, *Michel Angelo*, and *Leonardo da Vinci*.
5. Evan Rees, prize for Geometry, second grade, Wornum's *Analysis of Ornament*.
6. Frederick Jones, prize for Freehand, second grade, box of mathematical instruments.
7. Francis M. Sayer (of Newtown), external student, prize for Geometry, second grade, box of mathematical instruments.
8. Francis M. Sayer, one certificate for Model Drawing.
9. Thomas Davies, one certificate for Freehand Drawing.
10. Mabel Field, two certificates for Freehand and Model Drawing.
11. Maud R. H. Field, one certificate for Model Drawing.
12. Rosa Hiles, one certificate for Model Drawing.
13. Edward Clement Jones, three certificates for Geometry, Freehand, and Model Drawing.
14. Margaret Harriet Rownson, two certificates for Freehand and Model Drawing.
15. Ingram Stuart Leslie Scott, one certificate for Freehand Drawing.
16. Eliza Rudge, two certificates for Freehand and Model Drawing.
17. R. Copnall, one certificate for Building Construction.

Captain Mytton moved a vote of thanks to the President.

The Rev. D. P. Lewis, in seconding the proposal, said he had been much interested in reading the "Royalist Composition Papers", printed in the October number of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. These gave an account of the settlement of the fines imposed by the Parliament on those gentlemen of the county who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty to their king. He thought it important to keep in mind these facts of history; for they heard now and again complaints made of the acts of the restored Government; and especially of the harsh treatment of the ejected ministers, who declined to accept the Prayer Book. If they bore in mind how the Royalist party were smarting under the bitter remembrance of fine and imprisonment, they could easily imagine that they were not all filled with the most charitable feelings towards their former oppressors. Nor was it less worthy of remark how the ancestors of their noble Chairman, the members of the Herbert family, centuries ago, had been actuated by the same spirit of loyalty. He wished also to call

to their notice a most interesting collection of fossil bones from the newly opened caves at Tremeirchion—so kindly presented by Mr. Luxmore, Bryn Asaph. There they would find bones of the rhinoceros, hyena, cervus, bos, Irish elk, together with the bones and teeth of horses; thus showing that the ancestors of our Welsh ponies were in the country very many centuries ago. He was sure they were all greatly obliged to Mr. Luxmore for his liberal present to the Museum, and to Lord Powis for presiding at their meeting.

Rev. A. Field moved, and Rev. E. G. Green seconded, a vote of thanks to the Secretary, and expressed a hope that his health was restored.

The President and Secretary having duly acknowledged the compliment, the meeting then terminated.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ARTICLES

PRESENTED, BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1884 AND NOVEMBER 1885, TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, WITH THE NAMES OF THE DONORS.*

(*Continued from "Mont. Coll.", vol.* xvii, *p.* xxxvi.)

STONE IMPLEMENTS :—

Presented by **(412)** Miss DAVIES, Tymawr Carno (1885).

1. Two large Stone Celts (10 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) found at Tyn-y-utra.

BRONZE :—

Presented by **(119)** D. W. EVANS (1885).

6. Bronze Celt found at Penygarnedd, near Brynaber.

Presented by **(34)** Rev. ELIAS OWEN.

8. Bronze Celt found in Carnarvonshire.

CAVE RELICS :—

Presented by **(413)** Rev. E. B. LUXMORE, Bryn Asaph, and Dr. HICKS.

1. Some bones, etc., found in the exploration of the caves at Tremeirchion, near St. Asaph. "The first substance encountered was a stalagmite floor, covered with limestone, and beyond this a large variety of bones, including those of the mammoth and rhinoceros, some of which were embedded in the underside of the stalagmite" (*Antiquary*, vol. xii, p. 131).

LIST.

Tibia of *Rhinoceros.*	Two specimens.	Teeth of *Cervus.*	Five specimens.
Radius „		Teeth of *Equus.*	Eight „
Humerus „		Jaws of *Hyena.*	Two „
Femur „		Teeth „	Six „
Astragalus „		Metacarpal of *Bos.*	
Teeth „	Six specimens.	Metatarsal „	
Antler of *Cervus.*		Tibia „	
Tibia „	Three specimens.	Three specimens of the Matrix.	

---

* Each donor's name has a large number prefixed, and each of his donations is numbered consecutively with a small number. This is done for the future identification of the donations.

Specimens of Natural History :—

Presented by (**18**) Richard Williams (1885).

20. Two specimens of Wood from submerged forest at Borth.
21. One specimen of Peat from decayed wood at Borth.
22. Fossil "worm track".

Presented by (**414**) E. F. Robinson (1885).

1. Skeleton of a "Devil" Fish.

Engravings, etc.:—

Presented by (**215**) D. P. Owen (1885).

10. Framed Drawing of the old Royal Montgomery Militia Colours, conjoined with the new ones lately presented to the 4th Battalion of the South Wales Borderers.

Presented by (**112**) A. W. Black (1885).

33. Two ancient Maps of Paris.

Presented by (**10**) T. W. Hancock (1885).

11. Book containing original or duplicate Rent Roll of the Estate, of "Wat. Wms. Wynn", by John Davies, A.D. 1719.

Presented by (**411**) Francis Parry (1885).

2. Twenty-four engravings of Antiquities relating to Wales.
3. Two ancient maps of Montgomeryshire.

Presented by (**239**) Edward Evans (1885).

2. Lithographic Portrait of G. H. Whalley.

Presented by (**389**) Frank Jones, Belan (1885).

4. Copy of the *General Evening Post*, London, January 15th, 1793.
5. Articles of the "Second [Friendly] Society" of the Town of Pool, begun the 1st January 1765.

Inscribed, "Thomas Davies Kynant, entered member 11th January 1772." His son presented the Gold Cup to Welshpool Church. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xv, p. 308.)

Books :—

Presented by (**353**) Mrs. Squires (1884).

8. Ystradfin, a Descriptive Poem, with Historical Notes, by Mrs. Bowen, 1839.

Presented by (**415**) G. T. Clark, F.S.A. (1885).

1. His work, "Mediæval Military Architecture in England", 2 vols., 8vo., 1884.

Presented by (**416**) The Trustees of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee.

1. Second Annual Report (1884).

Presented by (**417**) G. Sandford Corser, Crescent, Shrewsbury (1885).

1. Twelve volumes of *The Athenæum* (bound).

Presented by (**1**) Morris C. Jones (1885).

264. Men of the Time, 9th edition.
265. Chambers's Cyclopædia, by Dr. A. Rees, 4 vols., imp. fol.

266. Burnett's History of his Own Time, 2 vols., fol.
267. Rapin's History of England, 2 vols., fol.
268. Transactions of Literary and Philosophical Society, Liverpool, 1856 to 1883. 27 vols.

Presented by (**390**) W. B. Pugh (1885).
2. Symonds's Record of Rainfall during 1883.

Presented by (**419**) Rev. M. H. Lee (1885).
1. His work, "Diary and Letters of Philip Henry, M.A."

Presented by (**420**) William Brown, 22 Princes Street, Edinburgh (1885).
1. Haco's Expedition against Scotland, 1263. W. Brown, 1882.

Presented by (**312**) J. Russell Smith (1885).
2. Archæologia Cambrensis, vol. i (except p. 3). [To supply the place of vol. i, surreptitiously removed from the Library.]

Presented by (**421**) Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row (1885).
1. Sketches of some Eminent Cornish Men and Families, by Walter H. Tregellas, 2 vols., 8vo., 1884.

Presented by (**407**) Woodall, Minshall, and Co., Oswestry (1885).
2. Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd, parts i, ii, and iii, by Rev. Elias Owen, M.A.
3. Talbot's Tomb in the Parish Church of St. Alkmund's, Whitchurch, by Rev. W. H. Egerton, M.A., 1883.

Presented by (**423**) Mears and Stainbank, Whitechapel Road, London (1885).
1. "Church Bells."

Presented by (**424**) J. Horsfield Turner (1885), in exchange.
His works—1. Oliver Heywood's Diary, 1630 to 1672, 4 vols.
2. Northowran Register of Rev. O. Heywood and T. Dickenson, 1644 to 1750.
3. Independency at Brighouse.
4. Nonconformity at Idle.

Presented by (**374**) Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A. (1885).
2. His work, "Memorials of Liverpool: Historical and Topographical", 2 vols., 8vo.

Presented by (**424**) Rev. Canon Charles Augustus Hulbert, M.A. (son of Charles Hulbert, author of History of Salop).
1. His work, "Annals of the Church and Parish of Almondbury, 1882", and "Supplementary Annals", 1885.
2. Sundry pamphlets on "Justice to Wales", etc.

Presented by (**425**) Thomas Kerslake (1885).
1. The Liberty of Independent Historical Research.

Presented by (**426**) C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. (1885).
1. On a Hoard of Roman Coins discovered in Cobham Park.

Presented by (**396**) J. P. Earwaker (1885), in exchange.

3. Publications of Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 10 vols.

Presented by (**222**) Cambrian Archæological Association (1885).

Archæologia Cambrensis for 1884.

Presented by (**377**) The British Museum.

25. Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II, 8vo., 2 vols.
26. Catalogue of Fossil Mammalia, part i.
27. „ „ Lizards, vol. i.
28. „ Ancient Manuscripts in the British Museum, with autotype facsimiles.
29. Catalogue of Birds, vol. x.
30. „ Early English Books to 1640, 2 volumes.
31. „ Greek Coins.
32. „ Indian Coins, Delhi, 1885.
33. „ „ „ Mohammedan, 1885.
34. Guide to Italian Medals.
35. „ English Medals.
36. „ Collection of Fossil Fishes.
37. „ the Galleries of Mammalia.
38. „ Reptilia.
39. „ Exhibition Galleries.
40. List of Cetacea.

Presented by (**418**) Record Commissioners (per the Lords of the Treasury).

1. 132 volumes, consisting of *Calendars of State Papers*, etc. (England). Imperial 8vo., cloth. Published price 15*s.* each volume or part. 58 volumes, viz.:—

Calendarium Genealogicum; for the reigns of Henry III and Edward I. Edited by Charles Roberts, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 2 vols., 1865.

This is a work of great value for elucidating the early history of our nobility and landed gentry.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reigns of Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, and James I, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A., (vols. i and ii), and by Mary Anne Everett Green (vols. iii-xii), 1856-1872.

Vol. I.—1547-1580.
Vol. II.—1581-1590.
Vol. III.—1591-1594.
Vol. IV.—1595-1597.
Vol. V.—1598-1601.
Vol. VI.—1601-1603, with Addenda, 1547-1565.
Vol. VII.—Addenda, 1566-1579.
Vol. VIII.—1603-1610.
Vol. IX.—1611-1618.
Vol. X.—1619-1623.
Vol. XI.—1623-1625, with Addenda, 1603-1625.
Vol. XII.—Addenda, 1580-1625.

These Calendars render accessible to investigation a large and important mass of historical materials. The Northern Rebellion of 1566-67; the plots

of the Catholic fugitives in the Low Countries; numerous designs against Queen Elizabeth and in favour of a Catholic succession; the Gunpowder Plot; the rise and fall of Somerset; the Overbury murder; the disgrace of Sir Edward Coke; the rise of the Duke of Buckingham, etc.; and numerous other subjects, few of which have been previously known.*

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. (vols. i-xii); by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., and William Douglas Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. (vol. xiii); and by William Douglas Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. (vols. xiv-xvii), 1858-1882.

Vol. I.—1625-1626.
Vol. II.—1627-1628.
Vol. III.—1628-1629.
Vol. IV.—1629-1631.
Vol. V.—1631-1633.
Vol. VI.—1633-1634.
Vol. VII.—1634-1635.
Vol. VIII.—1635.
Vol. IX.—1635-1636.
Vol. X.—1636-1637.
Vol. XI.—1637.
Vol. XII.—1637-1638.
Vol. XIII.—1638-1639.
Vol. XIV.—1639.
Vol. XV.—1639-1640.
Vol. XVI.—1640.
Vol. XVII.—1640-1641.

This Calendar presents notices of a large number of original documents of great value to all inquirers relative to the history of the period to which it refers, many hitherto unknown.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, during the Commonwealth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green, 1875-1883.

Vol. I.—1649-1650.
Vol. II.—1650.
Vol. III.—1651.
Vol. IV.—1651-1652.
Vol. V.—1652-1653.
Vol. VI.—1653-1654.
Vol. VII.—1654.

This Calendar is in continuation of those during the reigns from Edward VI to Charles I, and contains a mass of new information.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles II, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green, 1860-1866.

Vol. I.—1660-1661.
Vol. II.—1661-1662.
Vol. III.—1663-1664.
Vol. IV.—1664-1665.
Vol. V.—1665-1666.
Vol. VI.—1666-1667.
Vol. VII.—1667.

Seven volumes of this Calendar, between 1660 and 1667, have been published.

Calendar of Home Office Papers of the Reign of George III, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Vols. i and ii, edited by Joseph Redington, Esq., 1878-1879. Vol. iii, edited by Richard Arthur Roberts, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 1881.

Vol. I.—1760 (25 Oct.)-1765.
Vol. II.—1766-1769.
Vol. III.—1770-1772.

These are the first three volumes of the modern series of Domestic Papers, commencing with the accession of George III.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record

* The notes are taken from the official Catalogue.

Office, the British Museum, etc. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London (vols. i-iv); and by James Gairdner, Esq. (vols. v, vi, and vii), 1862-1883.

*Vol. I.—1509-1514.	*Vol. IV, Part 1.—1524-1526.
*Vol. II. (in Two Parts)—1515-1518.	*Vol. IV, Part 2.—1526-1528.
*Vol. III. (in Two Parts)—1519-1523.	*Vol. IV, Part 3.—1529-1530.
*Vol. IV.—Introduction.	Vol. V.—1531-1532.
	Vol. VI.—1533.
	Vol. VII.—1534

These volumes contain summaries of all State Papers and Correspondence relating to the reign of Henry VIII, in the Public Record Office, of those formerly in the State Paper Office, in the British Museum, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and other Public Libraries; and of all letters that have appeared in print in the works of Burnet, Strype, and others. Whatever authentic original material exists in England relative to the religious, political, parliamentary, or social history of the country during the reign of Henry VIII, whether despatches of ambassadors, or proceedings of the army, navy, treasury, or ordnance, or records of Parliament, appointments of officers, grants from the Crown, etc., will be found calendared in these volumes.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Edward VI, preserved in Her Majesty's Record Office, 1547-1553. Edited by W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, etc., 1861.

Calendar of Treasury Papers, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Joseph Redington, Esq., 1868-1883.

Vol. I.—1557-1696.	Vol. III.—1702-1707.
Vol. II.—1697-1702.	Vol. IV.—1708-1714.

The above Papers connected with the affairs of the Treasury comprise petitions, reports, and other documents relating to services rendered to the State, grants of money and pensions, appointments to offices, remissions of fines and duties, etc. They illustrate civil and military events, finance, the administration in Ireland and the Colonies, etc., and afford information nowhere else recorded.

Syllabus, in English, of "Rymer's Fœdera". By Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. i, Will. I—Edw. III; 1066-1377. Vol. ii, Ric. II—Chas. II; 1377-1654. 1869-1873.

The "Fœdera", or "Rymer's Fœdera", is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records and the Rev. J. S. Brewer to the Master of the Rolls, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1862. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages. Royal 8vo., half-bound. Published price 10*s.* each volume or part. 44 vols., viz.:—

The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. Edited by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, 1858

* Previously presented.

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and Provincial of the Order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon, vols. i and ii. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard, 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I, shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

Lives of Edward the Confessor. I. La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Roi. II. Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III. Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. Edited by Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1858.

Monumenta Franciscana, vol. i. Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.

Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. Edited by the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. Edited by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, 1858.

Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I. Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II. Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III. Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. Edited by Charles A. Cole, Esq., 1858.

A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III to the reign of Henry VIII, vols. i. and ii. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., 1859-1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a

whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

Brut y Tywysogion ; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. Edited by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A., 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales", has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the 12th century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I, about the year 1282.

A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV, 1399-1404. Edited by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation ; to which it will materially contribute.

The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester, vols. i and ii. Edited by Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the 14th century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church ; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the 15th century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

Annales Cambriæ. Edited by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A., 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine.

Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. David's, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis, vols. i, ii, iii, and iv. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London, vols. v, vi, and vii. Edited by the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire, 1861-1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II, Richard I, and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. David's to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. Vol. vi contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ; and vol. vii, the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. i, Original Texts; vol. ii, Translation. Edited and translated by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to 1154, is justly the boast of England; no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III and Henry VII, vols. i and ii. Edited by James Gairdner, Esq., 1861-1863.

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. i (in two parts), anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. ii, 1066-1200. Vol. iii, 1200-1327. By Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., 1862-1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages: the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance: and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. i, 1216-1235. Vol. ii, 1236-1272. Selected and edited by the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, 1862-1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort.

Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35. Edited and translated by Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 1863-1883.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of attention on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

Annales Monastici. Vol. i: Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263. Vol. ii: Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291. Vol. iii: Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-1432. Vol. iv: Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016-1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066-1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1-1377. Vol. v: Index and Glossary. Edited by Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge, 1864-1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the 13th century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III, and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII, from Original Documents preserved in the Public Record Office, vols. i and ii. Edited by the Rev William Campbell, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, 1873-1877.

30 volumes of the *Publications of the Record Commissioners*, etc., in boards or cloth, viz.:—

Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem sive Escaetarum. Henry III—Richard III. Edited by John Caley and John Bayley, Esqrs. Vols. iii and iv, folio, 1821-1828; vol. iii, 21*s.*; vol. iv, 24*s.*

Libri Censualis vocati Domesday-Book, Indices. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. Folio, 1816; Domesday-Book, vol. iii, 21*s.*

Libri Censualis vocati Domesday-Book, Additamenta ex Codic.

Antiquiss. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. Folio, 1816, Domesday-Book, vol. iv, 21*s.*

Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, Elizabeth; with Examples of earlier Proceedings from Richard II. Edited by John Bayley, Esq. Vol. iii, 1832, folio, 21*s.*

Fines, sive Pedes Finium; sive Finales Concordiæ in Curiâ Domini Regis, 7 Richard I; 16 John, 1195-1214. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. In Counties. 2 vols., royal 8vo., 1835-1844; vol. 2, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Ancient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer; with Documents illustrating its History. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. 3 vols., royal 8vo., 1836, 42*s.*

Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi asservati, 1199-1216. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol., folio, 1837, 30*s.*

Report of the Proceedings of the Record Commissioners, 1831-1837. 1 vol., folio, 1837, 8*s.*

Registrum vulgariter nuncupatum "The Record of Caernarvon", e codice MS. Harleiano, 696, descriptum. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. 1 vol., folio, 1838, 31*s.* 6*d.*

Ancient Laws and Institutes of England; comprising Laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, with Translation of the Saxon; the Laws called Edward the Confessor's; the Laws of William the Conqueror, and those ascribed to Henry the First; Monumenta Ecclesiastica Anglicana, from 7th to 10th century; and Ancient Latin Version of the Anglo-Saxon Laws. Glossary, etc. Edited by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq.

Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales; comprising Laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good, modified by subsequent Regulations prior to the Conquest by Edward the First; and anomalous Laws, consisting principally of Institutions which continued in force. With Translation. Also Latin Transcripts, containing Digests of the Welsh Laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. Glossary, etc. Edited by Aneurin Owen, Esq. 1 vol., folio, 1841, 44*s.*, or 2 vols., royal 8vo., 36*s.*

Rotuli de Liberate ac de Misis et Præstitis, Regnante Johanne. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol., royal 8vo., 1844, 6*s.*

The Great Rolls of the Pipe, 2, 3, 4 Hen. II, 1155-1158. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. 1 vol., royal 8vo., 1844, 4*s.* 6*d.*

The Great Roll of the Pipe, 1 Ric. I, 1189-1190. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. 1 vol., royal 8vo., 1844, 6*s.*

Documents Illustrative of English History in the 13th and 14th centuries, from the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer. Edited by Henry Cole, Esq. 1 vol., fcap. folio, 1844, 45*s.* 6*d.*

Handbook to the Public Records. By F. S. Thomas, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 1 vol., royal 8vo., 1853, 12*s.*

State Papers during the Reign of Henry the Eighth; with Indices of Persons and Places. 11 vols., 4to., 1830-1852, 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

Vol. I.—Domestic Correspondence.
Vols. II and III.—Correspondence relating to Ireland.
Vols. IV and V.—Correspondence relating to Scotland.
Vols. VI to XI.—Correspondence between Engand and Foreign Courts.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES' TRANSACTIONS received in exchange for the Powys-land Club Publications:—

From (44) LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Vol. vi, part 2; and Account of Visit to Rochester.

From (278) THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (1884).
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vols. i to vi; and vol. vii, parts 3 and 4; vol. viii, part 4; and vol. ix, part 2.

From (309) THE SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1883).
Vol. viii, parts 1, 2, and 3.

From (45) THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1883).
Journal. Vol. xl, part 4; and vol. xli, parts 1, 2, and 3.

From (293) THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (1883).
List of Members.

From (72) THE YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1883).
Transactions. Parts 33 and 34.

From (259) THE HON. SOCIETY OF CYMMRODORION (1884).
Report of Council for year ending 9th November 1884.
An Essay on Penillion Singing by J. Jones.
"The Blessednes of Brytaine", by Maurice Kyffin, originally published 1587.
Y Cymmrodor. Vol. vii, parts 1 and 2.
Inquiry as to the introduction of Welsh, as a "specific subject", into Elementary Education in Wales. Replies from the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of Elementary Schools.

From (224) THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1884).
Transactions. Nos. 163, 164, 165, 166.

From (298) THE LEICESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1883).
Report of Council, and Transactions for years 1883-4.

From (73) SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND (1884).
Proceedings, 1883-4.

From (290) WORCESTER DIOCESAN SOCIETY.
Reports and Papers, 1883-4.

From (297) The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society (1883).

The Magazine. Nos. 62, 63, 64, and 65.

From (351) The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Vol. viii, parts 1 and 2.
Great Orphan Book, No. 3.

From (387) The Somersetshire Archæological Society.

Proceedings. Vol. xxx, 1885 (New Series, vol. xiii).

From (223) Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.

No. 61 (vol. vii, 4th Series).
No. 62 „ „

From (286) The Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool (1884).

Transactions Vol. xxxv.

From (289) The Royal Institution of Cornwall (1884).

Journal. Vol. viii, part 3.

From (296) The Glasgow Philosophical Society (1884).

Proceedings. Vol. xvi.

From (25) The Society of Antiquaries of London (1884).

Proceedings. Vol. x, Nos. 1 and 2; and List of Members.

From (367) The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (1884).

Proceedings during 1881. Vol. x.

From (406) The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1884).

Archæologia Æliana. Vol. x, part 3; and vol. xi, part 1.

From (292) The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History (1885).

Proceedings. Vol. vi, part 2.

From (427) The Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society.

Vols. i to v; and vol. vi, parts 1 and 2.

From (428) The Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society (1884).

Transactions. Vol. viii, part 3.

Alphabetical list of Donors of Articles and Books to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

From October 1882 *to October* 1885.

Anon., 409
Bennet, R., 392
Brown, W., 420
Calverley, Rev. W. S., 395
Clark, G. T., 415
Corser, G. Sandford, 417
Davies, John (Churchstoke), 399
Davies, Miss (Carno), 412
Duke, W. G., 401
Earwaker, J. P., 396
Foster, Joseph, 397
Gage, M. A., 402
Griffiths, Mrs. J., 391
Guardians of the Poor, Forden Union, 393
Hinaff, J. Tilley, 403
Hulbert, Rev. Canon, 424
James, J. Reginald, 405
Jones, Frank (Belan), 389
Kerslake, Thomas, 425
Lee, Rev. M. H., 419
Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, 427
Leighton, Rev. W. A., 410
Luxmore, Rev. E. B., 413
Mears and Stainbank, 423
Milwaukee, Trustees of Public Museum of, 416
Morgan, J. Bickerton, 412
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, The Society of Antiquaries of, 406
Palmer, A. N., 408
Parker, W. T., 389
Parry, Francis, 411
Perceval, C. S., 394
Pugh, W. B., 390
Quaritch, B., 404
Robinson, E. F., 414
Salter, Samuel, Senior, 394
Stock, Elliot, 421
Smith, C. Roach, 426
Thomas, Benjamin, 400
Woodall, Edward (J. Woodall, Minshall, and Co.), 407
Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society, 428

REPORT OF THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Visitors to the Museum, who have observed the rule of entering their names in the Visitors' Book, number 248, of whom 108 have paid the admission fee.

	£	s.	d.
The balance at the beginning of the year was	£1	11	2
Admission fees	1	7	0
	2	18	2
The expenditure—Income-tax, 18*s.* 6*d.* ; cleaning, 4*s.* ; brooms, etc., 5*s.* 6*d.* . . .	1	8	0
Balance	£1	10	2

The Assistant Curator, Mr. J. Bickerton Morgan, will be glad to hear from any member interested in conchology, who will be willing to assist in forming the proposed collection of Local Shells.

The POWYS-LAND CLUB exchanges publications with the following Literary Societies, viz. :—

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

The British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Street.

The Cambrian Archæological Association.

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland (Rev. J. Graves, Inisnag, Stoneyford, Kilkenny, Hon. Sec.)

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society (G. H. Birch, Esq., Hon. Sec., 9, Buckingham Street, Strand, London).

The Surrey Archæological Society, 8, Danes Inn, Strand, London.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (G. H. Tomlinson, Esq., Huddersfield).

The Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham.

The Berwickshire Naturalist Club (James Hardy, Esq., Old Cambus, Cocksburnspath).

The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, London (Secretary, C. W. Jones, Esq., Local Government Board, London).

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., Corpus Christi College, Secretary).

The Chester Archæological Society (T. Hughes, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary).

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool (Royal Institution, Liverpool).

The Essex Archæological Society (H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex, Secretary).

The Royal Institution of Cornwall (J. H. Collins, Esq., Truro).

The Sussex Archæological Society (John Edward Price, Esq., 60, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, Secretary).

The Suffolk Institute of Archæological and Natural History Society (Edward Deering, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds).

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society (J. Noake, Esq., London Road, Worcester, Secretary).

The Wiltshire Archæological Society (Rev. H. A. Olivier, Museum, Devizes).

The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (W. H. Adnitt, Esq., The Museum, Salop, Secretary).

The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, Leicester.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (The Castle, Taunton).

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (S. Baird, Esq., Assistant-Secretary).

The Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society (Sir John Maclean, Glasbury House, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Hon. Sec.).

The Glasgow Philosophical Society, Glasgow.

The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne (Hon. Secretary, R. Blair, Esq., South Shields).

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, No. 920, Spruce Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

The Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society (Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A., Leicester).

The Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society (J. H. Davis, Esq., Chevinedge, Halifax).

The Kent Archæological Society (Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, M.A., Whitehall, Sittingbourne).

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

1869.

Jan. 29. Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.
May 23. Edward Williams, Esq., Lloran House, Oswestry.

1870.

May 15. Major-General Charles Thomas Edward Hinde.
Oct. 30. Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rector of Newtown.
Nov. 16. Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A.

1871.

Feb. 26. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Loton Park, Salop.
Mar. 3. Edward Evans, Esq., Thorneloe House, Worcester.
Mar. 24. Price Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant.
April 24. George Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.
June 21. William Pryce Yearsley, Esq., Welshpool.
July 23. Arthur James Johnes, Esq., Garthmyl.
Dec. 5. John Pryce Drew, Esq., Milford House, Newtown.
Dec. 12. Rev. Joseph Jones, R. C. Church, Welshpool.

1872.

April 28. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice, Esq., Bodynfol.

1873.

Sept. 4. Rev. Robert John Harrison, M.A., Caerhowel.
Nov. 13. John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.

1874.

April 10. Robert Devereux Harrison, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool.
Nov. 25. R. H. Sturkey, Esq., Meifod.

1875.

Aug. 11. Edward Williams, Esq., of Neuadd faben, Talgarth.
Nov. 4. Thomas Bowen, Esq., Welshpool.

1876.

Jan. 5. Mrs. Ann Warburton Owen, Glansevern.
Feb. 10. Joseph Owen Jones, Esq., Fron-y-gog.
May 26. Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., Wrexham.
June 15. John Ralph, first Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.
June 18. Rev. John Judge, Leighton Vicarage, Welshpool.

1877.

Rev. Canon Jenkins, Llangyniew Rectory, Welshpool.
April 28. Sudeley, Lord Sudeley (*Vice-President*).

1878.

June 8. The Ven. Archdeacon Morgan, M.A.
Aug. 5. Joseph Humphreys, Esq., The Court, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.
Dec. 5. Thomas Owen Morgan, Esq., of Aberystwith.

1879.

Mar. 28. Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., All Saints', Rotherhithe.
April 29. Rev. Jenkin Jones, M.A., Rector of Cerrig y Druidion.
Aug. 3. Rev. Thomas James, LL.D., F.S.A.
Dec. 12. Rev. J. J. Turner, M.A.

1880.

Jan. 28. Rev. F. H. Tompson, Vicar of Chirk, aged 75.
Mar. 5. Rev. D. Pritchard Pritchard of Ceniarth.
April 22. Miss Hinde-Lloyd of Bath.
June 9. Watkin Williams Edward Wynne, Esq., Peniarth.

1881.

Feb. 22. Miss Jane Davies of Penmaen Dovey.
Mar. 10. Edward Breese, Esq., F.S.A., of Pwllheli.
April 22. John Sides Davies, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Oswestry.
April 26. Rev. Canon Robert Williams, M.A.
Nov. 25. Mrs. Pugh-Johnson, Llanerchydol.

1882.

Feb. 24. Rev. Canon David Williams, Castle Caereinion.
Mar. 26. Lewis R. Price, Esq., 117, St. George's Square, London.
May 6. Rev. Joseph McIntosh, M.A., Llanerfyl.
Nov. 3. John Maurice Herbert, Esq., Rocklands, Ross.

1883.

Jan. 28. Charles Perrin Smith, Esq., Trenton, Pennsylvania.
Mar. 12. Rev. Prebendary Davies, M.A., Moor Court, Kington.
April 27. Thomas Edye, Esq., London, aged 92.
July 15. John Beattie, Esq., Shortwood, Teddington Park.
Dec. 1. John Jones, Esq., Commander R.N., Welshpool.

1884.

Jan. 2. Offley Malcolm Crewe Read, Esq.
Feb. Henry Davies, Esq. Town Clerk, Oswestry.
Feb. 10. Col. John Pryce Harrison, Cheltenham.
Sept. 5. John Hilditch Evans, Esq., of Bryn Issa, Pershore.
Nov. 5. The Marquess of Londonderry (*Vice-President*).

1885.

May 9. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. (*Vice-President*).
June 3. Rev. Canon Wynne-Edwards, M.A., Llanrhaiadr Rectory, Denbigh.
Rev. E. H. Mainwaring Sladen, M.A.

POPULATION IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By EDWARD WOODALL, Oswestry.

	1881. Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	25,974,439	12,639,902	13,334,537
Wales	1,360,513	678,060	682,453
Montgomeryshire	65,718	33,004	32,714

	1871. Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	22,712,266	11,058,934	11,653,332
Wales	1,217,135	604,600	612,535
Montgomeryshire	67,623	34,095	33,528

The ninth volume of these Collections contained a paper on population in Montgomeryshire, based upon the census of 1871. The four volumes of the succeeding census tables have now been published, and we propose to abstract from them such information relating to the county as is likely to be of general interest or permanent value. The ninth census of the United Kingdom was taken on Sunday night, April 3rd, 1881, and the papers were collected on Monday. The number of persons employed in collecting, copying, and checking the returns for England and Wales was 37,516; and the immense mass of statistics was sifted and tabulated in London by the Registrar-General and fifty-five members of his staff, with the aid of ninety-six additional clerks. They had to deal with 39,298 areas of twenty-seven different kinds, which often overlapped one another, and presented what the Registrar-General calls a "bewildering confusion of boundaries"; but we gain a clearer notion, perhaps, of the difficulties surrounding the task, and the patient care which was taken to overcome them, when we learn

that a dictionary of names of occupations was prepared for the use of the clerks, who could only be expected to know a small proportion of the terms employed. A sample hundred of these terms are given in the general report, with the remark that they are "all names of occupations in current use, and yet such that in all probability an ordinarily educated man would know at most but one or two of them, and often would not know a single one." How many of those who read this paper can guess what a baubler is, or a bear-breaker, a blabber or a branner, a bull-dog burner or a buttoner-up? For ourselves, we must confess that such terms as cheeker, chevener, and churer, doctor-maker, doler, and duler, keel-bulley, lasher, and lurer, tawer, thurler, and whitster, convey no impression to the mind. In another department of their work, the difficulties of the collectors and compilers arose from different causes. Many persons are ignorant of their own age; others have a strong tendency to stick to round numbers, like 20, 30, and 40; and women, we are informed—for we must decline any responsibility for so ungallant a statement—are addicted to wilful misrepresentation in their desire to enjoy the reputation of youth to the latest possible period. In spite of all drawbacks, however, there can be no doubt that the Registrar-General and his subordinates have collected a vast amount of interesting information which in the main can be relied upon, and which gives us a vivid picture of the material condition of the people.

The population of the British Empire, as far as it was ascertained by the census of 1881, was 254,187,630; the population of the United Kingdom was 34,884,848. England and Wales contained 25,974,439, showing an increase of 3,262,173, or 14.36 per cent., compared with 1871, and "almost exactly equivalent to the addition of another London, with all its inhabitants, to the population". From 1831 to 1841 the increase was at the rate of 14.52 per cent.; from 1841 to 1851

it was 12.65, and in the succeeding ten years, 11.93. Between 1861 and 1871 the rate rose to 13.19, and now a still more rapid advance is recorded, in spite of commercial and agricultural depression. Without entering into general details, it is interesting to observe that between 1871 and 1881 the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of farm lands decreased in England and Wales by 9.3 per cent.; and the fact that machinery had in many instances taken the place of hand labour is not sufficient to explain the falling off. When we examine the statistics for Montgomeryshire we shall find that, in common with several other counties, it has lost a considerable number of inhabitants by migration; and a rough comparison between the increase of rural and urban districts throughout the kingdom gives a rate of 7.42 per cent. for the former and 19.63 for the latter. By another rough calculation in the census report, the rural population is put down at 8,337,793, and the urban at 17,636,646: an estimate of particular interest at the present moment, when schemes of electoral redistribution are being discussed.

In thirty-nine counties of England and Wales there has been an increase of population since 1871, varying from 43.8 per cent. in Middlesex to 0.04 in Anglesey; and in this division seven of the other Welsh counties are included: Glamorgan, with an increase of 27.7 per cent.; Carnarvon, 11.1; Merioneth, 11; Carmarthen, 9.7; Denbigh, 7.4; and Flint, 5.2. Montgomeryshire is among the remaining thirteen counties where population has receded. Cornwall stands lowest, with a decrease of 8.9 per cent.; Pembroke, Salop, and Cambridgeshire have been all but stationary; Montgomery and Cardigan have decreased by 2.8 per cent.; Brecknock by 4.9; Radnor by 6.2. With the exception of the two counties last named and Westmoreland, Montgomery has the sparsest population in England and Wales, or only about a fifth of the average, which is 446 persons to the square mile. Excluding the metropolitan district from calculation, the most populous

county is Lancashire, with 1,706 persons to the square mile. Montgomeryshire has only 84; and comparing it with neighbouring counties, we find that Flint has 398; Denbigh, 192; Shropshire, 182; Cardigan, 102; Merioneth, 91; Brecknock, 78; Radnor, 54.

When we inquire into the cause of the decline of population in Montgomeryshire, it cannot escape observation that the county is more entirely agricultural than almost any other. Radnorshire has 190 persons engaged in agriculture to each 1,000 of population; Huntingdon has 169; Rutland has 158; and Montgomery comes next with 153; and from all these counties there has been a considerable migration to other parts of the kingdom, resulting in a net decrease in the number of inhabitants. The natural increase of population in Montgomeryshire, or, in other words, the excess of births over deaths, is as much as 11.4 per cent.; and as the net decrease is 2.8, more than a seventh of the population must remove from the county of their birth, since allowance must be made for a small immigration. The counties to which the agricultural population is chiefly flowing are, first of all, those into which the metropolis extends, and then in the order here given: —Glamorganshire, Durham, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Yorkshire. Middlesex is almost half as populous again as it was in 1871; Glamorgan has advanced by 27.7, Durham by 26.3, Nottingham by 23.4; and, not to extend these statistics, we may say, generally, that the census tables afford ample and melancholy proof of the increasing congestion of population in large towns.

Since 1831 the population of England and Wales has almost doubled, starting with 13,896,797 in that year, and reaching 25,974,439 at the last census. The population of Montgomeryshire in the same period has declined from 66,844 to 65,718; but there has not been a continuous decrease. In 1841 the number was 69,607; by the next census it had gone down to 67,335, and by 1861 to 66,919. In the succeeding ten

years there was an advance to 67,623; but now the population is smaller than it has been at any period since 1821. When we compare 1881 with the previous census, we find that the falling-off is in the county parliamentary division, and that the boroughs have been almost stationary, except Newtown, where there is a considerable advance. Llanfyllin has decreased from 1,132 to 1,080, Llanidloes from 3,428 to 3,421, Montgomery from 1,285 to 1,194. Machynlleth has scarcely changed, having 2,045, or three more than in 1871; Welshpool has increased from 5,046 to 5,211; and Newtown from 5,744 to 6,974. Taking the four registration districts into which the county is divided, a falling-off is recorded in each of them except Newtown.[1] In Machynlleth the numbers were 8,700 in 1871 and 7,964 in 1881; in Forden, 13,852 and 13,431; in Llanfyllin, 19,517 and 17,959. In Newtown, on the other hand, they were 24,554 and 25,439; the increase being confined to the sub-districts of Newtown and Lower Llanidloes. It is plain, therefore, that the falling-off must be chiefly attributed to the general migration from agricultural districts, of which mention has already been made; though it is true that the population of the Machynlleth and Llanidloes Unions was adversely affected in some degree by the depression in mining.

When we examine more closely the changes of population in the last two decennaries, we find some remarkable contrasts. Between 1861 and 1871 the Machynlleth district made a considerable advance, and Llanfyllin, which has now dropped from 19,517 to 17,959, only decreased by 28, while the borough of Newtown, where there is now the only important increase, was then retrograding. In one part of the county there is a persistent decline. The Llanfair

[1] Some of the registration districts contain portions of other counties, which have been excluded from the comparison; but it has not been considered necessary to take into account the small population belonging to Montgomeryshire included in registration districts in Shropshire and Merionethshire.

sub-district of the Llanfyllin Union, which lost 275 inhabitants in the previous decennary, has now lost 513 more. The decrease in the first period was chiefly of women, but the balance has been partly redressed by the departure of 310 males to 203 females between 1871 and 1881. In another sub-district of the same union, Llansantffraid, an increase in the previous decennary is converted into a very large decrease now. In 1861 the population was 10,223; in 1871 it was 10,447; in 1881, only 9,583. The decrease is found in all the parishes of the sub-district, but is greatest in Meifod, where there are 1,583 inhabitants, compared with 1,855 in 1871. Before we pass away from this subject, it is worth while to observe that the reasons given in the census tables for the change of population cannot be altogether relied upon. Thus, the falling-off in Llanbrynmair in 1871 was attributed to the completion of the Cambrian Railway and the consequent dismissal of the workmen employed on the line in 1861; but the decrease has continued in an accelerated ratio, the number being 1,575 now against 1,903 in 1871; so that there must be a more permanent reason for the change. At Newtown, the employment of steam-power in lieu of hand-looms was supposed to explain the decline between 1861 and 1871; and there is no doubt that the introduction of steam brought down the population a good deal from the figure reached in 1831, about which time it is said that 1,200 looms were at work in the town and immediate neighbourhood. But various other facts, such as the extreme depression of trade in 1871, have also to be taken into account in considering the question, and the fears of a permanent decline which were felt in 1871 have happily proved to be groundless.

In the whole of England and Wales there are only thirteen counties where the males exceed the females, and six are in Wales, Montgomery being one of them. Glamorgan, Radnor, Flint, Denbigh, and Merioneth are the others: while Cardiganshire shows an extraordinary

excess of females. Indeed, the Welsh counties of Cardigan and Glamorgan stand at the top and bottom of the scale, the former with 1,227 females to 1,000 males, the latter with 948; and it is a problem which baffles the social philosopher why, census after census, Cardigan should show this excessive population of women, while the neighbouring and similar counties of Montgomery and Radnor return an abnormal preponderance of men. The complexity of the problem is increased when we learn that, so far from there being any excess of girl-births over boy-births in Cardiganshire, the ratio of the former is unusually low, only 960 girls being born for each 1,000 boys. In Glamorgan, on the other hand, 963 girls are born; and in Montgomery, 973, with three exceptions, the highest in the scale; the lowest being Carnarvonshire, with 936. The perplexities of the subject are endless. Montgomery, now almost the highest in the list of girl-births, was lowest (926) in the previous decennary; but the proportion of the sexes at the census of 1871 was almost the same as in 1881. The compilers of the census report say that the explanation of the excess of men in one county and women in another is to be found in the difference between the counties in regard to occupations; but the statement, though it is borne out by facts in the majority of cases, seems to break down when we come to Cardigan and Montgomery. The two counties are practically the same in the character of their industries; in the former there are 149 of the "agricultural class" and 151 of the "industrial" to each 1,000 of the population; in Montgomeryshire the numbers are 153 and 168; yet, as we have seen, in the one there is an abnormal excess of men, in the other an extraordinary preponderance of women. In another adjoining county, Radnor, the men very largely outnumber the women; and there again, instead of a mining population, which in other counties explains the excess, the principal occupation is agriculture, the proportion of the agricultural class being 190, the highest in the

kingdom. Finally, to complete the perplexity of the problem, though there are more males than females in Montgomeryshire, there are 444 married women to 363 married men, between the ages of 15 and 45; and this preponderance of married women is found in all the counties in Wales where there is an excess of males. Further on we shall see that a great many more women than men remove from Montgomeryshire to other parts of the country, and as they are chiefly unmarried, an excess of men, coincident with a larger number of married women, is thus partially explained. Looking at Wales as a whole, apart from England, there is almost an equality of the sexes, the women being only 4,393 in excess in a total of 1,360,513, while in England the excess is 690,242 in a total of 24,613,926.

The number of persons in Montgomeryshire married at the age of 15 was 9 boys and 47 girls; and Wales returns several widows and widowers of that mature age. In Glamorganshire two boys and 12 girls of fifteen were thus early widowed. The marriages in Montgomeryshire in the decennary ending 1881 naturally decreased with the population. In Machynlleth Union they were 805, compared with 980 in the previous ten years; in Forden, 1,132, compared with 1,230; in Llanfyllin, 1,118, compared with 1,236. In Newtown they increased from 1,735 to 1,801. The births followed the same rule, but in Newtown, it will be seen, the increase was altogether out of proportion to the increase of marriages; the deaths were fewer everywhere, even in the unions where population had advanced. The following are the figures:—Machynlleth: decennary ending 1871, births, 4,152, deaths, 2,792; 1881, births, 3,819, deaths, 2,455. Newtown, 1871, births, 7,843 deaths, 4,975; 1881, births, 8,451, deaths, 4,896. Forden, 1871, births, 5,705, deaths, 3,715; 1881, births, 5,482, deaths, 3,326. Llanfyllin, 1871, births, 6,229, deaths, 4,330; 1881, births, 5,874, deaths, 3,988. The enormous excess of births over deaths in the Newtown Union will be observed; and, taking the

county throughout, the excess would have increased the population by 8,961.

The number of idiots and imbeciles in Montgomeryshire is above the average, being in the proportion of 1,015 to every 1,000 in England and Wales; but, as compared with the Principality generally, the county stands well, being the lowest in the scale except Glamorgan and Brecknock. Herefordshire is highest of all, with 1,437, and then follow four Welsh counties: Cardigan, 1,351; Merioneth, 1,339; Carnarvon, 1,330; and Denbigh, 1,312. "The one great fact", to quote from the census report, "that stands out conspicuously is the much greater comparative amount of idiocy and imbecility that exists amongst the natives of agricultural counties, and especially of such agricultural counties as are also mountainous, than amongst the natives of manufacturing and mining counties." In explanation, it is suggested that perhaps "the industrial centres attract from the rural districts those who are comparatively strong in mind and body, and that the children born to these stronger parents are less liable to congenital deficiencies than the offspring of the comparatively feeble parents, mentally and physically, who are left behind"; but we venture to doubt whether the Principality can be justly described as containing a larger proportion of the mentally and physically weak than the industrial centres of England. The average number of persons who survive the age of sixty-five, which is 46 per 1,000 for England and Wales, is exceeded in every county in the Principality except Glamorgan. In Montgomeryshire it is 71; and the total number of persons in that county over eighty years old at the time of the census was 765, of whom 59 were over ninety, and 6 over ninety-five. In that county it is also pleasant to observe that the proportion of deaf mutes is the smallest in the kingdom, being a little more than half the average, or as 556 compared with 1,000, though three Welsh counties, Anglesey, Merioneth, and Cardigan, head the list; and the compilers of the report call attention to

the fact that deaf-mutism, like imbecility, is most prevalent in mountainous districts. The actual number of the deaf-and-dumb in Montgomeryshire is 31 ; of idiots, 105, and lunatics, 18; of blind persons, 87, of whom three were blind from their birth. It must be borne in mind, however, that many persons thus afflicted are removed to asylums in other counties, for which reason the proportional numbers given above, in the case of deaf mutes and the insane, are estimated, not on the actual distribution of cases, but upon the place of birth, as far as it could be ascertained. It should be added that considerable difficulty is experienced in securing accurate information as to the classes here mentioned, and the statistics must be received with a good deal of reserve.

Classified as to occupations, of the inhabitants of Montgomeryshire, 17 in every 1,000 belong to what is rather roughly described as the "professional class", the average for the whole country being 25. This class includes 42 policemen, 106 militia, yeomanry, or volunteers, 98 clergymen of the Established Church, 10 Roman Catholic priests, 100 ministers of other religious bodies, 85 theological students, 30 barristers and solicitors, 50 law clerks, 61 medical men, including students, 142 schoolmasters, and 162 schoolmistresses. Of the "domestic class", there are 73 in each 1,000, the average being 69. The female indoor servants number 4,329, the male only 135, besides 264 gardeners and 182 grooms and coachmen. The "commercial class", which numbers 11 in the 1,000, against an average of 38, is of a very miscellaneous character, including all railway servants, of whom there are 200; 170 persons engaged on roads, and 59 seamen. Of agriculturists there are 3,824 farmers and graziers, of whom 467 are women ; and 5,372 labourers and cottagers, besides 1,770 described as "farmers' sons, grandsons, brothers, and nephews". To this class must be added also a proportion of the "general labourers" mentioned further on. The class includes 18 veterinary surgeons and 110 gamekeepers. The

"industrial class" supplies 168 to the thousand, the average being 245. One of the most numerous occupations is that of "persons working and dealing in houses, furniture, and decorations", including 82 builders, 606 carpenters and joiners, 248 bricklayers, 368 masons, and 181 plumbers, painters, and glaziers. Rigid Puritans would be delighted to learn, if they could only believe it, that there are only two tobacconists in the county; but there are 251 publicans, 46 maltsters, 39 brewers, and 17 wine and spirit merchants. So much for drink. The purveyors of food include 180 butchers, 199 millers, 69 bakers, 30 confectioners and pastrycooks, and 533 grocers and tea dealers. The trade in textile fabrics employs 986 in the woollen-cloth manufacture, 304 in the flannel manufacture, and 43 fullers. There are 268 drapers and mercers, 414 tailors, 903 milliners and dressmakers, and 515 shoemakers. At the time of the census there were 1,222 lead miners and 265 slate quarriers; and the industrial class included 408 blacksmiths and 2,052 general labourers, many of whom, no doubt, were engaged in agriculture. Finally, 9,786 males and 24,713 females were not returned as of any special occupation; besides 4,724 boys and 4,776 girls under five years of age.

Another table of the Census Returns gives the distribution of natives of Montgomeryshire. The county of Salop, as might have been expected, came in for the largest share, next to Montgomery itself, having 3,330 males and 3,720 females; but Lancashire has 1,399 males and 2,190 females; Glamorganshire, 1,522 of the former and 986 of the latter; Merionethshire, 1,101 and 979; and London, 629 and 1,022. The fair sex, it will be seen, are more migratory than the men; and this table, which contains 14,583 women and 12,934 men as residents in places outside Montgomery, serves to explain the abnormal proportion of the sexes in that county; but the question still remains, why so many women migrate from Montgomeryshire. The number of foreigners in each county is also given

in the census, and from this we learn that there were 2 Swiss, 6 Germans, 1 Frenchwoman, 2 Spaniards, and 17 natives of the United States in Montgomeryshire in 1881. Montgomeryshire contained fewer foreigners than any other county in Wales, except Radnor, which had 11, while Glamorgan had 2,729.

It will thus be seen that the census tables for 1881 contain a varied amount of information, which, if they could have contemplated it, would have overwhelmed our ancestors with alarm. The simple proposal to enumerate the people was met in 1753 with determined opposition, and the Ministerial Bill of that date was rejected by the Lords. Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Thornton, the member for York, said he had not believed there was any set of men, or, indeed, any individual of the human species, so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal, which he held to be totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty. It is difficult to conceive what language this worthy gentleman would have employed if he could have foreseen that not only the number of the people, but their age, their conjugal condition, their distribution, their occupations, and their infirmities, even the "ages of the army, navy, marines, and merchant seamen", would all be published to the world!

Turning to another source of information, the official returns of the Poor-Law Board, it is satisfactory to find a decided decrease of pauperism in the last twelve years. In 1872 the rate per cent. of paupers to population was—in Forden Union, 4.7; now it is 2.6; in Llanfyllin, 5.9, now 4; in Machynlleth, 6.8, now 5; in Newtown and Llanidloes, 7, now 5.1. It will not escape notice that the unions are still arranged in the same order of merit, and, roughly speaking, the degree of pauperism depends upon the amount spent in encouraging it, in the shape of out-relief. Thus, Forden, in which the poor-rate amounted to 1*s.* 5*d.* per head of population, spent £569 on out-relief; Llanfyllin, with a

rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* per head, spent £1,881; Machynlleth, with a rate of 2*s.* 6¼*d.* per head, spent £1,357; while Newtown and Llanidloes had a rate more than twice as heavy as Forden, or, in other words, 3*s.* 3*d.* per head, and spent £3,522. Forden occupied the best place amongst the unions of North Wales; Newtown and Llanidloes stood last but three. The following are the returns of paupers relieved on the 1st of January, 1884:—Forden (population 18,281), indoor, 171; outdoor, 337. Llanfyllin (19,959), indoor, 64; outdoor, 723. Machynlleth (12,517), indoor, 47; outdoor, 583. Newtown and Llanidloes (25,439), indoor, 130; outdoor, 1,232.

Finally, to complete as far as we can our account of the material condition of the population of Montgomeryshire, a few statistics may be given from the Agricultural Returns; and we will compare 1871 with the present year. Some allowance must, of course, be made for insufficient and incorrect returns, but the figures supply a picture of the changing conditions of agriculture in Great Britain. In 1871 the number of acres returned as under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, was 30,838,567; in 1884, it was 32,465,861. The total acreage under corn crops in 1871 was 9,675,261; in 1884 it had fallen to 8,484,730. On the other hand, the permanent pasture had increased from 12,435,442 to 15,290,820; but part of the difference must be put down to the greater completeness of the return. The number of agricultural horses in 1871 was 1,254,450, and increased to 1,414,377 in 1884; the cattle increased from 5,337,759 to 6,269,141; and the pigs from 2,499,602 to 2,584,391; but in sheep there was a decrease, from 27,119,569 to 26,068,354. It is satisfactory, however, to see that since 1882 the number of sheep has been increasing. Turning now to Montgomeryshire, we find the acreage under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, given as 242,732 in 1871 and 256,429 in 1884. The corn land has decreased from 59,973 to 51,103; the green crops from 13,379 to 11,212; and the grasses under rotation from 34,615 to 23,075; while the per-

manent pasture has increased from 131,512 to 167,672. There was an increase in the number of horses from 11,968 to 14,659; and of cattle, from 61,657 to 66,344; but sheep had decreased from 330,277 to 321,679, and pigs from 25,040 to 22,495, whereas in 1883 they numbered 26,089. In sheep, it is again satisfactory to observe, there has been a gradual advance since 1881, when they fell as low as 298,224; in which year there were only 20,179 pigs. The altered conditions of farming have helped to bring the "silo" rapidly into use amongst the conservative class of agriculturists. As many as 514 are already included in the returns for England, and for Wales 36, of which three are in the county of Montgomery.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

ON THE

OPENING OF THE NORTH WALES UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

On the 18th October 1884.

By EDWARD JAMES, EARL OF POWIS, D.C.L.,
Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, and High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

Some time before half-past ten o'clock Penrhyn Hall, Bangor, welcomed those who had assembled to participate in the first part of the day's programme, the inaugural address of the President of the college, the Earl of Powis. The noble Earl, who arrived at twenty minutes to eleven, wearing the robes of D.C.L., was vociferously cheered. Among those on the platform were the following :—Lord Aberdare, the High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire (Mr. Albert Wood), Mayor of Bangor (Major Platt) and members of the City Council, the Mayors of Beaumaris (Colonel Hampton Lewis), Carnarvon (Dr. J. Williams), Chester (Mr. Brown), Oswestry (Mr. T. Whitfield), Denbigh (Mr. Clough), Wrexham (Mr. J. Murless), Ruthin (Mr. Osbert Edwards), and Pwllheli (Mr. R. Owen Jones), Alderman E. R. Thomas, Beaumaris, Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., M.P., Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Richard Davies, M.P., Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., Mr. J. Roberts, M.P., Colonel the Hon. W. E. Sackville West, Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. H. R. Reichel (Principal of the college), Mr. Viramu Jones (Principal of the South Wales College), and others.

Colonel the Hon. W. E. Sackville West rose and said : My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I beg to claim your attention to the inaugural address of the Earl of Powis, President of the University College of North Wales.

Lord Powis, who was enthusiastically received on rising to address the assemblage, said : We are assembled this day to inaugurate an institution to which many look forward as the commencement of the development of higher education in North Wales, as a link which would bind together and unite the elementary and grammar-schools on the one hand, and the universities on the other ; an institution which may enable our countrymen to develop the literary tastes and the poetical temperament of the Cymry. The importance of the institution, and the feeling that it will be a success has been shown by the support and the liberal grant which this college, in common with its sister colleges at Cardiff and Aberystwith, has received from the Government and Parliament ; and I may venture to say that it would have been very difficult for us to have obtained that grant if we had not had on our side the personal sympathies of the Prime Minister. At a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held in September at Montreal, a meeting memorable as the first occasion in which a learned English society had held its annual gatherings in one of our colonies, one of the learned speakers who addressed that meeting warned the students of the mathematical and applied sciences not to be too mechanical in their studies. He said that mathematicians were apt nowadays to trust to the perfection of their instruments ; that Newton made his great discoveries with instruments much less perfect than those at the command of the observers of the present day ; and that when he was startled by an unexpected result he had often to examine and investigate for the purpose of seeing whether his machinery and instruments had not been at fault. Well, I think this is true of purely literary studies as well as of mathematics and the applied sciences. What can be more mechanical than "cram" ? Consider what marvels of industry, as well as erudition, the early writers must have been ; writers whom succeeding centuries have

not been able to eclipse. It is, perhaps, uncertain whether all Homer's poems were in the first instance committed to writing; it is at all events certain that they were handed down almost exclusively by rhapsodists or minstrels who recited them publicly, and that until they had been collected and brought together by Pisistratus, they were almost wholly dependent on oral tradition. Now, at the present day I do not suppose there are half a dozen people in this room who would undertake to get by heart the twenty-four books of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, or who could tell off-hand the names of those who perished in the first battle of the Frogs and the Mice. How did Homer acquire his extensive knowledge, or, for the matter of that, many centuries later, how did Shakespeare? How fared the child who had to acquire knowledge from such inscriptions as the Ogham letters in our own country, or the cuneiform inscriptions carved on the rocks of the great Assyrian Empire? Conceive the difficulties which in those days must have attended not only the acquisition of the simplest knowledge, but the making of the briefest record of passing events. Then, again, if they turned to ancient Egypt, they saw the hieroglyphics, more puzzling than the Chinese alphabet, which is the despair of English traders, for though Europeans have acquired the language colloquially I do not believe there is a single European who can write their intricate characters. Then, again, in the age of books let us consider the material difficulties which stood in the way of the acquisition of knowledge. What were the first implements of writing and substitutes for books? Waxen tablets, and rolls of papyrus, which resembled our paper only in name. Then, again, the characters of these manuscripts were not encouraging. To beginners, the letters of the Greek and Latin inscriptions, down to the Christian era, are so difficult and obscure that there are probably not half a dozen persons in the room who could decipher readily or read off-hand a manuscript of the Greek Testament of the first four

centuries. But after all this, what a mass of learning was the foundation of our knowledge! Consider Homer the first poet; Herodotus the first historian and traveller, and Demonsthenes the most famous orator that Greece had produced; the voluminous works of Livy and Cicero in Latin; in Palestine, the Talmud, and the immense number of commentators on the Hebrew of the Old Testament; the patient labour and industry of the early Christian Fathers, and of the Greek Scholiasts; you will see in all these a mass of literature collected and recorded under every possible difficulty, which both in quantity and quality, might put to shame the ephemeral productions of later times.

Let me give you one further instance of the difficulty which attended the writing of books, and the cost of obtaining writing materials. In the Middle Ages parchment and writing materials were so costly that, at the time of the decay of learning which followed the break-up of the Roman Empire, the monks and copyists who had not acquired classical knowledge used to obliterate by chemical compounds the writings on the classical manuscripts, in order to use them as materials for the writing of their own theological treatises. When the revival of learning took place, it was accidentally discovered that these writings were not the original letters on the parchment, and by careful manipulation the second edition was removed, and the old characters revived; and in this way many important fragments of the Greek and Latin authors have been rescued from oblivion. Manuscripts thus treated are called palimpsests.

Gentlemen, in the present day, when we have not all these difficulties, it becomes more and more apparent that industry and perseverance will lead to success more than uncultivated genius. The history of your own friends and rivals, of your schoolfellows and contemporaries, will abundantly prove this within your own experience. It is well that it should be so. The "sacred fire" of genius is vouchsafed to few, but industry and

perseverance are gifts which any man may acquire for himself if he wills it. It is in the domain of the imagination that genius is all-triumphant. It was of the domain of the imagination that Pindar spoke, the greatest of all lyric poets; who, living in an age when the bard or minstrel discharged the functions of poet and statesman, of philosopher and historian, teaching agriculture by his pastorals, state policy by his tragedies, and forming the minds and the patriotic feelings of his country by his historic ballads, inveighed against his detractors in that splendid burst of enthusiasm, which Bishop Heber has rendered in words scarcely less spirited than the original:—

> "Yes, he is wise whom nature's dower
> Hath raised above the crowd;
> But, trained in study's formal hour,
> There are who hate the minstrel's power
> As daws who mark the eagle tower,
> And croak in envy loud."

And, therefore, though I should not recommend the most industrious gerund-grinder to aspire to rival Æschylus or Demosthenes, or the most perfect master of the Rhyming Dictionary to consider himself a second Shakespeare or Milton, unless he is conscious within himself of the poetic fire which industry may adorn but cannot impart, I should, for the guidance of your lives, venture to recommend to you the little fable of the hare and the tortoise, rather than the lines I have just quoted.

But, gentlemen, we must not allow ourselves to be puffed up with the vain-glorious feeling that we are so immeasurably superior to past ages. Those who in a lettered age know nothing, or cannot read, are absolutely more ignorant than their forefathers; if you know nothing of the history of your own country, you are absolutely more ignorant than the Greek peasant 3,000 years ago. He handed down in ballads the past deeds of his forefathers; as letters increase, memory becomes less cultivated, and therefore less strong; ballads decay,

and so we in Wales have lost many memories and traditions of our legendary King Arthur; just as in Scotland the minstrelsy of the border would have been extinct if it had not been rescued at the eleventh hour by the genius and industry of Sir Walter Scott. A similar service to the preservation of the Early English ballads had been already performed by Bishop Percy.

Lord Macaulay, in the preface to his *Lays of Ancient Rome*, tells us that a hundred years ago England possessed one tattered copy of *Childe Waters* and *Sir Cauline*, and Spain only one tattered copy of the history of their great national hero, *The Cid*.

As I am speaking of Lord Macaulay, may I for a moment digress, to recommend any classical students to make themselves familiar with these lays. Then, when Livy is too difficult, and Roman history seems dull, they will see how Lord Macaulay, distinguished as a writer and a Parliamentary orator, and considerable as a poet, had been able to picture himself and to reproduce the spirit of ancient times, and to invest with poetic charms some of the most stirring events of the early Roman Republic.

Well, then, if you know nothing about the Roman Wall in the northern part of England; if Rodney's Pillar and Offa's Dyke are no more to you than any milestone or common parish boundary; if the sign of the "Royal Oak" is no more of historical interest to you than the "Dog and Duck", you are far, far behind the Arcadian shepherd, who, 1,000 years before the Christian era, as he sat piping to his flocks, beguiled the live-long day by chanting to his comrades the labours of Hercules, the valour of Achilles, the statecraft of the king of Ithaca; or those unrivalled charms of the wanton Helen, which for twenty long years put both Europe and Asia in a flame. You, the students of to-day, have no material difficulties to overcome; you have all mathematical and mechanical appliances at your hands. For you the roads of Parnassus have, to a great extent been macadamised by manuals. Your difficulty is in the extent and scope of human erudition. If you

begin to apply yourselves steadily to whatever subdivision or branch of knowledge you may devote yourselves, you will soon find that in the nineteenth century there is no more a popular, than in the Middle Ages, there was a royal, road to learning. But there is one advantage which you possess. The great stream of modern literature is practically confined to three languages: to English, the language of commerce, of navigation, and engineering; French, the international communication of society, the international language of statesmen and diplomatists; German, the language of patient thought and philosophic investigation. When Latin was the language of learning, Holland influenced largely the current of human thought. Grotius founded the science of international law; Erasmus was the pioneer of the revival of learning, of the study of Greek, and of that great intellectual movement which commenced with the invention of printing and culminated in the Reformation. But now it speaks a language and possesses a literature confined to its own small provinces.

I noticed the other day, that in answer to inquiries put forth by the Cymmrodorion Society, the most experienced witnesses answered that, although it was desirable to give explanations in Welsh to elementary scholars, it was waste of time to endeavour to conduct higher education in Welsh, because the Welsh language was destitute of the scientific words, the terminology, which English possessed. Those linguistic patriots who regret this may console themselves with the recollection that English is a language which has absorbed and extended itself by drawing supplies from all the modern languages of Europe, and that if they were to address a boy in the streets of London in the Anglo-Saxon of King Alfred, he would probably think they were talking to him in Welsh.

Gentlemen, the future of the College depends upon the wisdom and the good sense of the Governors, the Council, and the Students. It is easy to make a bad beginning; it is most difficult to repair one. Much

depends upon the first students during the first three years. If they show a high moral tone, if they are noted for their good manners and their industry, they will have established its position, and have performed their part, and a very important part, too, in the foundation of the College. To the parents and friends of the students we look that they should be in a position to make the most of their time there ; that they should come well grounded in the preliminary education, and not be sent there to learn their Greek alphabet at sixteen. In the administration of the College difficulties will arise from time to time. First, in a new College, while the students are still few in number, there will be financial difficulties to overcome. The zeal of the Council of the College must not let them be betrayed into magnificent extravagance in their expenditure. Other questions will arise, in which, if the College is to succeed, differences of opinions would have to be recognised; but they must be met, not by intolerant agitation, but by academic discussion. Opinions and arguments must be discussed calmly and dispassionately, and they must not have theories and hobbies pushed to extreme conclusions. If the College succeeds, it will, in common with the Friars School, no doubt, prove a great attraction to the City, and may bring many persons there who are seeking a good and cheap education for their children. If it is to succeed, its administration must believe that full and fair discussion will, in the end, lead to right conclusions. They must act in the spirit of the old Welsh proverb "Y gwir erbyn y byd". ("The truth against the world.") (Loud and prolonged cheering, amidst which the President of the University College resumed his seat.)

On the motion of Mr. Richard Davies, M.P., a cordial vote of thanks was tendered Lord Powis for his address.

Lord Powis having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings at the Penrhyn Hall terminated.

TRACES OF ROMAN ROADS.

FROM CEFN RHOWNIARTH TO STRYD Y CEUNANT,

A portion of the line connecting the Severn, the Vyrnwy, and the Dee.

By the late T. G. JONES (Cyffin).[1]

We may be pardoned for again returning to this subject, but, in the interest of archæology, we venture once more to intrude, in the hope that local observations and traditions, further corroborated by place-names, rather than any special aptitude in the writer, may aid in the work of tracing the Roman-road system in Powys-land.

We would suggest, at the outset, that these roads have several specialities calling for our attention. Our route is right across country. We follow no river courses, but take a straight line, intersecting rivers and valleys, finding convenient outlets from one valley to another, as we traverse an undefined line, seeking on our journey a *Caer* or a *Stryd*, or some faint trace left untouched by centuries of agricultural labour, or finding a fragment of ancient traditions, whereon we may rest our foot and there draw a picture of the long-forgotten past.

We cannot help noticing how the road attempted to be traced is bordered by the necessary accompaniments of tumuli and military posts of recognised importance, a feature already observed in our previous

[1] There is a melancholy interest connected with this paper. It is the last work upon which the lamented writer was engaged immediately before the sudden attack which resulted in his death. It had not received his final revisal, as several blanks and breaks appear in it, which are not easy to supply. The map of the country through which the roads traced passed, had not, unfortunately, had the advantage of Cyffin's revision.

survey; and further, that any inequality or undulation of surface was sufficient to cause the engineer to take the precaution of throwing up some kind of earthwork, and thus prevent the possibility of sudden surprise. Hence all the hills commanding our line are crowned with ditch and rampart, the encampments still remaining to tell their dark and hardly understood stories. The lowlands have their *tumuli*; and each pass or *Bwlch* its protecting entrenchments. Thus, there was as complete a system of security in itinerating the roads as could possibly be; added to this, and evidently a part of the same system, the means of communicating easily and conveniently with other stations within sight of posts specially erected for transmitting or receiving of such messages.

We referred in our previous paper (*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xvii, p. 39) to a road crossing the *Via Media* by the Street Farm, and leading in the direction of Sarn Bridge, closely under the Gaer-fawr hill. This road is known as the "Street", and a place near the intersection is called *Pen y Street*. The Street takes a southerly direction for the Severn valley. We were pleased to find in the same volume of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, p. 109, a corroboration by no less an authority than Professor Babington. The Professor says: "The course of the Roman road is very direct from *Waunfach*, on the river Vyrnwy, tending in a southward direction. It passes by a place called *Street*, to Sarn Bridge, near Guilsfield, thence by Trelydan Hall to Welshpool." It may be interesting here to observe that the cross-road now under notice connects the three principal rivers of North Wales—the Severn, the Vyrnwy, and the Dee; and that following each of the above rivers we have a Roman road of recognised importance.

Along the Severn valley we find the *Via Occidentalis;* along the Vyrnwy we have attempted to trace the appropriately called *Via Media*, and along the Dee valley we have the following recognised important Roman stations—Chester, Bangor, Caer-gai.

It is, therefore, with no small interest that we fix the intersecting of the middle main-road on Cefn-rhowniarth at Street, and proceed along the north branch towards Waunfach, the direction indicated by Professor Babington on the Vyrnwy river.

An old narrow lane, following most likely the track of an older system, exhibits traces of well and time worn cutting, especially so near the Red House; but we can find no paved or causeway curb-stones peculiar to the Roman roads. At Collfryn, however, on the line of our route, the occupier, Mr. W. Davies, informs us that some four years ago he found on one of his fields the remains of an old road, with the stones compactly laid and running in the direction of Rhosddu. These stones, in the course of cultivating the field, he had to remove. Leaving Collfryn, we come to Rhosddu, where, as already stated (vol. xvii, p. 41), the occupier found traces of an old road, and, like his neighbour, he moved the stones in ploughing his field. From this point we follow a track traced on the one-inch Ordnance Survey in the direction of the river, where we pause to take a look at Pen y Sarn, a short distance down the river Vyrnwy, and to the east of Rhosddu. Near Pen y Sarn is a peculiar and isolated earthwork, more or less in a boggy situation, requiring an artificial and solid approach in the form of a causeway or "sarn". There is now nothing of the kind to be seen, the name only remaining to suggest such a way, and it is more than probable that Pen-y-Sarn was so called, as it well describes its situation at the "head of the causeway". This post is of a pear-like form, and has a great ditch or fosse, apparently artificial. Its circumference is about two hundred yards; the height of the side is from six feet to twenty feet.

It is interesting here to notice how the approaches to the Vyrnwy Street are protected on the flank by the strongly entrenched camp at Trefwylan called Plas yn Dinas. This naturally-formed stronghold, and in every respect an important one, is favourably placed in

a narrow entrance to the valley of the Vyrnwy, and about one mile below Rhyd y Bala.

We now return to the bank of the river Vyrnwy, so as to cross at an old unused but well-known ford called "Rhyd y Bala". This *Rhyd* or ford has an excellent footing, and one not likely to be altered in any way by the great winter floods which this river is so subject to. Hence there can be no doubt it was a spot preferred to any one of the fordable places lower down the river. Tradition states that there was an old road leading through this ford over the hills, that it was the road from Shrewsbury to Bala in Merionethshire, and that this is why the ford is called to this day *Rhyd y Bala*. Having crossed this ford, we find before us a water-worn dingle or ravine called *Ceunant y Fferm*. Whether our road followed this dingle or not is but a matter of conjecture. It is just possible that a branch road took an onward and a more direct course, as previously suggested (vol. xvii, p. 41), towards the Henallt encampment; but there are no traces visible, excepting that an old lane is still used tending in that direction, by way of *Ffarm-Isa* for Cefnllyfnog. If the road followed this dingle at all, as stated by local tradition, the probability is that the Roman engineer would at the first opportunity suddenly take an easterly direction, so as to avoid crossing the "Cefn" or ridge, preferring a very slight circuit by way of *Godor*. We are now on a length of the road called, according to the Rev. Walter Davies, *Stryd y Fyrnwy*, or the Vyrnwy Street. (*Cam. Qu. Mag.*, i, p. 438.)

At Godor we turn suddenly to the left, taking the onward or south to north direction, making for a convenient opening or pass near to Wyddigoed, which shall bring us into the Llanfechain or *Cain* valley. An old unused lane existed some twenty-five years ago, and is traced on the Ordnance Survey, leading from the present turnpike road under Godor, in the direction of Wyddigoed. This lane took the course, and was probably the remains of, an earlier road, which we for

convenience, and probably correctly, call *Stryd y Fyrnwy*. The local nomenclature is very suggestive. The township along which we traverse after having forded the *Fyrnwy* is called the township of "*Lledrhôd*", probably in reference to the fact already indicated, that the Roman surveyor gave his road almost, *Lled*, a turn or circle, *Rhod*, around the headland of the *Cefnllyfnog* ridge, thus avoiding an obstacle. Hence we have that spot called *Godor*, a delay, a stoppage, or hindrance. We shall again meet with this word on our route, having the same signification. As we proceed we come to *Wyddigoed*. Whether by this word we understand a woody, uncultivated district, or a wood fence, stockade, or palisading, we are not prepared to say; but we are informed that the Roman soldiers were well acquainted with stockading as a means of defence, and as the pass of *Bryn pinod* is near and required some protection, a *wyddigoed*—palisading or stockade—would be put up and form a means of safety to those placed at this spot to protect the travellers in their progress from the valley of the *Vyrnwy* to that of the *Cain*.

We must pause at this secluded spot to call our readers' attention to the other encampments evidently connected with the road. Passing between them, we will first proceed to the Henallt hill, a commanding position on our left, and already mentioned as being within sight of other important posts on the *Via Media*. This hill is called *Yr Henallt*, the old cliff, the adjective not only distinguishing the post from the Henallt on the north side of the Cain valley, but being also possibly intended to denote its greater importance as a military camp. The view from its summit is very fine and commanding, extending on the north far beyond the *Berwyn* range. Conspicuous in the view are the heights of *Cadair Ferwyn*, *Mynydd y Tarw*, *The Gyrn*, and other important points. The Roman road we have under notice is completely under our observation from the *Gaer-fawr*, by *Street*, *Collfryn*, *Rhosddu*, along *Stryd y Fyrnwy*, through the pass

of Bryn y Pinod, thence across the Cain valley by Tomen Gastell, up *Stryd y Ceunant*, having also the most commanding points along the route well within signalling distance. This hill has on the north-western side remains of what may have been part of its encampment, and can be seen from the Llanfyllin road. There is also on its summit a strange cutting in the rock, probably the embrasure, being the entrance way into the inner portion of this military post.

From this encampment we are brought down by a succession of lower platforms or terraces to the pass near Bryn y Pinod. At a short distance east is the high ground of Bryncynfelyn. On this hill we have also an encampment, which, as already suggested, may have been intended for the protection of the entrance into the Cain valley, and, from the command given to its occupier, is well adapted for that purpose. The late Rev. W. Maddock Williams thus describes the post in the "History of Llanfechain":—"A perfect parallelogram ; 224 feet by 63 feet inside."—(*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 245.)

Mr. Williams also notices the earthwork in the gap between Bryncynfelyn and Bryn Paenod, which we have denominated the Pass of Bryn y Pinod, or Wyddigoed.

The rock in the immediate vicinity of Bryn y Pinod, and through which we must proceed, seems to have been improved and adapted to the military tactics of that time, thus making the pass still more secure. An old road still exists, by which we make a straight run across the Llanfechain valley by the parish church for *Stryd y Ceunant.* On our left, and in close proximity to our route, is that very interesting tumulus, Tomen Gastell, with its surrounding fortifications so favourably placed for protecting the Roman roads intersecting on the banks of the Cain, just below and under the commanding observation of those occupying its ditches and ramparts. We would here remind the reader that we must now cross the mineral road uniting the smelting

hearths of Llanfyllin and Clawdd-Coch (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvii, p. 42), and that prominent in the angle formed by the intersection is the castellated tumulus, *Tomen Gastell.* Near the church, and opposite to this tumulus, is a low, artificial mound, called *Twmpath Garmon,* remains, possibly, of another tumulus connected with the Roman roads passing close to and intersecting within sight of its occupant. We must now cross the Cain and then the mineral road, proceeding thence along the deeply-excavated lane, still called *Strydy Ceunant* (the street of the enclosing ravine), as far as the brook, where we turn slightly to the right, following its course through the narrow glen, gradually ascending up for Bwlch y ddâr (the pass or defile of the oak). The entrance into this glen from the Llanfechain side was evidently carefully guarded on the right by the Bod-yn-Foel height, and on the left we have the Ty-cerig hill, which looks as if it were entrenched. Having gained the high ground, we find ourselves on the Llanfyllin and Llangedwyn road, pausing to notice that remarkable feature in the character of the Roman road, already made familiar to us by our past experience, the unexpected opening to our view of a great expanse of country, and thus obtaining a command of every possible approach by which our road could be attacked. It is very evident that this was a studied feature in the tactics of the skilful Roman surveyor and engineer. Close to our present position we see Henallt, a towering hill, commanding every opening on our progress through a dangerous locality, and also having the whole length of the *Cain* valley fully under command. We leave Bwlch y ddâr in the direction of a convenient hollow between Cryniarth and Mynydd y Gelli. We will here make a short digression, that we may leave this hollow and ascend the high ground to the right, and find another panoramic view of great extent and beauty. Below, we see the *Tannad* valley, its whole length plainly mapped out. To the north we have the Berwyn, and recognise

several high points from east to west; and especially plain is the valley of the Iwrch, along which we purpose following the Roman road to Bwlch Maengwynedd. To the east we are delighted with a full view of the great Shropshire plain, Nescliff, the Breiddyn, Boreaton, Wrekin, rising prominently out of this grand champaign country.[1] To the south we recognise many familiar points associated with our road. These are the Gaer-fawr, the Street, Cefn-rhowniarth, Henallt, or Glan-brogan hill; whilst west of us we readily communicate with the great hills of the Gadair Idris, the heights of Pennant Melangell, Rhiwarth, and other entrenched points evidently important as signalling stations. We are also enabled from our position to reconnoitre our course in the direction of the pass of Bwlch y Polion, and fully able to command the broken and undulating ground in the immediate vicinity of our course. Thus, every little hollow or treacherous glen is under the safe surveillance of the friendly height overlooking our descent into the dangerous glen of Bwlch y Polion. On our descent we leave the Henblas and Penyrallt to our right, and Cryniarth on the left, and very soon come to the *Mardy* tumulus, placed in the centre of the outlet into the Tannad valley.

This tumulus, rising some feet above the level of the Tannad valley, must have been a post of very great strength and importance, and still bears evidence of the value placed on it as a means of defence. Situate as it is at the opening of Bwlch y Polion—the Pass of the Palings, palisading, stockade—it would, aided by the *Polion* raised across, at once arrest any attempt to force a passage up the Bwlch; the entrenchments on

[1] We were delighted, when looking over the vast Shropshire plain, to experience practically how easy we could communicate with the very margin of the vast level country to the east of our standpoint. In the far distance, to the north-west of Shrewsbury, the sun shone brightly on a window, the flash—call it the heliograph of modern tactics—was clearly visible to us on the Gelli hill, whence we could have flashed the message further west easily to the heights of Merionethshire.

Allt Tairffynon to the west, and Glantanad or Garth eryr wood on the east, completing the security of this pass. We also recognise a series of entrenchments immediately surrounding the tumulus. To the north, in a field adjoining the river, a series of earthworks are to be seen, whilst on the higher platform on which the tumulus stands, we distinguish a fosse and vallum. Near the entrance, which is on the south side, the fosse is cut out of the rock. The vallum and fosse terminate on the east, where the precipitous sides present a natural obstacle, rendering artificial strength unnecessary. On the north the fosse and vallum continue along the west to the entrance on the south, so that the Mardy tumulus must have been a very effective barrier to the most determined foe. Evidently the Roman invader held the Mochnantwys in no mean estimation.

We now return to our road, following an old track at the west end of Mardy Cottage. The deeply worn rock is evident testimony of the antiquity of the roadway. We now find ourselves in the Glantannad road, which we cross, entering a field where the surface shows some evidence of artificial levelling, thus affording an easy approach to the river Tannad. Having crossed the river, we at once enter on that portion of the Roman Road known as *Stryd-y-Planciau,* or, as its name implies, a flat, level stretch of road. After the unevenness of that part of our road from Llanfechain over Bwlch y Ddâr, we can well appreciate the evenness of this piece of level road, "*yn blanc glan*" (like a bare board).

This interesting and generally accepted remains of a Roman road is a direct line with the road down Bwlch y Polion, and is entered upon at once without deviation. The Tannad and Iwrch seem to have united their forces at this spot to remove all traces of the road, the gravelly bottom of the valley largely assisting in the work of removal. The River Iwrch seems to have intersected the road, and has thus exposed a section of

Stryd y Planciau, and the elliptical form of the road is seen under the accumulation of soil resting on the stone pavement of its original surface. This piece of road, still called "Stryd y Planciau", some [400 ?] yards in length, brings us into the Llanrhaiadr road, near Maes Mochnant Bridge, and close to a cottage, which, with its garden, is placed on a continuance of the *Stryd.*

We would here call attention to the surface of the fields on the left side of the river Tannad, for they bear evidence of great labour in [*left blank in MS.*]

We follow the lane at the west end of the above cottage, and come again on the Stryd y Planciau, which we follow in the direction of *Croes Stryd*, or the Cross Street, Caer Ilo. The appearance of this lane betokens its antiquity, and portions of it seem to have been paved

On our route we pass on our right *Hen Domen* (the old tumulus), or *Tomen y Cefn*, possibly an outpost in connection with *Gaer-fach* (the little fortification), situate some mile and a half to the north-east of the tumulus, these posts evidently having the safety of Cymdu and its Roman road in view.

Persons now living remember the "Stryd" as a hard pavement or causeway before it was removed and ploughed up (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, 245). Sir R. C. Hoare, the Rev. Walter Davies, and other authorities, were of the opinion that the Mediolanum was on this line, and situate between the river Iwrch and the Barog or Pentrefelin brook. In this oblong, formed by the confluence of these rivers with the Tannad, several Roman roads seem to have converged. Within the tract of land formed by these three rivers we still find many objects of archæological interest—the erect stone just outside the boundary at Maes Mochnant; another similar stone said to have been removed from the line of our road to the village of Llanrhaiadr; another erect stone to the right of our limit on *Moel Lloran*; a tumulus called "*Hen Domen*", probably con-

nected with the Roman road on the Iwrch, and said traditionally to be connected with "*Tomen y Mardu*". The camps on *Llwyn bryn dinas* and *Allt-tair Ffynon* are also objects of special interest. A plot of ground on the banks of the river Iwrch, called "*Caer Degfan*", is said to be the site of the Mediolanum; some remains of building have been ploughed up on the spot; and as this would be a point where the Roman Roads intersected, there can be no doubt that a station of some importance existed on this spot. (*Mont. Col.* vol. iv, 245.) On entering into the Vale of the Tannad, we come to a district rich in legends, possibly bearing on our subject. To the right of the Pass through Bwlch y Polion is *Garth yr Eryr* (the fort or cove of the eagle), for centuries the abode of one of the three branches of the Cyffin family; descendants, through Einion Efell, the Lord of Cynllaeth—of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. One of the last proprietors living at Garth yr Eryr, Miss Sarah Griffith, used to relate that "The Eryr" (Eagle) had a castle on the hill, just above her house, at a spot called Hen-blas, the old Palace. This old mansion, the Rev. Walter Davies says, in the *Cambro Briton*, vol. i, p. 382, "was set on fire and was never rebuilt"; tradition adding that this eagle, by reason of his great power, ultimately gained the ascendancy over all the other Princes of North Wales. Hence the Garth-yr-Eryr motto is "*Eryr Eryrod Eryri*" (the Eagle of the Eagles of the Eagle forest). Miss Griffith had this motto placed on the back panel of the vehicle in which she travelled.

It is well known that the eagle formed one of the principal figures in Roman legends; and that a silver eagle with expanded wings placed on the top of a spear, was the common standard of a Roman legion. (Adam's *Roman Antiquities* 351.) Whether the eagle of the Tannad legend, and of the Garth-yr-Eryr motto, originally followed the fortunes of the Roman invader, and bore the eagle standard of the legion, we know not; but there is no figure in heraldic lore so familiar

as the "Spread Eagle", of Wynnstay and Llangedwyn, and it is interesting as being localised in a neighbourhood claiming to be the site of the long-lost Mediolanum Ordovices. For there still exists a tradition that there was at one time a large city extending from Llwyn-bryn-dinas—the wood of the city hill—a long distance up the Tannad Valley. We were much interested to see the old flag-staff once again erected on a field in the village of Llanrhaiadr, to celebrate the marriage of the "*Eryr's*" daughter. For we know that this standard, bearing the "*Eagle Displayed*", had on many previous occasions of interest to the family of Llangedwyn and Wynnstay been raised on the same spot, and had drawn crowds of loving neighbours to do honour to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. We were thus forcibly reminded of the time when, in the same locality, the Roman legions followed "their standard of a silver eagle with expanded wings placed on the top of a spear".

The legend of the Dragon-Gwiber, or Flying Serpent, the terror of this valley in former times, is interesting, as being connected with the "Post Coch", one of the ancient upright stones, possibly one of the Roman milestones on one or other of the roads intersecting in the vicinity. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, 237.)

This stone is one of a series of similar stones found at intervals along these suggested roads. The one on the summit of Rhos-y-brithdir was called "*Post gwyn*", but this has been removed. Another is to be seen on entering into the village of Llanrhaiadr. This stone some years ago stood on the site of the National Schoolroom, but having to be removed, was laid in a ditch, where it remained for a long time; the writer seeing that it was in danger of being destroyed, requested the churchwarden, the late Mr. I. G. Foulks of Gartheryr, to put it up as near as possible to its original position, and he had it placed in the situation it now stands on. It is said to have been removed in the first place from *Maen gwynedd*.[1]

[1] See illustration, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, 236.

This stone may also have been the *Careg-y-big*, the stone of bickering, around which the inhabitants of the parish decided their various disputes and quarrels in fast and furious fights; miniatures of the great battles their ancestors, the Ancient Britons, had fought with the Roman invaders. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 127.)

Another of those interesting relics is on the crown of the ridge of Moel Lloran, and visible from a long distance. It is said that the dragon's flight was from the Post Gwyn, on Rhos-y-brithdir, by Post Coch, to the erect stone on Moel Lloran. Along the line, partly defined by these erect stones, various authorities, notably Sir R. C. Hoare, say that a Roman road could be traced. The flight of the Gwiber-Dragon is also said by tradition to follow the same line. The place-names of Nant y Wiber (the Dingle of the Dragon) at Penygarnedd, on the south-west side of the valley, and a place of the same name at Bwlch-sychdyn, on the opposite side, also Sarffle in Llanarmon, further mark the various places visited by this terrible dragon. Leaving the Hen Domen Tumulus some three hundred yards to the right, we enter into the township of Banhadla, where, in Dr. Worthington's time, persons remembered the road a hard pavement.

Proceeding along our route, we follow the direction given us by *Stryd y Planciau*, thus finding ourselves at a place called *Croes Stryd Caer-llo*, or the Cross Street. From this spot a Roman road follows the valley of *Cymdu* in the direction of Chester, and locally known as "Ffordd Erfyn"—Ermine Road or Street. This road intersects the road we are at present interested in, at Caer-llo; hence the addition of Croes Stryd, or Cross Street, given to the place. Sir R. C. Hoare supposes this to have been the Via Devana, tending from the direction of Caersws, by way of another *Croes Stryd*, near Rhos-y-brithdir, on the high ground between Llanfyllin and Llanrhaiadr, near the old turnpike gate. Dr. Worthington, Vicar of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, assured Mr. Pennant "that the Roman

road called Sarn Swsan, was met with in his parish at Street Fawr, near Coed y Clawdd, that it crossed Rhos y brithdir to Pen y Street, and from thence to Llamiwrch to Caer-fach, which is supposed to have been a small Roman camp."[1]

The Street Fawr above referred to, is a continuation of the road pointed out by Sir R. C. Hoare in his *Giraldus Cambrensis* as branching off from Caersws, and was traced by the Rev. Walter Davies. This is locally known as Sarn Swsog and Sarn Swsan, and crosses the high mountain called Mynydd Llyn Mawr, through Llanllugan parish to Llanerfyl, thence to the Llanowddyn River, which was crossed at Pont y Styllod, near Dolanog. (*Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. i, 36.) From this point we are left to conjecture that the road passed by Towl Street, in the parish of Llanfihangel, and entered on Street Fawr in the same parish.

Street Fawr gives us a direction that brings us to Cwm Nant fyllon. Intersecting in this valley the Mineral Road, thence to Rhos y brithdir ridge, which is crossed by Rhyd-hir, and on to a series of entrenchments running nearly east to west, of similar construction and importance to the entrenchment noticed in Cwm Llan Fyllin, near Coed y Clawdd. The Rhos y brithdir entrenchments, called also Clawdd, are to be seen near the site of the old Wesleyan Chapel, the turnpike road to Llanrhaiadr having cut through the Clawdd. From this spot the entrenchment goes by Tyn y Clawdd, and is lost in the dingle at the west end of Allt-tair-ffynon. Near to where the Clawdd is crossed by the turnpike road is the old toll-house called Pen y Street. Tradition states that Llanrhaiadr was once a great town, and that its *streets* continued to this spot, hence the name of Pen y Street (the end of the street). The Roman road from Caersws must come near to this place. Following the direction given us by the local place names rather than by any traces of such a road, we descend to the river Tannad, which we cross,

[1] Pennant's *Tours*, (ed. 1810), vol. iii, 191, 192.

making for the erect stone *Post y wiber*. Leaving this interesting relic on the left, and referring the reader to *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, page 245, for a full description of this stone, we pass along the valley of the Tannad and soon come again to Croes Street Caer-llo, where the Roman roads intersect. We here would direct the reader that if he would follow this road called "Sarn Swsan" still further, he must go along the line indicated up Cymdu by Pen y Street, Ffordd Erfin (Ermine Street), by Sarn-y-pwll-budr into the Ceiriog valley, thence by way of Bangor Is Coed to Chester.

We again return to Caer-llo, and before proceeding, pause to give another extract out of Pennant's *Tours*, vol. iii, page 192. Evidently Mr. Pennant has in view the road we have attempted to follow from the Severn Valley. He says : "This seems to lead from Rutunium (Rowton), in Shropshire. It crosses the Tannad at Gartheryr, whence it passes through *Street y Planciau* to Maen-gwynedd, and winds up Bwlch Maen-gwynedd, retaining the name of Ffordd Gam Elen, or the winding road of Helen."

Having gone some distance out of Montgomeryshire into Gwynedd, Denbighshire, we must now leave our quest, simply indicating that most probably the Roman surveyor followed an older system of British roads along the Iwrch valley, through a pass between Craig y Beri and Craig y Glyn into Cwm Maen gwynedd. In our progress we are protected by Carnedd y forwyn, Mynydd y Tarw, and other conspicuous points in the Berwyn range of hills. Still proceeding, we avoid "Godor" as being "a hindrance" to our onward course, seeking a pass through the Berwyn range of hills. This we find in a gap or *bwlch*, called Bwlch Maen-gwynedd, and by this we enter the Dee valley. This roadway is still utilised ; a mountain road follows the line pointed out from Maen-gwynedd, affording a convenient and direct route for travellers of our own day, by which they easily descend to the level valley, near the village of Llandrillo. This road still

bears several names of some interest. At the head of the valley it is known as "*Ffordd Goch.*" On the open hill it is called "*Llwybr Heilyn*", and also "*Ffordd gam Elen.*" We are now on the banks of the third great river, the Dee, near a place called "*Hendwr*", the old tower, where there are said to be traces of an ancient roadway. The local tradition, a possible suggestion prompted by the name given to the Roman road, is that Queen Helen [Eleanor] travelled along this way to Carnarvon a short time previous to the birth of the first Prince of Wales. This road is probably a part of the road we have been following from the river Severn. Having set the reader in the Dee valley, we leave the tracing of its Roman road system to be taken up by others more capable, merely hinting that in this, as in its sister valleys of the *Severn* and *Fyrnwy*, several Roman stations are known to have existed; notably, Caergai, Bangor, and Chester (Deva). The Via Occidentalis also intersected a great portion of Merionethshire—Mervinia. Several branch roads must therefore have existed, connecting these stations with other places of less importance amongst the hills of Merionethshire.

Traces of a Roman Road from Dol y felin Blwm to Llangynog.

Having in a previous paper brought the reader from the Via Media, at Llandisilio, by way of Clawdd Coch, near Llanymynech, to the Roman smelting hearth on Dol y felin Blwm, at Llanfyllin, a very natural question is suggested as to how the lead ore was transferred from the mines in the hills surrounding Llangynog to these smelting works. The purport of this contribution will, therefore, be to suggest a probable route for the mineral road, as suggested by place names and other indications; and we very soon find evidence of the great care and solicitude bestowed by the Romans on their roadways. We will, therefore, proceed along the northern side of

the river Cain, our course soon turning north of Derwlwyn or Bwlch y cocsydd, following the pass Bwlch y cocsydd, at the back of the Wesleyan Chapel. This glen gradually winds up between the western end of Brynelltyn and the precipitous side of Derwlwyn, until, without much difficulty, we gain a more level route on the higher ground at a spot in front of Garthgell. Near this place an old track, the boundary line of the borough of Llanfyllin, suggests itself, in close proximity to, and at the back of, Bwlchyllan, as being the route we are in search of. We are now on a level stretch of about one mile in length, just above Bodfach and its park, being the level ground between the ridge of Ysgubor lwyd and Tyntwll. In front of us, due west, we have Tomen yr Allt obstructing our view, but evidently placed there to protect the traffic of the Roman era.

We now retrace our steps to the western edge of the ravine. Facing Llanfyllin, and in full view of the town, we notice a slightly elevated tumulus, having an agger and fosse running some 100 yards down the field, and parallel with the glen. There can be no doubt but that this is directly connected with the camp we shall find some few hundred yards north of our present position. The tumulus is exceedingly well placed, and is distinctly visible from the road near Bodfach lodge. The camp, so designated on the one-inch ordnance map, is situate in a wood called Derwlwyn, on an angle formed by the sudden turn to the left of the glen we first came along. The camp is oval, taking this form possibly to accommodate itself to the angle up on which it is placed, having its broader part, about ninety yards wide, at the western base of the angle, and its narrowest part towards the apex. The entrenchments are made to suit the position on which it is placed at the west end; the agger and fosse are in a good state of preservation, and so also may be said to be its eastern point, but at other places the precipitous sides of the dingle appear to have been deemed by the engineer a sufficient protection.

The embrasure is on the west side, bringing us into a camp of no mean dimensions, with a general surface inclination to the south.

The tumulus we first found on the edge of the glen, together with the camp in Derwlwyn, are evidently outposts subordinate to the military post at *Tomen yr Allt*, both the camp and tumulus effectually guarding the road from Dol-y-felin-blwm along the route up the dingle to the more open ground near *Garthgell*. We have often noticed in our previous papers how carefully the opening into other vales joining the one traversed by the Roman roads were protected by earthworks of importance. In our progress to Llangynog along this mineral road we shall find the same care bestowed at every such weak point. Thus we find on our outset, that in view of a probable danger from a north-eastern direction, that the earthworks now under notice fully commanded the openings in the hill near Garthgell and Pendalog. Hence the name given to the several homesteads, Glyniau (Glens).

Another and a more convenient route, whereby we may gradually rise to the Ysgubor lwyd platform, is by an incline along the north side of Bodfach park. Leaving the cemetery on the left, we in a short time easily attain the high ground above Ysgubor lwyd. This suggestion is the more feasible, as in places in the park, just above where the old Vownog once stood, several places appear to be terraces, and these spots show a gradual ascent in the direction of Tomen yr Allt (the tumulus of the ascent).

Having observed the camps thus far on our route, we proceed to inspect Tomen yr Allt (the tumulus of the ascent). The Rev. Robert Williams, in his "History of the Parish of Llanfyllin" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 58), thus describes this tumulus, that, " it is circular, with agger and fosse. The crest of the former is 205 yards in cirumference, and from the bottom of the fosse to the apex of the conical mound, is from sixteen to eighteen yards in perpendicular height." An excellent

engraving is given of this very perfect specimen of ancient military earth-works.

Having ascended the steep sides of the Tomen, we obtain such a commanding view of near and distant places that quite takes us by surprise.[1] The points of interest in sight are too numerous to be mentioned. We therefore simply point to those encamped hills, we believe to be so fortified largely for the purpose of protecting the Roman road, with their accompanying system of telegraphy. From this post of observation we recognise to the south-east the Breiddin Hill—the Long Mountain—whilst still further in the distance we distinguish the Middleton hill. Following the panorama to the south we see the Gaerfawr and Powis Castle park ; nearer home we have Craig-y-main, Allt-y-Gadair, and Henallt in front of us. To the north and north-west we see Cefnbran, Coed y Clawdd, Moel Froches, Garn ; more north we have Cadair Berwyn, Llwyn Bryndinas, all and each of these being distinguished by encampments of importance ; whilst at spots we catch a view of the Roman road from Severn to Dee, notably Gaerfawr and Cefn Rhowniarth.

There is not much left of the road under consideration that we can identify, but it evidently passed along the hollow at the back of Ysguborlwyd ridge, meeting between the west end of Collmelyn and *Tomen yr Allt*, thence following the Llanrhaiadr old road by Abernaint in the direction of Coed y Clawdd, and then turning to the right under Moel froches by Cwmdu. Leaving the Cefn-lle-oer ridge on the right, we pass by a slight hollow near Wernscadog to Pen y Garnedd. From this point we easily descend into the Tannad valley.

Observing the same careful tactics, we notice that the Pass of Cwm-du is protected on each side. On the left is Cefn-lle-oer, and as the high ground prevented the view of Cefn-lle-oer, having the immediate approach to Penygarnedd from the Tannad river. The

[1] The apparent isolation and obscurity of the Domen would hardly allow of our expecting such a panoramic view.

steep hill Llechwedd Llwyd has conspicuously on its brow a tumulus and fosse, and is a very commanding position. On the left there must also have been a carnedd or rampart of some kind, hence Penygarnedd, but there is no trace of it now left. Right on the opposite side of the valley is another carnedd called Garn, having the outlet at Penygarnedd full in view.

Our route onwards to Llangynog is in the Tannad valley. There are no remains of the road left, the winter floods of the spreading river (Tannad) having effectually washed all traces away, but on the Glanafon farm. Nothing is now left but to state that at Langynog we join a Roman road over Berwyn locally called Milltergerrig.

We now retrace our steps to Abernaint, once the residence of a family of repute. Having crossed the turnpike-road, we find ourselves in an old and deeply excavated road, or narrow lane, taking us down to a hollow, along which runs one of the Naint, converging just below with the other brooks, forming the large stream *Myllon*, hence the name Aber-Naint.

To the right we notice the commencement, in a pasture field, of the "Clawdd" embankment. This earthwork commences on the north-west slope of Collmelyn, just under the present turnpike-road from Llanfyllin to Llanrhaiadr, and continues down to the brook and mill pond; from this point it takes a westerly direction for some three hundred yards, and is a very formidable piece of military defence.

Pennant's attention was drawn to this work on his journey from Llanrhaiadr to Llanfyllin, he having to travel beside it its whole length from Llanrhaiadr. In his *Tours*, vol. iii, page 175, he says: "Observe in many parts the narrower passes crossed by entrenchments, in old times designed to interrupt the inroads of an invader;" suggesting also that by common report a Roman road went near this place to Aberystwith. This entrenchment is a raised rampart of loose soil, about 6 feet high, and at the base some 8 feet

wide. The ditch or fosse out of which the soil seems to have been thrown is nearly of a corresponding measurement, both the entrenchment and the fosse being still in a remarkable state of preservation.

We are inclined to suggest that our mineral road was nearly parallel and in close proximity to this entrenchment, and being thus protected from any possible inroad from the direction of Rhos-y-Brithdir.

Having proceeded for some distance, we turn round the western brow of the *Moel-froches* hill, and pause to visit the tumulus on its summit. On referring to the Ordnance Survey this tumulus is denominated *Tomen Cefn-lle-oer*, evidently an error, as the Tomen is really on the Moel-froches hill. The situation is excellent, giving its occupants complete command over a large area. To the south we follow the whole of the Cwm Nantfyllon, from its head down to its junction with its neighbouring vale of Nanthalan; the intervening heights of Cefnbran and the ridge of Bodyddan, along which the Roman road referred to by Pennant as coming from Moel Sych or Cadair Berwyn, the highest point of the Berwyn range; Mynydd Tarw Daldrum, and other commanding heights in a northerly and easterly direction, a full view of which was evidently needed to forewarn of intending surprise attacks down through the gloomy precipice of Nant-ffyllon.

We must now proceed to Penygarnedd, the head or end of the stoney rampart, where we are disappointed in not being able to find traces of the Garnedd; thence we proceed to the level of the Tannad, and follow its course. In a forward direction we come to Glanavon, near which place we hope to find a third smelting hearth. The Rev. W. Davies says, in his *Agricultural Survey of North Wales* (p. 42), that "there is at Cwmglanafon, near Llangynog, a ruin fourteen yards long by seven broad called *Cubil*, as to the use of which the miners are ignorant, but that there are quantities of scoriæ adjoining. It stands at the base of a rock containing ores of lead, copper, and calamine,

and on the opposite side of the valley to the great lead mines belonging to the Earl of Powis. On the top of the mountain to the north of it is a deserted lead-mine called *Craig y mwyn*, or the *orey cliff*, bearing marks of very ancient mining, by the assistance of fire and water. Within a few hundred yards of the *Cubil* there is a level called the *Ogo*, or cave, driven under a vast depth of slaty rock. Wherever a mining level is called by this name, it indicates the antiquity of the work; the natives having by length of time forgotten that it was the work of art, and giving it the appellation of a natural fissure."

We are now within easy reach of Llangynog and its lead mine above referred to. From Llangynog we soon join another system of Roman roads by way of Milltirgerig by Bala, Caergai, and Tomen y Mur, where we join the Via Occidentalis, and thence find a direct route to Segontium, on the shores of the Menai.

In closing, we would claim that although we have not succeeded in pointing out any actual remains of roads, yet the bit we have met with at Cefnrhowniarth, Clawdd Coch, and Stryd y Planciau, are of value; these, together with the traditions and place names, and other indirect evidence, make out a fair case in favour of our suggestion.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S.

(*Concluded from* vol. xvii, p. 264.)

Evan, Lewis, of Llanllugan, one of the founders of Calvinistic Methodism in Montgomeryshire, a man of remarkable piety, zeal, and devotion, was born in the parish of Llanllugan in the year 1719. The first account we have of him is that he lived with his grandfather at Crugnant, where he followed the occupation of a weaver. In the year 1739 he heard Howell Harries preach at Trefeglwys his first or second sermon in North Wales, and was deeply impressed. He became a changed character, and very soon began to exhort others to embrace the truth which had proved his own salvation. In that dark and corrupt age this was enough to stir up against him a storm of persecution; consequently he was often cruelly beaten and ill-treated. He was recognised at an Association held at Glanyrafon, Carmarthenshire, on the 1st March 1742, as an Exhorter, it being stated that "Lewis Evan, who exhorts at Llanllugan, is signally owned of the Lord to be a blessing to many; several doors are opened to him, and souls are converted under his ministry." He was therefore appointed to assist Morgan Hughes as overseer of the societies at Llanfair, Llanllugan and Llanwyddelan. At a monthly meeting subsequently held at Trefecca, it was resolved "that the brother Lewis Evan go as far as he can into Merionethshire and the North, according to the call there may be for him." He was not slow to comply with this resolution, and for many years he diligently travelled throughout North and South Wales, in spite of many difficulties, discouragements, and persecutions. His preaching was

attended with very beneficial results, and was very acceptable to many. He was on one occasion imprisoned at Dolgelley for no offence whatever, and was detained in prison there for six months, but on his release he declined to prosecute the magistrate who had committed him for false imprisonment. During fifty years of incessant labour, he had many narrow escapes from peril at the hands of his enemies. Though only a poor weaver he lived a truly sublime life, and left the world better than he found it. He was short of stature, very active, and ready of speech. He died in great peace in the year 1792, aged 73 years. His nephew, James Lewis, wrote an Elegy on his death, wherein he says :—

"Dywedai' brofiad yn bur groyw,
Wrth un o'i frodyr cyn ei farw
'Tawelwch mawr, sydd yn awr,
Trwy ddwylaw'r cawr creulon ;
Y mae'r Iesu imi'n ddigon,
Ffarwel myn'd rwy'i ffrydiau'r afon.'"

Some years ago a handsome monument of white marble was erected to his memory in front of Adfa Chapel, Llanwyddelan, with the following inscription : "In memory of Lewis Evan, Llanllugan, the first preacher in connection with the Calvinistic Methodists in North Wales. Born in 1719, A.D. Died in 1792, A.D. He 'had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment.' Hebrews xi, 36."

Gittins, Edward (*Iorwerth Pentyrch*), was born and lived all his life in the parish of Llanfair, where he carried on the trade of a blacksmith. As may be supposed, his opportunities for mental improvement and for indulging his literary tastes were few and scanty, but he acquired some local reputation as a Welsh poet. He gained several prizes for Welsh *englynion* and essays, also a prize for a *Parochial History of Llanfair*, which subsequently appeared in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 337. The latter, especially considering the disadvantages

under which it was written, is a very creditable production. Mr. Gittins died in May 1884, in the prime of life.

Jones, Thomas Griffiths (*Cyffin*), was a son of the late Mr. David Jones of Llansantffraid (see *Mont. Coll.*, xi, 250) and Elizabeth his wife. He was born January 12th, 1834. From a child he suffered much from severe headaches, owing to which, and his delicate health generally, he could not attend school regularly. In consequence of this and of the death of his father when he was only fourteen years old, his education was imperfect, but by close application and with his good natural abilities, he in after life remedied this defect to a great extent. At a comparatively early age he was called upon to undertake his father's business as a shopkeeper at Llansantffraid, and it was there he spent nearly the whole of his life. He married, February 7th, 1871, Mary Anna, daughter of Mr. Samuel Pryce of Gwernypant, by whom he had six children. His tastes were decidedly archæological, and he took great delight in collecting books, manuscripts and every scrap he could lay hold on of folk-lore or local tradition relating to Wales and Welsh literature or antiquities, and especially such as had any relation to his own native parish. He was a shrewd observer of local idioms, habits, and customs, and on these and kindred topics was a frequent contributor, chiefly under the name of *Cyffin*, to the *Brython*, *Golud yr Oes*, *Anibynwr*, *Dysgedydd*, *Dysgedydd y Plant*, and other Welsh magazines, as well as to *Mont. Coll.* and *Byegones*. Some of his contributions to the latter were signed *Gypt* and *Borderer*. In the summer of 1861, he succeeded in founding the Powys Cymreigyddion Society, and became its first president. The objects of that Society were in many respects similar to those of the Powysland Club subsequently formed. Its term of existence, however, was short, and it died from want of funds. *Cyffin* joined in the operations of the Powysland Club soon after its formation, and contributed to *Mont. Coll.*

a valuable and interesting *History of Llansantffraid*. He subsequently contributed other papers; and the present number contains (*supra*, p. 15) a well-written paper, on which he was engaged, and which he had not quite completed, when he died, on *Traces of Roman Roads*, etc. He was a great reader and very industrious, employing every spare moment in either reading or writing. He used to take long rambles in the country, collecting facts, traditions, and folk-lore, or picking up plants and observing the habits of birds and animals as he went along, for nothing escaped his keen eye. Of late he used to take with him his two eldest boys, and on returning home to give a small prize to the one who wrote the best account of what they had seen. He thus instilled into them largely his own tastes and habits of observation. He was often confined to his room by illness, but was always cheerful, and his active brain and pen were never idle. One of his projects was to write a history of the Quakers, their meeting-houses and burial-places in Montgomeryshire, towards which we believe he had collected a mass of materials. In politics he was an ardent Liberal, and in him the Independent church at Llansantffraid lost one of its most prominent, useful, and energetic members. He had, it seems, a strong presentiment that he would not outlive the year 1884. On Tuesday evening, the 9th of September last, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, which, in a few hours, terminated fatally. He died early in the morning of September 10th, 1884, aged fifty years, and leaving a widow and six children, as well as a large circle of friends, to deplore his loss.

Roberts, Rev. John (J. R.), of Conway, was the second son of the Rev. John Roberts, of Llanbrynmair, and Mary, his wife. He was born at the Chapel House (the birthplace of Dr. Abraham Rees also), November 5th, 1804, and was educated chiefly at home by his father. He commenced preaching when he was about twenty years old, and in March 1831 was admitted a student at the Independent Academy at Newtown,

where he remained for two or three years. Upon the death of his father, he was in 1835 ordained co-pastor, with his brother Samuel, of the Independent churches at Llanbrynmair, Carno, and Beulah. Having married a lady from Llansantsior near Conway, he, in 1838, removed to that place and took charge of the Independent churches at Llansantsior and Moelfra, but in about a year he returned again to Llanbrynmair. In 1848 he removed to Ruthin, thence in 1857 to London, and thence in 1860 to Conway, where he continued to reside and to discharge his pastoral duties up to the time of his death. Mr. Roberts was an eloquent and popular preacher, and wrote much for the Welsh magazines and papers. He also published two volumes of *Sermons*, besides several minor works and pamphlets, and edited the *Cronicl*, a small Welsh magazine, for many years. His style as a writer was clear, terse, and highly descriptive; but sometimes, it must be owned, too bitter in controversy, though in private life a more amiable man than Mr. Roberts could scarcely be found. He continued to labour to the end, and preached at Rhyl the very last Sunday of his life. He died, after a very short illness, September 6th, 1884, aged 79 years.

Slyman, William, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., was the eldest son of John Slyman, Esq., of St. German's, Cornwall, and was born June 28th, 1807. His father died at Newtown Hall, December 9th, 1865, aged 88 years, and was buried in St. David's churchyard. The inscription on his tombstone describes him as "late of the East Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry, and the oldest officer in the service." William Slyman was brought up to the medical profession. In 1829 the committee of the dispensary then lately established in Severn Street, Newtown, advertised in the *Medical Gazette* for a qualified apothecary as dispenser. Mr. Slyman applied for the post, and was appointed. He soon afterwards became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was taken into partnership by Mr. William Lutener of Dolerw, who had at that time the

largest medical practice in Newtown or the neighbourhood. In three or four years afterwards Mr. Lutener retired from practice. In 1838 Mr. Slyman was joined in partnership by Mr. Richard Jones, then commencing practice. A few years terminated this partnership, and Mr. Slyman qualified as a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, continuing in good practice up to the time of his death. When Asiatic cholera broke out at Newtown in November 1832, Mr. Slyman exerted himself to the utmost, attending every case with the most fearless devotion; and published a small pamphlet, which was also translated into Welsh and widely distributed, containing much useful advice as to the treatment of cholera patients and some general sanitary instructions. Previously to 1844 there were but two coroners for Montgomeryshire, namely, Mr. Hugh Lloyd for the Machynlleth District, and Mr. Charles Milward Dovaston Humphreys (who succeeded Dr. Edward Jones) for the rest of the county. Mr. Humphreys died in 1844, and thereupon his district was divided into two districts, called Welshpool and Newtown. The late Mr. Robert Devereux Harrison was elected for the Welshpool district, but a very severe and expensive contest took place, in January 1845, for the Newtown district, between Dr. Slyman and Mr. Thomas Edmund Marsh, solicitor, Llanidloes, which resulted in Dr. Slyman's election. At the close of the election he was publicly chaired through Newtown. He also became surgeon to the Yeomanry Cavalry; and, on its reorganisation in 1852, to the County Militia. When the latter regiment was embodied in 1855 for garrison duty, he accompanied it in February 1856 to Pembroke Dock, where it remained nearly four months. Subsequently he also became surgeon to the Volunteer Rifle Corps. Dr. Slyman took an active part, in the early part of 1852, in bringing about the purchase from Lord Powis, as Lord of the Manor, of the old Market Hall which

stood in the middle of Broad Street, Newtown, and of the tolls at fairs and markets, which resulted in Newtown becoming a free market town. The old dispensary having for some years failed for want of funds, and the want of such an institution being greatly felt, the late Rev. H. J. Marshall of Bettws publicly intimated that he would start a subscription with £10 towards again setting up a dispensary or cottage hospital. Elated with the idea, Dr. Slyman again came forward, and, in conjunction with Mr. Marshall, so energetically advocated and promoted it that the result was the establishment in 1868 of the Montgomeryshire Infirmary at Newtown. Both gentlemen while they lived did their utmost to ensure the success of this admirable institution, and its friends have placed in the vestibule a handsome stained-glass window with their medallion portraits, and a suitable inscription, to testify that the infirmary owes its origin and establishment mainly to their exertions. Dr. Slyman was exceedingly fond of the chase, and it was a standing joke against him that he always had a patient in the neighbourhood of the meet. He was a bold rider, and frequently rode hurdle races at the close of the Cavalry meetings. He was occasionally somewhat eccentric in his ways, but always extremely kind, charitable, and benevolent towards the poor. Having in early life been a pupil of Dr. Abernethy, he acquired some of that eminent practitioner's impetuosity of manner and readiness to adopt novel appliances. Thus, having on one occasion been called to attend a farmer who, during harvest, had fallen from the top of a waggon-load of grain, and finding that they were brewing at the house and had just finished drawing off the wort from the malt, he at once had his patient laid out in a long cooler, and covered him over with *warm grains*, a rough-and-ready substitute for a warm slipper bath. A lady patient of his was frequently, from incautious eating, afflicted with acute indigestion. Accidentally dropping in at her house one evening, he

found the family sitting down to supper, the lady being about to help herself to a plateful of "scratchings". The doctor at once coolly removed the plate and threw the indigestible feast into the fire, to the great chagrin of the lady and danger of setting the chimney on fire. If, on entering a poor patient's bedroom, he found the atmosphere close and unwholesome, he would at once partially open the window ; and if, as often happened, the window was not made to open, he would, without hesitation, knock out a pane of glass, or even send his own fist through it. Few medical practitioners ever gave so much gratuitous advice or attended all classes with such prompt alacrity. This made him especially popular among the working classes, over whom he possessed considerable influence. He was never married. He died after a short illness, April 17th, 1869, aged 61 years, and on the 22nd of the same month was buried in St. David's churchyard, Newtown. His funeral was probably the largest ever seen in Newtown, thus testifying to the great esteem in which he was widely held. (*Ex inf.* Mr. David Smith, etc.)

Thomas, George, the writer of a good deal of Hudibrastic, or mock-heroic poetry connected with Montgomeryshire, was the son of James Thomas, woolstapler, and Margaret his wife, of Newtown, where he was born about the year 1791. James Thomas having been rather unfortunate in business, and having sustained severe losses, removed to Shrewsbury when George was about ten years old, and the latter was educated there at Park's school. From Shrewsbury he (James Thomas) removed to Welshpool, where he built the Upper Mill factory, subsequently converted into a brewery, and carried on the manufacturing business for some years. George for some time acted as clerk to his father, but subsequently took the Windmill, where he carried on the business of grinding corn on his own account for some time. About the year 1816 he married Bridget Stokes of Llandyssil, and went to live there. He at this time and for many years acted as clerk to the late

Mr. William Lloyd of Cilgwrgan. About the year 1820 he was employed by the Directors of the Forden House of Industry to put their books and accounts in order, and subsequently was appointed their clerk and accountant, an office which he held for over twenty years. For many years before the death of Mr. Evors (which happened in September 1844), he also assisted him in keeping the accounts of the Newtown Hall estate. Soon after Mr. Evors' death he took a farm at Llandyssil, but did not carry on that business long. After this he spent a short time at Liverpool, returning again to Llandyssil, where for the remainder of his days he kept a school and the Post Office. He had six children (three sons and three daughters), of whom four survive. His chief productions were:—1, *The Otter Hunt;* 2, *The Death of Roman* (sometimes called Old Towler); 3, *The Welsh Flannel,* a poem which went through at least six editions, perhaps more; 4, *History of the Chartists and the Bloodless Wars of Montgomeryshire;* 5, *The Death of Rowton* (an eccentric character who lived at Cefnycoed, Llandyssil); and 6, *The Extinction of the Mormons,* besides a large number of smaller compositions, such as epitaphs and epigrams. The above poems contain a good deal of humour, and some of them became very popular, especially *The Welsh Flannel* (which was translated into Welsh), and *The Bloodless Wars of Montgomeryshire.* Of the former, the following lines may serve as a sample:—

"Welsh flannel far does all the rest excel,
It's downy, soft, without offensive smell.
All others do a grating feel disclose,
And sulph'rous scent, offensive to the nose.
When wash'd, the merits of the whole are known,
Hur rivals shrink, but *Shenkin* stands *hur* own.

* * * * * *

Man owes a double debt to Flannel white,
His vest by day, his blanket warm by night;
The prop of life in each succeeding stage;
The nurse of youth, and comforter of age;
His first best garb when hurried from the womb,
And his last robe to shroud him in the tomb."

The History of the Chartists and the Bloodless Wars of Montgomeryshire is dated March 25th, 1840, and consists of (1) The History of Toolly Loolly ; (2) The Battle of Abermule ; (3) The Battle of Heniarth ; (4) The Battle of Caersws ; (5) The Battles of Newtown and Llanidloes. These were chiefly meant to satirise the Yeomanry. The following is a fair specimen :—

"The courage of Welsh Sergeant Webb
Sunk down to valour's lowest ebb.
* * * * * *
Hur vow'd ere hur was take lead pill,
Hur'd with good things hur belly fill
And then sit down to make hur will,
For hur life's blood began to freeze,
And thicken like cold toasted cheese.
The tears wass trickle down her cheek
Although hur brow wass wear no leek,
A coward hur was bid two shilling,
To brave the battle prov'd unwilling ;
And worse than that the low-bred elf
Said, 'You Welsh wedder go yourself'.
Hur went to inn and called for toddy,
And fiss call'd soles to feed hur body ;
'Porter', hur said, when on the wing,
'If there's no fiss, fress herrings bring ;
And waiter, mind her stomach chooses,
To have cook'd nice, two little gooses.'"

George Thomas died about the year 1872.

INDEX TO MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

Aelhaiarn - - vol. viii, p. 335
Alo - - - *ib.* 336
Arddun Benasgell - *ib.* 336
Arwystl - - *ib.* 336
Arwystli, Huw - *ib.* 336
Baugh, Robert - *ib.* 336
Baxter, William - *ib.* 337
Bedo Havesp - - *ib.* 338
Blayney, Arthur - *ib.* 343
—— Sir Arthur - *ib.* 342
—— Sir Edward - *ib.* 340
—— David Lloyd - *ib.* 339
—— Evan - - *ib.* 339
—— John - - *ib.* 342
—— Richard - - *ib.* 342
—— Thomas - - *ib.* 349
—— Thomas (harpist) *ib.* & ix, 139
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn - *ib.* 349
Bound, William - ix 139
Brees, Evan - - *ib.* 140
Breese, Rev. John - *ib.* 140
—— Rev. Samuel - *ib.* 141
Brochwel, Ysgythrog - *ib.* 142
Bryan, Rev. John - *ib.* 143
Bynner, David - - *ib.* 144
Cadfarch - - *ib.* 144
Cadwaladr ab Rhys Trefnant - - *ib.* 144
Cadwallon ab Madog - *ib.* 145
Cadwgan - - *ib.* 145
Cain, Rhys - - *ib.* 146
—— Sion - - *ib.* 147
Campbell, Eliza Constantia - - *ib.* 147
Caradoc of Meifod - *ib.* 147
Ceinfryd - - *ib.* 148
Ceri, Hywel - - *ib.* 148
—— Sion - - *ib.* 148
Clive, the Ven. William xvii 1
Clywedog, Ieuan - ix 148
—— Sion - - *ib.* 148
—— Watkin - - *ib.* 148
Crewe-Read, Captain Offley Malcolm, R.N. xvii 233
Cuawg - - - ix 149
Cydafael Ynad - *ib.* 149
Cyfeiliog, Huw - *ib.* 150
—— Owain - - *ib.* 150
Cynan - - - *ib.* 152
Cynan Garwyn - *ib.* 152
Cyndrwyn - - *ib.* 152
Cynddelw - - *ib.* 153
Cynddilig - - *ib.* 154
Cynddylan - - *ib.* 154
Cynfelyn - - *ib.* 155
Cynfraith - - *ib.* 152
Cynfyn - - vol. ix, p. 155
Cynfyw - - *ib.* 155
Cynhaiarn - - *ib.* 155
Cynllug - - *ib.* 156
Cynog - - - *ib.* 156
Dafydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd - *ib.* 365
Dafydd Llwyd ab Daffydd ab Einion - *ib.* 367
Dafydd Meifod - *ib.* 367
Davies, Dr. David - *ib.* 367
—— Rev. David - *ib.* 367
—— Rev. David (of Dylife) - - *ib.* 368
—— Evan *(Philomath)* xvi 209
—— Rev. Evan *(Eta Delta)* - - ix 368
—— Rev. Jacob - *ib.* 368
—— Rev. John, D.D. - *ib.* 369
—— Rev. John (missionary) - *ib.* 373
—— Morris - - x 193
—— Oliver - - *ib.* 196
—— Owen , - ix 374
—— Rev. Randolph - *ib.* 374
—— Richard (Quaker) *ib.* 375
—— Richard *(Mynyddog)* - - xi 1
—— Thomas - - x 196
—— Thomas (the poet) xvi 209
—— Rev. Walter - ix 378
Devereux, George - x 197
—— Price - - *ib.* 197
—— Price, jun. - *ib.* 197
Dwnn, Gruffydd, Henry and Huw - - xvi 209
—— James - - *ib.* 209
—— Lewys - - x 198
—— Owain - - xvii 2
Dyfnig - - x 202
Edwards, Sir John, Bart. *ib.* 202
—— William - - xvi 209
Einion ab Cadwgan - xi 4
—— ab Meurig - *ib.* 4
—— Ddistain - - *ib.* 4
—— ab Seisyllt - *ib.* 4
—— Urdd or Yrth - *ib.* 5
Ellis, Rev. Robert *(Cynddelw)* - - xiii 368
—— Samuel - - xvi 209
—— Thomas - - *ib.* 212
Erfyl - - - xi 5
Evan, Lewis - - xviii 5
Evans, David - - xi 5
—— Rev. David, D.D. *ib.* 5
—— Rev. David - *ib.* 6

Evans, David Morier - vol. xvi, p. 214
—— Rev. Evan - xi 6
—— John - - xi 7, & xiii 131
—— John, M.D. - xiii 369
—— Rev. Robt. Wilson *ib.* 369
—— Rev. Wm. Edwd. *ib.* 369
—— Thomas - - *ib.* 369
—— Richard - - xi 7
—— Robert - - *ib.* 8
—— Thos. (Welshpool) *ib.* 8
—— Thos. (Llanidloes) *ib.* 9
—— William - - xvii 235
Foulkes, Rev. William - xi 9
Gittins, Edward - xviii 46
Goldsbro', Thomas William John - - xi 9
Goodwin, John - *ib.* 10
Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn - - - xvi 215
Griffith, Capt. Walter xi 10
Griffiths, John *(Gohebydd)* - - xvi 216
Griffiths, Ann - - xi 18
Gruffydd Ffordyn - *ib.* 20
—— Hafren - - *ib.* 20 & 25
Grundman, Rev. Martin - - - *ib.* 233
Gwalchmai, Rev. Humphrey - - *ib.* 20
Gwenddwyn - - *ib.* 21
Gwenwynwyn - - *ib.* 21
Gwenwys - - *ib.* 22
Gwerful Hael - - *ib.* 22
Gwerfyl Mechain - *ib.* 23
Gwiawn - - *ib.* 23
Gwiawn Bach - - *ib.* 23
Gwrhai - - *ib.* 24
Gwrnerth - - *ib.* 24
Gwyddfarch - - *ib.* 24
Gwynn, Richard - xvi 218
Harris, David - - *ib.* 220
Hawys Gadarn - xi 26
Heilyn, Gruno ap - *ib.* 26
—— Rowland - - *ib.* 26
—— Dr. Peter - *ib.* 27
Heledd - - *ib.* 34
Herbert family, the - *ib.* 233
—— John Maurice - xvi 220
—— Richard - - xi 234
—— Sir Percy Egerton *ib.* 234
Howel, Gwilym, or William - - - *ib.* 237
Hughes, Rev. David - *ib.* 238
—— Edward - - *ib.* 240
—— Ezekiel - - xvii 3
—— Rev. John - xi 238
—— William - - *ib.* 239
Humphrey Dafydd ab Ifan - - - *ib.* 240
Humphreys, Henry - *ib.* 240
Humphreys, James - vol. xi, p. 241
—— Sir Salusbury - xvii 5
Huw Cae Llwyd - xi 242
Hywel ab Syr Mathew *ib.* 242
—— Swrdwal - - *ib.* 242
Idloes - - - *ib.* 243
Ieuan ab Hywel Swrdwal - - - *ib.* 243
Ieuan Tew - - *ib.* 243
Ifan, Syr, o Garno - *ib.* 244
Ingram, Robert - xii 183
Iorwerth ab Bleddyn - xi 244
James, John - - *ib.* 245
Jenkins, Rev. John - *ib.* 247
Johnes, Arthur James - xv 41
Jones, David - - xi 250
—— Sir Charles Thos. xiii 369
—— Right Rev. Edward, D.D. - - xi 251
—— Hugh (Maesyglasau) - - - *ib.* 253
—— Hugh *(Erfyl)* - *ib.* 253
—— John *(Myllin)* - *ib.* 253
—— Rev. John (Llanllyfni) - - *ib.* 254
—— Rev. John (Pennant) - - xvii 5
—— Rev. John (Llangynog) - - *ib.* 5
—— Rev. John (Llangadfan) - - *ib.* 6
—— Rev. John Foulkes xiii 370
—— Joseph David - *ib.* 370
—— Rev. Matthew - xv 46
—— Rev. Owen - xvii 6
—— Rev. Robert - xiii 97
—— Rev Thos. (Cambridge) - - xi 254
—— Sir Thomas - xiii 271
—— Rev. Thos. (missionary) - - xvi 223
—— Rev. Thos. (Pennant) - - xvii 8
—— Thomas Griffiths *(Cyffin)* - - xviii 47
—— William - - xii 184
Langford, Rev. Wm. - xiii 98
Lawrence, Rev. Wm. - *ib.* 99
Lewis, Rev. Eubulus - *ib.* 99
—— ab Maredydd - xiv 147
—— ab John ab Jenkin *ib.* 147
—— Lang - - xii 186
—— Lodowick - xiii 99
—— Rev. Matthew - xii 186
—— Powis - - xiv 147
Llawdden - - xii 187
Llonio Lawhir - - *ib.* 188
Lloyd, Chas. (Dolobran) *ib.* 189
—— Charles (Garth) - xiii 100
—— Sir Charles - *ib.* 100

Lloyd, Charles (the poet) vol. xiii, p. 101
—— David (of Newtown) - - xvii 8
—— Rev. David, D.C.L. xiii 114
—— Sir Edward - *ib.* 115
—— Humphrey - xiv 147
—— John - - xii 192
—— Ludovick - xiii 372
—— Rev. Maurice - xiv 148
—— Meredith - - xiii 372
—— Oliver, LL.D. - *ib.* 116
—— Rees ab David - xvii 9
—— Rev. Robert - xiii 116
—— Roger - - *ib.* 372
—— Rev. Thos. (Llanbrynmair) - - *ib.* 116
—— Thos. (Dolobran) xii 193
Llwchaiarn - - xiii 372
Llywelyn or Trallwng - *ib.* 372
—— ab Gruffydd (Llanwrin) - - *ib.* 372
—— ab Gutyn - *ib.* 373
—— ab Madog ab Meredydd - - *ib.* 373
—— Moel y Pantri - xv 47
Madog ab Meredydd - xiii 374
—— ab Rhiryd - *ib.* 376
—— Danwr - - xiv 149
Manuel, Dafydd - xiii 378
Marchell - - xiv 149
Matthews, Oliver - *ib.* 149
Meisir - - *ib.* 151
Melangell - - *ib.* 151
Meredydd ab Bleddyn *ib.* 151
—— ab Rotpert - *ib.* 152
Meredith, Rev. Benjamin - - xvii 10
—— Richard - - *ib.* 10
—— Thomas - - *ib.* 10
Mills, Edward - - xv 48
—— Rev. John - xiii 380
—— Richard - - xv 49
Morgan ab Cadwgan - *ib.* 50
—— Rev. David - xvii 11
—— Rev. Edward - xiv 153
—— The Ven. Hugh - xvii 13
—— Jenkin - - *ib.* 14
—— Rev. John - *ib.* 15
—— Right Rev. Robt., D.D. - - xiv 155
Morris, Shon Thomas - xv 50
Morus ap Dacin - *ib.* 51
—— Berwyn - - *ib.* 51
Mytton, Rich. Herbert *ib.* 51
Oliver, Robert ab - *ib.* 53
Olivers, Rev. Thomas - xiv 157
Owain Vychan - xv 211
Owen, Anne Warburton - - - xvii 15
—— Sir Arthur Davies xv 203
Owen, Rev. Charles - vol. xv, p. 54
—— Rev. David - *ib.* 203
—— Rev. Edward - *ib.* 54
—— Sir Edwd. W. C. R. *ib.* 206
—— Rev. Hugh - *ib.* 55
—— Rev. Humphrey, D.D. - - *ib.* 55
—— John - - *ib.* 55
—— Rev. Owen - *ib.* 210
—— Rev. Richd., D.D. *ib.* 56
—— Richard (Garth) - *ib.* 211
—— Richard (Rhiwsaeson) - - - *ib.* 211
—— Robert - - *ib.* 57
—— William, K. C. - *ib.* 204
—— Capt. William - *ib.* 205
—— Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam - *ib.* 207
Parry, Harri - - *ib.* 212
—— Robert - - *ib.* 212
Powell, Thomas - xvi 35
—— Vavasor - - xv 213
Powys, Lewis - - *ib.* 223
Price, Owen - xv 223, & xvii 16
—— Thomas - - xv 224
Pryce, Sir John, 1st brt. xvi 37
—— Sir John, 5th bart. *ib.* 39
—— Matthew - - *ib.* 46
Pugh, David, M.P. - xvii 17
—— John - - xvi 48
—— Rowland - - *ib.* 47
—— William - - *ib.* 49
Ravens, Rev. Nathaniel *ib.* 63
Rees, Rev. Abraham, D.D. - - *ib.* 63
—— Rev. Lewis - xvii 236
—— Rev. Thomas - xvi 65
Rhiwallon ab Cynfyn - *ib.* 66
Rhys o Garno Syr - xvii 263
—— David, Thomas, and Mary - - *ib.* 263
Richards, Rev. David - xvi 66
—— John - - xvii 19
—— Rev. Richard - xvi 67
—— Rev. Thomas - *ib.* 67
Robert Dyvi - - *ib.* 69
Roberts, Cadwaladr - *ib.* 69
—— Rev. George - xvii 19
—— Rev. John - xvi 224
—— Rev. John (Conway) - - xviii 48
—— Maria - - xvi 69
—— Richard (the mechanician) xvi 69 & xiii 148
—— Richard *(Gruffydd Rhisiart)* - - xvii 239
Rogers, Rev. Hugh - xvi 69
Rowland, John - *ib.* 226
Selyf - - - *ib.* 226
Sion Wyn ab Griffri - *ib.* 226

Slyman, William, M.D. vol. xviii, p. 49
Sturkey, H. G., M.D. - xvii 264
Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1st Lord xvi 227
—— Thomas Charles Hanbury Tracy, 2nd Lord - - *ib.* 228
—— Charles George Hanbury Tracy, 3rd Lord - - *ib.* 228
Sypyn Cyfeiliog - *ib.* 229
Teon - - - xvii 264
Thomas, Evan - - *ib.* 22
—— George - - xviii 52
Tibbott, Rev. Richard - xvi 229
Trinio - - - *ib.* 231
Tudur - - - xvii 23
Tydecho - xvii 23, & xvi 231
Tysilio - - xvi 232
Vaughan, Sir Griffith - xvii 24
—— Margaret - - *ib.* 24
—— Rees - - *ib.* 24
Walton, James - *ib.* 25
Waring, Edmund vol. xvii, p. 28
Williames, Rice Pryce Buckley - - *ib.* 240
Williams, Evan - *ib.* 28
—— Henry - xvii 28, & iv, 169
—— Rev. Richard - xvii, 28
—— Rev. Rowland (Ysceifiog) - - *ib.* 30
——Rev. Rowland, D.D. *ib.* 31
—— Thomas - - *ib.* 241
—— William *(Gwilym ab Iorwerth)* - *ib.* 241
—— William *(Gwilym Cyfeiliog)* - - *ib.* 242
Wilson, Richard - *ib.* 245
Worthington, Rev. William, D.D. - - *ib.* 251
Wynn, The Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams, M.P. - - *ib.* 254
—— Charlotte Williams - - *ib.* 262
—— Capt. Robert - *ib.* 263

HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF LLANERFYL.

By the Rev. G. EDWARDS, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.,
Rector of Llangadfan.

(*Continued from Vol.* xvi, *page* 282.)

Section 5. — Nonconformity.

Nonconformity in this and the surrounding parishes commenced rather later than in most parts of North Wales. There was a small congregation of Independents at Llanbrynmair, near the border, for many years, even from the time of Cromwell; but this did not extend its operations to the surrounding parishes until the movement connected with the rise and progress of Methodism began to gain the population, and carried its influence to the remote parts of the country, and erected chapels in all the villages, and every place where there was any nucleus of population. Then dissent did not remain contented by taking up the ground which had been left untouched by the Church, but chapels were erected everywhere, and frequently in close proximity to the Church, which was not the case when Nonconformity began.

At that time the congregation at Llanbrynmair extended its operations to Nant yr Eira, in the parish of Llanerfyl, and had occasional preaching at a farmhouse called Sychnant, in that parish, as far back as a hundred years ago. After that, a Sunday school was established at a farm called Dol y Garregwen; and about the year 1821 a chapel was erected at the place which was called Beulah, in connection with the Independents of Llanbrynmair, and it was served by the

minister of that denomination. Another chapel was erected by the Calvinistic Methodists lower down the valley in the year 1831, called Goshen. This denomination used to preach, and hold a Sunday school for more than twenty years previously, at a farmhouse called Cae 'r Bwla, near the place where they built the chapel. About the same time a Wesleyan chapel was built near this, but is at present in a dilapidated state, and not much use made of it.

In the year 1811 another Wesleyan chapel was built in the village of Llanerfyl, and this was rebuilt in the year 1832, at a cost of about £400, which is a large sum of money for a poor village like Llanerfyl. The Independents also, in the year 1825, built a chapel at a place called Diosg, near the village. This is in union with that at the Voel, near Garthbeibio, and another called Beershebah, higher up the valley towards Bwlch y Fedwen. One minister does for the three chapels. Thus there are five Dissenting chapels in this parish, belonging to the Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. Several others are not far off, on the border, in the adjoining parishes.

The beginning of all these was the establishment of a Sunday school in some farmhouses near the places where chapels were afterwards erected. In these Sunday schools young people of the surrounding districts learnt to read their own language, and those among them who were most worthy members, both intellectually and religiously, were elected to act as teachers to the rest, and out of these one was chosen as superintendent. Classes were formed according to the proficiency and abilities of the attendants, and the school was commenced and closed with prayer and singing. At first, in these parts, several persons came from a distance to teach and superintend, as the inhabitants themselves were not able to do so, for very few among them were able to read. The Scriptures were generally read in the native language, and the school formed a mixture of worship, elementary instruction,

and discussion upon religious topics. At first, in many places, it was of the rudest form, nothing but the most rudimentary instructions attempted for a considerable time. But as the thing advanced, several would in time come to be able to read the Bible, and derive much benefit from what they read. Many members of the Sunday school would in time be trained up to be members of the denomination that established it, and in course of time a chapel would be built for their use, and preaching held in it. Thus the Sunday school proved the most powerful auxiliary in establishing the cause of the most influential sects in these parts, and in erecting the great number of chapels we meet with in all parts of Wales.

There is no doubt that the population was in a deplorable state of ignorance about the time when this movement took place, and the whole thing is described as if attended by some supernatural effect in its influence upon the population. Instead of profane amusements on Sundays, such as dancing, cock-fighting, playing interludes, fighting, and quarrelling, schools and public catechisings were generally established throughout the country, and a great desire to acquire knowledge was excited in many places when the people had been instructed to read their own language. Welsh words conveyed ideas to the minds of the peasantry as soon as they were able to read the language, and this many of them were able to accomplish with ordinary degree of diligence in about six months. Sunday schools were highly beneficial in these remote parts before day schools were established, as they are at present, in every parish. It is true that the instruction in them was often very superficial and imperfect, and imparted by persons by no means qualified to teach others; but many, in spite of that, by their own diligence and application, gained much knowledge, which proved highly beneficial to them.

As a proof of this, we may mention the case of the Rev. J. Breese, who became an Independent minister

in great reputation, first in Liverpool, and afterwards at Caermarthen. He owed all his instruction to the Sunday school at first, and, becoming a preacher, he was enabled, through the assistance of his friends, to go to school, and became a minister of great eminence and popularity. At first he was a farm-servant in very humble circumstances at a place called Cwm Carnedd, in the parish of Llanbrynmair. He used to come over after his day's work to preach in his smock-frock, to Dol y Garregwen, in Llanerfyl parish. He was the father of the late Mr. Edward Breese, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Merioneth, and of Mr. John Breese, a solicitor, and Town Clerk of Pwllheli, who died at Oporto, 1858. (*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ix, p. 140.)

The Rev. J. Roberts, of Llanbrynmair, and his two sons, the Rev. S. Roberts and John Roberts, now of Conwy, walked much over to this remote district to establish the cause of the Independents in the wild locality of Nant yr Eira. This place is five or six miles distant from any church, and belongs to the parish of Llanerfyl, as far as the boundary of Llanbrynmair, and is not less than five or six miles from the church of that parish, and about the same distance from that of Llanerfyl. In old times, the inhabitants went once on Sunday frequently to their parish church, though the distance was great, over a wild and bleak road, without shelter or protection ; but when chapels were erected near them, they lost sight of their parish church, and became Dissenters, and in time forgot the ties which united them to their own parish, both secular and religious.

Section 6.—Biography.

Not many distinguished persons connected with this parish have had their history brought down to our time. No doubt the names of many individuals who have done some good service in their time, have fallen

into oblivion, because no one recorded their actions nor took notice of them after their death, and therefore they are now forgotten. Among the few who have been more fortunate, and their lives have been thought worthy of notice, we may mention the following.

The Rev. David Evans, who was rector of Llanerfyl from 1737 to 1767, and vicar-choral of St. Asaph at the same time. He was a good scholar and an excellent Welsh critic. He assisted Dr. Burney in his *History of Music*, and Mr. Edward Jones, the author of the *Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards*, in the musical portion of that work. In 1767 he exchanged Llanerfyl for Llanymynech, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1788. He was buried at Llanymynech, and a marble tablet was erected to his memory at that church.

The Rev. Joseph Thomas was born at Llyssyn, in this parish, and married a daughter of Parkhurst, author of the *Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament.* It is said that he assisted his father-in-law in his literary labours. (*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xvi, p. 82.)

Erfyl, Eurful, or Urful, is the female Saint to whom the church of Llanerfyl is dedicated. It is supposed that she was a daughter of St. Padarn, who was Bishop of Llanbadarn Fawr in the sixth century, and his diocese extended to the county of Montgomery, and comprised a great part of it. Cadfan, the founder of Llangadfan Church, would in that case be her uncle. Tradition states that she was buried at Llanerfyl, and that her tombstone is the ancient inscribed stone which we have already noticed in a former part of this paper.

Robert ab Oliver, was the third son of Oliver ab Thomas of Neuaddwen in this parish. He went to live at Cynhinfa about the middle of the seventeenth century, and during his residence there he built a bridge over the river Vyrnwy for the convenience of

the public, and it was called after him Pont Robert ab Oliver, or Pont Robert; and the village adjoining the bridge was also called by the same name. The estate belonging to him descended, as he died without issue, to a second niece, who married Owen Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth, and it came through him to the Wynnstay family.

Hugh Jones (*Erfyl*) was a native of this parish, and was born at an old farm-house called Cae'r Bachau, in the year 1789. He was a nephew of Mr. Hugh Jones of Maesglasau in the parish of Mallwyd, the translator of the works of Josephus into Welsh, and the author of several other works. As he was a cripple from childhood, and therefore not likely to earn his living by manual labour, his parents gave him better education than the rest of the children, in order to qualify him for the calling of a schoolmaster. He was a good Welsh scholar, a sound critic, and a poet of no mean pretensions. There is an address to him, and also several letters, in the works of Rev. Walter Davies, M.A., where he is highly commended for some of his earlier poems. At the Beaumaris Eisteddfod in 1832, he gained a medal of the Gwyneddigion Society in London, for the best essay on the Syntax of the Welsh Language. He resided in Chester for many years, where he edited the *Gwladgarwr*, for Mr. Edward Parry, and assisted the Rev. Evan Evans (*Ieuan Glan Geirionydd*), when he edited the same periodical before it was published by Mr. Parry. He also assisted Mr. Evans in writing his Commentary on the Bible, *Darluniadol* ("Pictorial Bible"), which was published by Messrs. Evans and Ducker, Chester. He was the author of several works in Welsh besides. He died in Chester, May 26th, 1868, and was buried at Llanerfyl, his native parish, and a tombstone, with suitable inscription upon it, was erected there to his memory. (*Enwogion Cymru; Montgomeryshire Worthies.*)

The Rev. Joseph McIntosh, B.A., who was rector

of this parish from 1860 to the time of his death, which happened February 6th, 1882, in his sixty-third year, was a native of Bangor, in Carnarvonshire, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1842, and priest in 1843. He served the curacy of Welshpool from 1842 to 1847, when he was preferred to the rectory of Llanwyddelan by Bishop Short, and four years after he received, in addition, the living of Llanllugan. In 1860 he was appointed the rector of Llanerfyl. During his residence there, the old church was taken down, and a new one erected in its place, from plans of the late Mr. Edward Haycock of Shrewsbury. He had been ailing for some time before his death, but was able to attend to his duties as usual even on the Sunday before he died, when he delivered three sermons, and administered the Holy Communion. When the sad event was made known, as may be imagined, it caused the most painful feeling, and signs of grief were to be seen on almost every face in the place. He was greatly respected by all in the parish, and his reputation as an active clergyman and a scholar extended throughout the country about him. He always took a very active part in all matters connected with the Church and its welfare, and his own parish in particular, and took much interest in the education of the young. His parish lost in him a very energetic and active man, and the poor a very kind and considerate friend. He was one of the managers of the National School, Chairman of the Board School, Guardian of the Poor, Chairman of the Parish Vestries, Commissioner of Taxes, etc. His funeral was a public one, and was attended by a large number of the parishioners, and most of the clergy throughout the whole district. His funeral sermon was preached the following Sunday by the Rev. G. Edwards, rector of Llangadfan, from Hebrews ix, 29.

Section 7.—Folk-Lore.

Superstitions and charms exercise powerful influence over the minds of many parties in the most remote parts of this and the surrounding parishes. The following are mentioned among many other strange beliefs which might be supposed to belong to the dark ages. It is said that a bird which is called "Aderyn y corph", the corpse bird, comes to the window of a dying person and beats it with his wings to warn him of his approaching end, or at other times shrieks repeatedly in passing by the house. A small blue light, called "Canwyll y corph", the corpse candle, is also said to be frequently seen to proceed from the room where a death is to take place, and follow the road which a funeral procession will afterwards take on its way to church.

Clwyf yr edau wlan (sickness of the woollen thread). This sickness is generally one of great debility and prostration of the nervous system, and when persons cannot account for it, they resort to the person in the neighbourhood who is accounted skilful in dealing with such complaint. The charmer, in order to ascertain the nature of the complaint, takes out a woollen thread, and measures the length from the elbow of the sick person to the tip of the middle finger. This is tied round the neck of the person, and having remained there a short time, is taken off and measured again, and if it had lengthened, the complaint is declared not to be that of the woollen thread; but if it became shorter, it is pronounced to be that complaint, and can be cured as such. The extent of the complaint is shown by the shortening of the thread, which at times would be as much as two or three inches. After the nature and extent of the complaint were thus ascertained, the thread is made into a skein, and put round the neck of the sick person. Then a mixture of drugs is prepared, made of a quart of old ale, into which a piece of red-hot iron is dipped, and half an ounce of saffron is

put, tied up in a piece of clean muslin. This mixture is divided into seven equal portions, and administered in two doses daily. The thread is measured thrice daily, to mark the progress of the cure or the reverse, and some words from Scripture are used by the charmer at the time.

The Tragedy at Cae 'r bwla; a son murdered by his own parents.—This story has been already published in vol. xvi of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, in an article by the Rev. Elias Owen, on "Folk-Lore, Superstitions, or What-not, in Montgomeryshire and elsewhere." Mr. Owen had his first information on the subject from me, and added to it what he obtained from an old ballad on the same subject, printed and sung in fairs and markets throughout the country for a long time. The title of it is *Can y blottyn Du*, the song of the black spot. Cae 'r bwla, where it is said the tragedy happened, is an old farm-house in the parish of Llanerfyl, in an isolated spot about two miles from the village, and about the same distance from Llangadfan, lying opposite to it, on the top of an elevated ground. It is now the property of Mr. Nannau of Gwynfryn, near Cricciaeth, in Carnarvonshire, and the only property he has anywhere about in this neighbourhood. Having paid a visit to the place to make inquiries respecting the murder, which tradition reports to have taken place there at some remote period, I will give the particulars as I had them from the neighbours, the tenant at the farm, and the Ballad to which we have already referred. There lived there a farmer, at one time, who had a young family about to turn out into the world. The eldest son was determined to go abroad, and for that purpose he was apprenticed for seven years on board a vessel called the *Black Prince*. He served out his time on board that vessel, and, in the words of the Ballad, was three seven winters—viz., twenty-one years—besides, on the coasts of Turkey and India, robbing people and casting them into the sea—as a pirate, we presume—

and getting hold of their riches. His family knew nothing of him, and received no communication from him, and did not know whether he was alive or dead. The Ballad says that he had experienced much rough weather, and in the end was driven by a storm to a harbour in the county of Cornwall. He walked from the place of landing to the house of his sister—it is not said whether the walk was a long or a short one—and asked her, pretending to be a stranger, if she had a brother who was a traveller, and if he was at home then? She answered him, she hoped she had a brother whose mind was set upon travelling, and that he had a black spot upon his arm, but she knew not what had become of him. He gave her to understand that he himself was the traveller, and the black spot on his arm was still to be seen, and asked her about his father and mother, and in what condition was the property. She, in reply, said that the estate was all right, and every gift connected with it was safe and sound; but there was a small debt on the property. He tells her that he would make all haste he could to satisfy all demands, and the following morning get up early and go and pay all the debt. He leaves the house of his sister, and tells her that he would go to his father's as a stranger, and seek lodgings there for the night. He did so, and was entertained, not knowing who he was, and gives a bag to his mother to keep for him until the morning. The old people talk together in a whisper, saying that they had enough in that bag if they could commit a murder. The son is sleeping soundly in the night, and is murdered with a sharp knife—his own mother holding the candle for the foul deed to be done. They throw the corpse to the hayloft, and hide it there until they had an opportunity to bury it in some secret place. The next morning his sister arrives, bringing all sorts of dainties to welcome her brother; she asks her father for him. "What brother are you asking for?" said the old man; "no one was here last night." "Oh! yes,

indeed," she replied, "it is no use you denying it, for he showed me the black spot on his arm." Then the old man began to swear—"What curse has overtaken me; if I have killed my own son, I myself shall also be overtaken with the same fate!" And the old woman also said—"If I held the light, the same knife that murdered him shall also murder me." Both father and mother killed themselves there and then; the sister saw three corpses before her, and she lost her senses, and continued so to her dying days.

Such is the substance of this sad story as given chiefly in the Ballad, and corroborated by the traditions of the neighbourhood. The scene of the tragedy is different in the Ballad from that given by the local traditions of the place, for in the Ballad it is stated that the event took place in Cornwall; but I agree with what Mr. Owen says, "that the Ballad describes the customs and habits of Wales, wherever the event took place; and, upon review of the case, I am inclined to believe that the event and description thereof belong to Wales." The tradition, as related to me by those that live in the neighbourhood, and the tenant at the farm, would lead me to believe that something of the kind took place there at a remote period, perhaps as much as two hundred years ago. The present tenant informed me that he and his family had lived there for upwards of a hundred years, and he had heard his mother talking of the event as a thing that had occurred a long time before she was born, and she was ninety-seven years old when she died. As is frequently the case with those events, the house, it was said, was much troubled with a ghost or a spirit for a great length of time afterwards, until it was consigned to a wooden box, and buried under a bush about a quarter of a mile from the house in the middle of a meadow. And it is to remain there until the river that runs down from Nant yr eira has swept away the bush, which is at present more than a furlong from it, and a great ravine and a steep rocky bed in the way, which

it will take many hundreds of years to carry away if it will ever do such a thing.

Many strange stories are related yet in the place of the sad doings of the ghost at the house and on the premises before it was consigned to the wooden box, and buried under a bush in the meadow, as stated; and it is to be hoped that it will not leave its resting-place soon again. The crockery was often smashed in the middle of the night, strange noises were heard frequently in the house and about it, but nothing was seen when a search was made for the causes of these events.

ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS.

By E. ROWLEY-MORRIS.

An Index Locorum, *with References to the Manors, Messuages, Mills, Impropriations, Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments in the County of* Montgomery, *sequestrated or compounded for. Extracted from the Originals at the Record Office, with some Remarks and Notes.*

There are at the Record Office some two hundred or more volumes of original papers relating to the operations of the Sequestration Committees called into existence by the "Ordinance" which received the assent of the Commons on the 3rd of February 1642-3 (18 Ch. I). Cobbett, in his *Parliamentary History*, vol. iii, p. 77, says that, "The Commons, after passing some votes for sequestering the estates, real and personal, of some particular persons, appointed a committee to consider of the sequestering and seize the estates, real and personal, of all such persons as have been or shall be in actual war or arms against the Parliament, and to appoint sequestrators."

In describing the causes which have led up to the passing of the above "Ordinance",[1] Godwin, who wrote a history of the Commonwealth, states, "that at the commencement of the Civil War the whole country was divided between the King and the Parliament; almost every county was shared between the partisans of the one and the other; there was, however, more skill and concert among the adherents of the Parliament. The King issued his commissions of array; the Parliament ordered the lord-lieutenants of the counties to draw out the Militia; the latter was most

[1] See vol. ii, pp. 491-5.

successful. The noblemen that adhered to the King drew after them a multitude of tenants; they particularly surpassed in cavalry; but the inhabitants of the towns were for the most part with the Parliament, and they carried with them more of the substance of an army. The nobility, with their followers, drew together to certain points from which they could most successfully resist an assailant, the Parliamentarians occupied the open country. The leaders in the 'Long Parliament' immediately saw a plain course before them, which alone was adequate to meet the multiplied demands that came against them, and which promised at once to answer all the purposes of finance and supply. This was no other than to seize at once the revenues of all the estates of those who openly appeared in arms against them, or who voluntarily contributed to the support of the King's forces", and hence the enactment of the above "Ordinance". Two-thirds of the revenues of all Catholics were likewise sequestrated.[1]

Godwin, who may be regarded as an apologist for this unprincipled "Ordinance", proceeds to say that a measure of this sort unavoidably excited a loud outcry among the adherents of the King, and a sequestrator was a name regarded by them with the utmost abhorrence; that every active and loyal subject whose estate lay within the Parliament quarters, or was in reach of their emissaries, should at once be deprived of his whole income, must be a calamity bitterly felt, and the presence of the officers of justice, accompanied for the most part with a detachment of soldiers, who came armed with the power of the law to seize upon persons and houses, to break open locks, and thrust the inmates from their dwellings, tended to aggravate the suffering. But, besides this, it had been the peculiar lot of these measures, and of the persons who were appointed to carry them into execution, to have been as violently censured by those with whom the system originated as by those against whom their operation was directed. Hollis

[1] See *Scobel*, 1643, cap. iv.

says,[1] "Now I appeal to all men, who they were that had the hand in making all those penal 'Ordinances' so severe for sequestrations, so high for compositions, so ensnaring and bloody for making new treasons and little things to be capital crimes; that no man almost was safe, free from question, and few or none were questioned but were sure to be destroyed. What committees were set up? That of Haberdashers' Hall, to pill and poll men; fetching in some members of the house to whom they had a displeasure, and generally all men who crossed them in anything".

Among those who acted on the Committees of Sequestration will be found the names of Sir Thomas Fairfax, his son, Hampden, Hollis, Widdrington, Whitlocke, Sir Philip Stapleton, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Marten and Blake.[2]

It would be impossible, without examining the whole of the papers of which these volumes are composed, to say what subjects are included in them; but generally they treat of and exhibit the names of the delinquents and Catholics through the kingdom, with minute particulars and value of their estates, and also the nature of the acts of delinquency severally charged against them, by which each person was brought within the scope of some or other of the provisions of the several "Ordinances". To these are added the grounds upon which the alleged delinquents ask to be admitted to compound, for all those in whose case there were any mitigating circumstances were allowed to pay a fine for their indiscretions instead of losing their entire revenue. They also include depositions of witnesses examined as to the truth of the statements and the reasons for indemnity or allowances in respect to particular items offered by the different claimants, together with the entire proceedings upon each man's forfeiture or composition; also letters, petitions, and other papers from the persons aggrieved. An appeal was permitted to everyone who found himself aggrieved.

Our county, containing as it did within its limits so

[1] See *Memoirs*, sec. 128. [2] *Godwin*, iii, p. 495.

many adherents to the cause of King Charles, contributed a considerable number of estates to the list of those sequestered, as will be seen by the appended index of place-names, which the writer has arranged in alphabetical form, following the exact mode of spelling as it occurs in the original indices, and which, in many instances, indicate that the compilers attempted to render Welsh place-names by English phonetic equivalents.

Although of intense interest, to copy the whole of the documents relating to the places tabulated below would entail an expenditure of time which the writer at present has not at disposal; yet he indulges in the hope that he may, in a future number of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, be able to contribute a further selection of some of the most interesting among them.

NORTH WALES.—MONTGOMERY.

INDEX LOCORUM *to the First Series of Royalist Composition Papers.*

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Reference to Notes.
Aberhaves . .	xlix, 673. . .	1
Beander . .	xlix, 561 . .	17
Bettas . .	xlix, 673 . .	1
Bettus . .	xxxv, 109; li, 9; cxiii, 299 .	3, 3, 4
Brambeth Mills .	lxxix, 7, 11 . .	5
Buttington . .	xxxii, 723 . .	6
Castle . .	l, 362, 363, 371, 377, 379, 382, 383, 414	7
„	civ, 551, 555, 563. .	7
„ Marsh . .	civ, 433 . .	8
Cemes, Rectory of .	li, 7 . . .	3
Churchstoke . .	xlviii, 1,059 . .	9
Comb Mills . .	lxxix, 7, 11 . .	5
Dolgevy . .	cxiii, 19 . .	10

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Reference to Notes.
Dolverkin . .	l, 362, 363, 371, 377, 379, 383	7
„	civ, 555 . .	7
Garthbibie . .	lxvi, 26 . . .	11
Garthgellymyn .	liv, 333 . . .	12
Gilesfield . .	xxv, 387 . .	13
Gillesfield . .	xxiv, 1, 110, 119 . .	14
Glyncurrog, Rectory of	lxxxiii, 481 . .	15
Guilsfield . .	civ, 413 . .	14
Halciter . .	liv, 345 ; civ, 427 . .	12, 16
Hallisloe . .	liv, 323, 325, 339 . .	12, 12, 12
Halsiter . .	xlix, 1,003 ; civ, 427, 437 .	18, 16, 12
Halvitor . .	xlix, 559 . .	17
Handinam . .	xliii, 599 . .	19
Kedewin . .	liv, 323, 325, 328, 339, 343, 345	12
Kefugbys . .	lxvi, 26 . .	11
Kerenyon . .	liv, 333 . .	12
Kerry . .	liii, 625 ; liv, 323, 325, 328, 339, 349	20, 12
	xlix, 559, 561, 673 .	17, 17, 1
Kerry Kedewen .	civ, 427, 437 . .	16, 12
Llandinam . .	xxxviii, 179, 181, 190 .	19
Llanerchedell .	lxx, 55, 59, 63 . .	22
Llanbrewigg .	xlix, 673 . .	1
Llandissill . .	xlix, 673 . .	1
Llandrinio . .	xix, 703 . .	23
Llandynnam . .	xxxviii, 17, 107 . .	19, 19
Llanerchidoll .	xxxii, 701 . .	21
Llangadvan . .	lxvi, 26 . . .	11
Llangnvill . .	lxvi, 26 . . .	11
Llanstonhawne .	xlix, 673 . .	1
Llanvalling . .	xxxviii, 115 . .	21
Llanverthedull .	liv, 333 . . .	12
Llanvillinge . .	xli, 697, 701 ; liv, 333 .	24, 24, 12
Lledewin or Kedewin .	xlix, 559, 561 . .	17, 17
Lloydiart . .	civ, 453, 457, 461, 465, 469, 471, 501, 507, 517	11
Lloydyard . .	l, 416 . . .	11
Lloydyarth . .	lxvi, 26, 57, 101, 135 .	11
Lloydygadvan .	lxvi, 26 . .	11
Llve darth . .	lxxi, 121 . .	11
Llyvaling . .	xxxviii, 115 . .	21
Maughnant . .	liv, 333 . .	12
Mechent . .	xxxii, 699 . .	21

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Reference to Notes.
Mechen Yschoed .	xxxii, 699 . .	21
Mechnant . .	xxxii, 699 . .	12
Mechnant . .	xxxii, 699 . .	21
Mechen . .	liv, 333 . .	12
Mochnant . .	civ, 469 . .	11
Mocktwy . .	xlix, 673 . .	1
Montgomery . .	liii, 652 . .	20
Newtowne . .	xix, 675; xlix, 567, 673 .	2, 1, 1
Oswestry . .	xli, 701 . .	24
Pennaorth . .	lxvi, 28 . .	11
Poole . .	xxxviii, 147; liv, 325, 333 .	21
Powis . .	xxxii, 701 to 705; lxx, 55, 59, 63	21, 21
„ Castle . .	lxi, 481 . .	21
Powys . .	liv, 333, 343 . .	12
Redcastle . .	xlix, 1,029, 1,034 . .	21, 21
Redwen . .	liii, 625 . .	20
Reteskin . .	cxiii, 639, 641 . .	
Retesbin . .	lxxv, 467 . .	25
Retesbin . .	xxv, 387; lxvi, 343, 363 .	25 , 25
Ruerts . .	liv, 333 . . .	12
Straight Marshall .	lxx, 55, 59, 63 . .	22
Stratmerchell .	liv, 333 . .	12
Streatmercill .	lxx, 59, 63 . .	22
Stremercell . .	lxx, 59, 63 . .	22
Stretmercell . .	lxx, 59, 63 . .	22
Stretmoysil . .	lxx, 59, 63 . .	22
Strettmarcell .	xxxii, 701, 705 . .	21
Teeretrefe . .	lxx, 59, 63 . .	22
Teieretref . .	liv, 333 . .	12
Teirtref . .	liv, 333 . .	12
Tertriffe . .	lxx, 55, 59, 63 . .	22
Tierteffe . .	xxxii, 701 . .	21
Trevant . .	cxiii, 238 . .	26
Turminchin . .	xxv, 387 . .	25
Tyrmineth . .	lxvi, 343, 363 . .	25
Uchcoyd . .	liv, 333 . .	12
Utchoed . .	xxxii, 699 . .	21
Varchoel . .	xxiv, 1 . . .	14
Vane . .	lxvi, 26 . .	11

AN ANALYSIS *of the preceding references, exhibiting the folios relating to* MONTGOMERYSHIRE *in each Volume of the First Series.*

VOL.
xix, 675, 703.
xxiv, 1, 110, 119.
xxv, 387.
xxxii, 699, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 723.
xxxv, 109.
xxxviii, 17, 107, 115, 147, 179, 181, 190.
xli, 697, 701.
xliii, 599.
xlviii, 1,059.
xlix, 559, 561, 567, 569, 673, 1,003, 1,029, 1,034.
li, 7, 9.
liii, 625, 652.

VOL.
liv, 323, 325, 328, 333, 339, 343, 345, 349.
lxi, 481.
lxvi, 26, 28, 57, 101, 135, 343, 363.
lxx, 55, 59, 63.
lxxi, 121.
lxxv, 467.
lxxix, 7, 11.
lxxxiii, 481.
civ, 413, 427, 433, 437, 453, 457, 465, 469, 471, 501, 507, 517, 551, 555, 563.
cxiii, 19, 238, 299, 639, 641.

NOTES BY E. R. M.

NOTE 1.—These places are named in the "particular" of Sir John Pryce's Estate, submitted by him to the Committee for Sequestrations, xlix, 563 (not indexed). Letter from "Red Castle, 24th October 1650, signed by Hugh Price, Rich Price, and Price, referring to a lease" from Sir John Pryce to one Samuel Moor, 567, copy of the agreement between Sir John Pryce and Samuel Moor, 673, "A Particular of the estate of Sir John Pryce".

NOTE 2.—xix, p. 675, Petition of John Davies, Schoolmaster, of Newtown, for payment of an arrear of Salary.

NOTE 3.—To the hon'ble The Comissioners for manegeing of delinquent estates sitting at Haberdashers' Hall.

The humble petition of Rees Jones, Minister of the gospell, sheweth that your p'tioner was p'sented by his highness the Lord Protectour to the Vicarage of Bettus in the County of Mountgomery, and by the Comissioners for approbation of publique preachers was approved to be a publique preacher there, and admitted to bee a perfect professour and incumbent thereof, and the instrument of the approbatoure will at large appear.

That by virtue of an ordinance for the eiecting of Scandalous Ministers and Schoolmasters, it was ordayned that all the liveings of of the Sequestred Ministers should bee p'served in the hands of honest men, for the benefit of such future incumbents as should be placed there.

That your petitioner hath the possession of the sayd Vicarage upon the nine and twentyth of September last, but the profits thereof being let out by the Sequestrators of North Wales was not payable till the second of february 1654.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that you will be pleased to order to pay unto your petitioner such rents and profits as they have or ought to have received from the sayd vicarage, and to take of the sequestration for the future and your petitioner will pray etc.

27 ffeb'y, 1654. REES JONES.

A letter from Lewis Price dated at Llanwonicke, 7 Feb'y 1654, addressed "For my honoured ffriend Mr. Rice Williams, one of the Com'ee for managing ye estates of delinquents at Haberdashers' Hall, London, these p'sents."

He states that the bearer Rice Jones is a godly man, and had brought to him his "Instrument" for tithe, but that "having rec'd sev'l orders from you prohibiting the issue of money and also to dispose of all sequestred church livings till further orders", he desired him to shew all lawful countenance to the bearer and also to Mr. Henry Parry, a godly man, who had been inducted in the parsonage of Cemmes, and he asks to be instructed whether such Incumbents shall reap the benefit of last year's p'fitts, or only since the date of their approbacion.

Cemmes. A petition of the above Henry Parry, worded precisely like Rice Jones's, dated 27th Feb'y, 1654.

NOTE 4.—Arthur Weaver, of Bettus, in the Co. of Mcuntgomery, Gent. His delinquency, that he deserted his dwellinge and lives in the enemies quarters. Hee Rendord in Oct. 1645, His estate in ffee in possession p' ann. £102 : 18 : 4. Personall Estate, £355 (this figure is apparently written over one of £377.)—ffor which his ffine at a tenth is £240.

NOTE 5.—A petition of Peregrine Palmer, Esq., a Member of the House of Commons, showing that Brambeth & Comb Mills, in the Co. of Montgomery, are sequestrated for the delinquency of John Blayney, Esq., that as these (& other premises in other Counties named in the petition) are the petitioner's right that the sequestration be discharged. There is no date, but there is a pencil entry on the left margin, "7. Ap'l. '47," and on folio 11, "An order for the discharge of the sequestration, dated 8th Sep'r. 1647." "Brambeth"—this is one of the places which I cannot locate, but I am inclined to the opinion that "Vronfraith" on the Mule is meant. There are no papers relating to the delinquency of John Blayney[1] above among

[1] It will be observed that there is no reference to the Blayney family of Gregynog in these notes; a careful examination of the Indices at the Record Office for another purpose enables the writer to say there is no such reference existing, except to some pensions

the Records; but as the numbers from 5,508 to 7,120 are totally destroyed by damp (see Vol. cxiii, p. 351), it may be that his papers are among them.

NOTE 6.—Examination by the Com'ee of Sequestration of Humphrey Jones of Bullington Bayliffe unto Sir Piercy Herbert, one of the Traytors named in the late Act. The right margin of this is torn, but the missing words can be supplied by the context. This is an interesting paper, mentioning many names. The examination was hostile to Jones and had for its object to elicit from him an explanation of his doings in connection with the sale of timber and other matters which he had done.

NOTE 7.—These papers relate to a tenement in Castle parish, described as "Dolverkin", which was claimed by Sir James Palmer as his property, and though he had compounded for his estate, "one Gabriel Wyn (formerly one of the Committee of Sequestration for Montgomeryshire), had in 1644, without any color or right, entered upon possession and deceaved the Commonwealth of the profits till 1646, and still (July 1653) keeps possession." Among these papers are depositions of Witnesses and notes by the Committee; on folio 383 appears a Petition from Gabriel Wyn, of "Dolearllyn", stating that this Tenement had been the property of his father, John Winn, and had descended to the petitioner, who himself had settled it on his eldest son, John Wyn, on his marriage; 414 is a further petition from Sr. James Palmer. There is another set of documents connected with this Tenement in Vol. civ:—On folio 551 is a letter from the

---

to Lord Blayney's widow and his daughter. These petitions have no connection with Montgomeryshire, but may be found in Vol. ix, First Series, pp. 303, 305, 308, 311, 314, and in Vol. iii, p. 867, where the annexed document appears, and which clearly exhibits the reason why the Gregynog family does not appear among the delinquents, though it is clear it ought to have.

iii p. 867.

OWEN ANDREWES,
29 June 1652.

Mr. John Blayney and Sr. Arthur Blayney of Tregynon, in Montgomeryshire, & Mr. John Price of Llanvylling, a papist & a father of papists & popish priestes.

All three excused as noe delinquents by your kindnesse & favor & the Sub-Committee in ye Country,

OWEN ANDREWS.

Note at foot.
29 Aug. 1652.
MR. ANDREWES
Exhibits this & will (as he alledges) make it good.

Committee of the County, dated "Poole, 3rd Feb'y 1652", touching this Tenement; on 555 is the deposition of John ap John Morgan of Berriew; 557, of Richard Davies of "Kenhinfa"; 558, of Richard Humphreys of Llanfair; 559, of Humphrey Nicholas of Peniarth, "in the said county"; 560, of Ellen, wife of John ap John Morgan of Berriew; 561, of Margaret, wife of Edward Jones of Castle; 563, a letter of the Committee accompanying depositions dated July 15, 1653. It will be noticed that several of these are not in the General Index.

NOTE 8.—Letter from the Committee at Pool, touching the timber purchased by Robert Lloyd of Castle Moch.

NOTE 9.—Petition of Sr. Richard Prince (?)

Stating that in the "particular" of his Estate, submitted for compounding, he had prayed a saving of his Lease of Churchstoke tithes, but as the suits pending in connection therewith were not likely to be settled in any reasonable time, he was willing to compound for all his property.

NOTE 10.—Ffrancis Herbert, Esq., of *Dolgeog* in ye county of Mountgomery: his delinquency that he was a commissioner of Array (he rendred himself in November 1645), his estate in ffee p'r annum £129 3*s.* in possession. In reverc'on p' ann' £60, ffor which his fine at a Tenth is £318.

NOTE 11.—Garthbibie is mentioned in connection with Lluydiarth estate, in one of a mass of papers dealing with the dispute between Edward Vaughan, member for the county of Montgomery, and Sir James Palmer and his wife, Dame Katherine. As the writer conceives these papers will be printed *in extenso* in *Mont. Coll.* later on, he proposes in this note to give a very superficial notice of them. The first paper (see *Loydyard*, vol. i, fo. 416) is a petition of Dame Katherine, wife of Sir James Palmer, and she states that in 1644 the lands and mansion of Loydyard in Montgomeryshire, of the yearly value of £2,000, were sequestrated for the delinquency of her son Herbert Vaughan, in which she had her thirds; notwithstanding the said sequestration, the Committee of the Lords and Commons had several times ordered the same to be paid her, also stating that Edward Vaughan, late a Member of Parliament, pretending a Title, had made forcible entry upon the said lands, and kept possession during the sequestration against the State, and received the profit thereof, to the value of £8,000, in high contempt of the several orders of the said Committee of the Lords and Commons, etc.

Dated 19 Feby. 1650.

In vol. lxvi, pp. 15 to 39 are entirely taken up with a report by Mr. Jo. Readinge, dated 13 Feby. 1654-5, made upon an order of 10th October 1654, in the case of Edw. Vaughan, Esq., concerning certain lands in the county of Montgomery, heretofore the inheritance of

Sir Robert Vaughan, deceased, and formerly sequestred for the delinquency of Herbert Vaughan, Esq.; p. 43, order of the Committee giving Mr. Vaughan six weeks from date (10 Oct. 1654) to prove his title to the property; p. 45, report of Mr. Readinge, dated 20 Dec. 1650, with remarks upon charges brought against Mr. Vaughan and his agents for receiving from the State, for disbanding the horse in Montgomeryshire in the year 1647, the sum of £3,751, and only expending £1,967, leaving £1,783 unaccounted for; pp. 48, 49, 50, report on the charge against Mr. Vaughan for taking possession of the lands; p. 53, an important paper connected with these proceedings, being the order of the Committees of Sequestration for the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh, dated Aug. 28, 1649, directing that Edward Vaughan shall have peaceable possession of the estates of the late Sir Robert Vaughan of Lloyduarth, in virtue of a deed dated 2nd February, 19th Jas. I, conveying all his estate and inheritance in the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Merioneth to his brother Edw. Vaughan and his heirs. This paper is signed by the members of the Sequestration Committees for the year 1649, in the annexed order and position.

HUMPHREY DYMOCK.
[1]GEORGE DEVEREUX. [1]THO. RAVENSCROFTE.
[1]MA. MORGANS. [1]G. WYNNE.
[1]JOHN ALDERSLEY.
WILLIA. KYFFIN.
PETER MEYRICK. JOHN PECK. [1]THO. BALL.
[1]RICH. GRIFFITH. OWEN SALISBURY.
JOHN LLOYD. THO. CRACKLEY.
ROBERT VAUGHAN. LEWIS LLOYD.
ROBT. OWEN. WATKIN KYFFIN.
1649.

P. 55, original certificate of the Committee for North Wales, touching Mr. Vaughan's property; p. 57, a document signed by Lloyd Pierce and Hugh Price (whose names are absent from the above certificate) as *We* of the Committee of Sequestrations of the Co. of Montgomery charge Edward Vaughan with having gone from house to house and obtained the signatures to the documents set forth on pp. 53, 55, without any public hearing, and afterwards having taken possession of the rents, etc.

Dated at Poole, 8th Nov. 1649.

Addressed To the Honorable the Barrons of the
Exchequer at Westminster, humbly present this.

P. 61, affidavit of Phillip Weaver, a servant of Mr. Vaughan's, in connection with some directions to Mr. Vaughan's witnesses, sworn

[1] These were also members of the Committee for *North* Wales.

12 May 1653; p. 63, list of witnesses to be examined on the part and on behalf of Mr. Edw. Vaughan, in the cause depending at Haberdashers' Hall, before the Committee for Compounding: the names of twenty-six gentlemen and one lady occur, among them that of John Vaughan, Esq., Coroner of the County of Montgomery; p. 65, a second affidavit of Phillip Weaver, sworn 19th July 1653; p. 67, affidavit of Howell Evans of Montgomery, gent., sworn 19 July 1653; pp. 75, 77, 79 are other papers relating to the cause, lists of witnesses, and some remarks; p. 82, a charge of corruption against Robert Vaughan, Lewis Vaughan, and Thomas Powell, witnesses who proved the deed of Edw. Vaughan, Esq., at the trial held at the town of Montgomery in the long vacation in the year 1653, in the suit between him and Sir James Palmer, and Dame Katherine, his wife, in a title of dower; p. 83, deposition of Richard Lloyd of Castle Moch, in the County of Montgomery, gent.; p. 101, a second deposition; 103, *original* notes of the Grand Committee in the House of Commons on the 19th March 1640, in a cause in which Edward Vaughan was plaintiff, Lord Powis and others defendants; p. 105, petition of Herbert Vaughan, no date (but marked as received Dec. 26, 1646); p. 107, 28 June 1650, order by the Commissioners for the advance of money, etc., to refer Mr. E. Vaughan's petition to Mr. Readinge; p. 109, 10 May 1650, order to refer to counsel to peruse papers; p. 111, order to bring witnesses' names in to-morrow (28 April 1653), and to have a month to examine them; p. 113, petition of Katherine Palmer; other papers on pp. 117, 119, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 132, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 147; 149, a second answer of Edward Vaughan in connection with the disbanding of five troops of Horse quartered upon the inhabitants of the County of Montgomery, 4 July 1645; p. 153, deposition of John Morris of Llanfihangel, in the Co. of Montgomery, sworn 12 July 1650, stating he was servant to the late Herbert Vaughan, and that the said Herbert Vaughan died in the Isle of Man on the 23rd day of February preceding, and was buried in the parish church of Douglas; p. 155, deposition of Howell Evans as to the arrest of Edward Vaughan at Llwydiarth, on the 13th of Sep. 1650, by one Lieu. Whitehead, with more than thirty troops, sent by Col. Hugh Price, Cap. Rich. Pride and Cap. Evan Lloyd, and secured his arms, which were about 15 or 16 muskets and fowling pieces, and how they carried him to Red Castle; pp. 159, 161, 163, 165, and 166 to 218 are all lengthy and interesting papers of various kinds in connection with Edward Vaughan's dispute with Lady Palmer and the Committees. Vol. civ contains another mass of papers relating to Edward Vaughan, commencing at p. 453, which is a letter from the Committee of Sequestrations for the County of Denbigh, and is dated the 15 September 1652; 457, a letter from the Committee at Welshpool, dated Feby. 3, 1652; 461, a deposition of Richard Davies of Welshpool, sworn 23 Sep. 1652; 462, deposition of Humphrey David of Meifod; 463, deposition of David ap David of Llanyhangell; 465, copy of consent

of the undersigned to Edw. Vaughan's desire to hold possession of Lloydiart, etc., dated Sep. 25, 1645.

"Provided that the Com'tees of Lords and Com'ons for Sequestrations doe approve hereof."

Col. Jo. Jones.

Col. Devereux.
Lieu. Col. Mason.
Gabriel Wynne.
Capt. Evan Lloyd.

This a true coppie taken out of the book of Records for the Countie of Montgomery, examined by us this fourteenth day of ffebruary 1650 at Wrixham.[1]

A. Ellis. David Maurice.

George Trouteton.
Hugh Price.
John Peck.
Daniel Lloyd. Thos. Bath.

P. 467, Cross-examination of William Kyffin on the 14th of May 1651, at Wrexham, he then being of the age of 48 or thereabouts, in the business of Edward Vaughan. Examinations of witnesses on pp. 469 to 505 inclusive; on pp. 512 to 520 are several letters dated from 1650 to 1653 connected with Edward Vaughan's matters. It will be noticed that the writer has in this note given a large number of references to pages where subjects are treated of, presenting many features of interest to readers of *Montgomeryshire Collections*, which are not indexed; this is accounted for when it is pointed out that unless a reference in the document is made to some *place*, the reference to the document will not be found in the *Index Locorum* at the Record Office.

Note 12.—Vol. liv, pp. 323, 325, 328, 333, 339, 343 and 345. This series of documents refer to a petition of Elizabeth Robe, desiring to be paid an annuity of £40 per annum, which Sir Piercy Herbert, by deed dated 22 June in the 14th year of the reign of the late King (1638), had granted to John Robe and the petitioner, or the longest liver of them, as a rent charge upon the Manors of Kerry and Kedewen in the County of Montgomery. In one of the depositions (p. 329), that of Francis Spencer, Mr. William Knasborough is described as Steward to Sir Piercy Herbert. The writer calls attention to this, because in vol. xxxii, p. 728, which is not indexed at the Record Office,

[1] In a recent Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records reference is made to a vast quantity of public documents relating to Montgomeryshire, which were found among the Denbighshire papers. They are all now at the Record Office; but, I imagine, not examined. Some day, it is to be hoped, the interesting book referred to in the certificate above, will be found by some one connected with the Powysland Club, and utilised.

the same William Knasborough with another person became tenants of part of Sir Piercy Herbert's estate (see *infra*), when under sequestration, p. 333. These places (see *Index Locorum*) are recited in a report on Robe's case, citing a deed dated 22 July 1623, in which these places were conveyed by Lord Powys to Dame Elizabeth Craven, Sir William Whitmore, and George Whitmore, Esq., and to their heirs, with the intent, among other things, to pay out of the said premises at the death of Dame Mary Herbert, relict of Sir Edward Herbert, deceased, the yearly rent of £500 unto William Herbert for life, and the said Lord Herbert on the 17th of April 1637, by Deed Poll, in consideration of the surrender of five obligations dated 4 March 1622, wherein he stood bound to William Daye, Executor of Matthew Robe, for payment of the sum of £500, granted the said annuity of £40 ; civ, p. 437, letter from the Committee at Pool, dated 13 Oct. 1651, in connection with Elizabeth Robe's annuity of £40.

Note 13.—XXV, 387, 31 Aug. 1654, Order that John Fullerton, Esq., who on July 6, 1654, had contracted with the Trustees for the purchase of several messuages, lands, and tenements in Reteskin and Turyminchin, in the parish of Guilsfield, late parcell of the estate of Edward ffox, gent., and had this day paid the whole of the purchase, should have possession of the same.

Note 14.—P. 1, the names of the inhabitants of Guilsfield who sent in one month's contribution ; p. 110, petition of ; p. 119, articles of delinquency against Edward Ellis of Guilsfield, clerk. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 386.) civ, p. 413, Letter from the Committee of Sequestrations at Welshpool, dated 3rd July 1652, relating to the delinquency of the above Edward Ellis.

Note 15.—An error of the person who prepared the General Index at the Record Office.

Note 16.—CIV, p. 427, Letter from the Committee at Welshpool dated 18 Aug. 1652, touching the purchase of the Lordships of Kerry, Kedewen, and Halcitor by Richard Price, Esqr.

Note 17.—XLIX, p. 559, To the Hono'ble the Com'rs for Managing Estates under Sequestration.

The humble petition of Rich. Pryce, Esq.

That whereas the Lordships of Kerry, Kedewin, and Halcitor, being taken in fee farme of the late King by Sir Piercy Herbert, a papist, paying £144 16*s.* 9¾*d.* yearly for ye same for ever, and the interest of the said Sir Piercy Herbert beinge still unsould att Drury House, and soe disposable by yo'r honors. And whereas, yo'r petiton'r haveing bought the said ffee ffarme rent received upon the said Lordships, and the same being att present without a tennant, from whom yo'r petition'r may call for his rent, there being one half yeares rent payable to yo'r petitioner the next 25th of March.

Humbly prayeth that the same may bee disposed to some responsible hand, and to that end humbly recomends the late tenn't.

And your petition'r shall pray.

Note on margin—23. March, 54. The Com'rs to let ye estate to hym who will give most the same for a yeare.

P. 561, 10 Decr. 1659.—Order directing that Capt. Rich. Price, having, on the second day of July preceding, contracted for the ffe ffarme of the Manors of Mountgomery, Kerrie, and Kedewen per annum £144 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the ffe ffarme of demesne lands called Beander lands, per ann. £13 19*s.* 9*d.*, and having paid the full purchase money, that he and his assigns should receive the rents, which were due 29th Sepr. last, and all future rents.

Note 18.—XLIX, p. 1003, 23 March 1652. Whereas William Cox and Samuel Foxley, Gent., did, on ye 23 ffeb. 1652, contract for the purchase of all the rent charge of £500 p'r ann, issuing out of the Manors of Llanerchedol, Tertref, and Stret Marshall, and the Castle called Redd Castle, and have this day paid the first moiety, it was ordered that they should receive the rents, etc. (The above is not in the General Index at the Record Office.)

Note 19.—XXXVIII., *Llandinam.* These papers, which, in referring to, I have inverted from the order of sequence in which they are inserted in vol. xxxviii, are of interest because Vavasor Powell figures in them; and it will be noticed that, so far as I remember, this is the first time the place he received his £100 a year from has been located.

P. 179.—Petition of Sir Ed. Lloyd, for a lease direct to himself of the tithes of Llandinam, he having held them as farmer under Dr. Bayley and Dr. Williams before they were sequestrated—date at foot of mem'dm, 30 March 1654.

P. 190.—A similar petition, and at foot a note "June 7, 1854, let a lease be drawn as is desired." J. W. R. M.

P. 181.—Letter or petition from Sir Ed. Lloyd, complaining that divers of the parishioners refuse to pay him tyth, naming John Price of Park, Esq., Morris Price, David Powell, Evan Lloyd, Esq., and James Hamer; no date, but on left hand side of paper a mem. 4th July 1654, "An order to the said parties to pay your tythes, or within 20 dayes after notice to shew cause why they doe not pay."
R. M. B. W.

The above two papers appear to be in the handwriting of Sir Edward Lloyd.

P. 107.—Petition and statement of accounts of Sir Ed. Lloyd relating to the Rectory of Llandina', of which he was ffarmer for ye year 1654.

P. 17.—The motion in Sir Edw. Lloyd's name is this: That forasmuch as ye sequestration is taken off from ye parsonage of Llandinam, in ye county of Mountgomery, for y't itt appeared to this hon'ble Com'tie itt was a free presenta' in his highnesse graunt w'ch hee hath disposed to Dr. Dormer, that Sir Edw. Lloyd's lease and bond, by w'ch hee stands bound to pay the rent to yo'r hon'ble com'ssrs for ye use of ye state, etc., may be give' up and hee discharged from ye same, for ye parish'ers have and doe refuse to pay their tyths and dues to him yt hee hath receaved, no more than will pay ye taxes and ye vicar for preachinge ther. And for y't ye sequestra' is now taken of by order of ye hon'ble Comm'ss'ers of ye 7th of Novr. instant, as appeares by ye copy of ye order hereunto annexed.

ED. LLOYDE.

(No date on document.)

Endorsed,—Sir Ed. Lloyd's desires,
p' Mr. Fflower.

XLIII, p. 599.—*Handinam.* To the Hon'ble the Commissioners for Manageing of Estates under Sequestration, sitting at Haberdashers' Hall.

The humble petition of Ambrose Moston and Vavasor Powell, preachers of the Gospel in Wales, humbly sheweth, that whereas Sir Edward Lloyd, Kt., hath farmed from the hon'ble Committee the comportionary tithes of Handinam in the county of Mountgomery, sequestred from Dr. Baylie and Dr. Williams, valued at two hundred pounds a year, wh' tithes by order from the Hon'ble Committee for plundered ministers (the order is hereunto annexed), were the salary of your two petitioners Ambrose Moston and Vavasor Powell.

In consideration whereof your petitioners humbly pray that the summe arising from these tithes for these two years, being our proper salary, bee assured to us by order from your honours.

And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

K 174, 30 Nov. 1654, ord. y't before we make an o'r Com'rs for Seq'ns doe within 3 weekes next certify us wheth'r the tithes were seq'd for (?) or no, and Mr. James Ll. on beh. of S'r Ed. hath lib'ty to make proof (?) if he can, and such proofs be certifyed to us by Sir Ed. Ll. (Here follows some writing in cypher.)

NOTE 20.—LIII, p. 625, is an abstract of the Public Accounts of several counties; among the names therein is that of Sir Piercy Herbert, who pays to the State the sum of £144 16*s.* 8¾*d.*, due at Mich's 1650, for the ffee farme of the Manors of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen; 652, this reference to Montgomery is evidently a transposition of the figures, as the entry on p. 652 has no connection with Montgomeryshire; but the person who prepared the Index at the

Record Office may have taken the word "money", which occurs in the document, as an abbreviation of Montg'y, as it is suspiciously like the latter in appearance.

NOTE 21.—*Powis.* There is, from the position occupied in the County of Montgomery by Sir Piercy Herbert, from his consistent support to the King and the Royalist party, from his religious profession, necessarily a mass of papers referring to him and his property scattered through the volumes of Royalist composition papers. Many of the documents relating to him are not in the General Index, it would therefore require a laborious and tedious examination of these papers to exhaustively exhibit the sufferings he underwent at the hands of the Parliamentary party, or clearly to place before the readers of *Mont. Coll.* the arbitrary manner in which the Committee of Sequestration dealt with his property. As the writer of these notes conceives that it is essential that these papers shall, sooner or later, be printed *in extenso* in the pages of the Powys-land Society's Journal, he proposes in this note merely to make such comments upon the different references in the *Index Locorum* to Sir Piercy Herbert's property as will make these notes, in connection with the "First series of Royalist Composition Papers" relating to the County of Montgomery, intelligible—adding a few remarks on papers which he has perused, but which are not in the General Index at the Record Office. It will be noticed that the several papers which the writer will refer to are not pasted in the volumes in order of date, but he conceives it will be an easier matter for future reference if he follows the pages of each volume, regardless of the dates of these documents.

XXXII, pp. 699, 701, 703, are documents relating to Sir Piercy Herbert, and on p. 705 is a direction from the trustees for the sale of land and estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason, to permit Charles Lloyd, Esq., quietly to enjoy a plot of land lying within the Barony of Powys, late parcel of the Estate of Sir Piercy Herbert: an affidavit made in connection with this paper, written on the margin of it, is dated the 29th March 1653; the money for the plot of land was paid on the 24th of November preceding; on p. 709 (not in General Index) is a paper written in cipher, relating to Sir Piercy Herbert; p. 722 (not in Index), is an offer by Owen Andrew of £1,400 a year for a lease of seven years of Sir Piercy Herbert's lands in North Wales, dated July 7th, 1652; p. 728 (not indexed), Petition of Reignold Rogers and William Knaresborough (see *supra*, p. 83), tenants of part of the estates of Sir Piercy, complaining of obstructions to the collection of the rents in consequence of a survey of the Estate then being made: a note at foot dated 22nd Dec. 1652 directs the Committee below to assist the petitioners: p. 729 (not indexed), is an order on Motion of Rice Vaughan, Esq., "that the rents should be paid to *Thomas Rogers* and the above two persons until the estate should be actually sold": this order precedes the petition in date, namely, the 6th of April 1652; p. 752 (not indexed), is the original petition of Thomas Rogers,

Reignold Rogers, and William Knaresborough, to become tenants of Sir Piercy Herbert's estate at such rent as should be agreed upon: there is no date on this, but a note at foot as follows: "21 June 1650, referr'd to y'r Com'e in ye County to lett it to ye best advantage"; p. 753 (not indexed), Petition of Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Piercy Herbert, to be allowed the one-fifth part of two hundred and four score pounds which had been settled upon the Lady Powis out of the Lordship of Hendon in the County of Middlesex, who died in December last, and had become the property of Sir Piercy Herbert, dated 15 January 1650; p. 755 (not indexed), Petition of Dame Elizabeth Herbert stating that by an "Ordinance" of Parliament and several orders of the Committee at Haberdashers' Hall, she was to receive one-fifth part of the rents issuing out of the Manor of Hendon for the maintenance of herself and children; she could never receive it.

Note at foot.

9 Sep. 1652.

Ref'd to Mr. AUDITOR to ex. and report to us.

P. 757 (not indexed), a further petition of Dame Elizabeth Herbert to the Committee for Compositions, etc., by which it appears that under the "Color" of a late Act of Parliament, all her "rents" had been diverted, and she prayed that she may in future quietly enjoy them.

Note at foot.

"A copy of this peticion to bee sent to the Com'rs, and they to certify what they can in the case, upon returne referr'd to Mr. Readinge to examine and report." 759 (not indexed), a petition of Sir Piercy Herbert.

XXXVIII, p. 115.—*Llyfalling.* A letter by the Commissioners for Compounding, dated 1 June 1652, relating to a certificate of 17 May preceding, upon an order of 6 April, whereby the Surveyors of the estate of Sir Piercy Herbert in the County of Montgomery, were directed not to sell or fell any timber, or to receive any rents till actual sale should be made, etc., and that one Robert Lloyd of Castell Moch, pretended that he had bought a parcel of woods of the Surveyors of the said estate before the date of the said order, and he refused to take any notice of either of the said orders. That they had employed judicious men to view and measure the pretended bargain of wood, who certify that what he bought for £30 was worth £80, if not £100, also that the said Mr. Lloyd enjoys the profit of the Tolls of the Town of *Llyfalling*, belonging to the said Sir Piercy Herbert's estate by virtue of some pretended grant. It was ordered that the Commissioners of Sequestrations in North Wales forthwith take the woods or timber into their custody, and that the tenants receive the Tolls of the town of *Llanfalling*. P. 147, *Poole.* Petition of Kyffin Lloyd of Poole, in ye County of Mountgomery, for a renewal of his lease of a Tenement and some land in Poole belonging to Sir Piercy

Herbert ; dated 19 July 1650. Directions were given, "he giving as good and valuable a rent as any other, to let it to him."

XLIX, p. 1,005.—Order to pay Lord Powis, dated 15 July 1653, the sum of £4 per week ; p. 1,007, petition of Lord Powis (received 25 ffebruary 1649) ; p. 1,012, a second petition of Lord Powis, received either the 18th or 20th (the writing is very indistinct) of Sepr. and "Dismissed" on the 29th; p. 1,014, petition of Lady Elnor Powys, dated 21 June 1650 ; p. 1,015, Draft of a letter to the Committee for the county of Montgomery, no date ; p. 1,017, petition of William Lord Powis, April 3, 1651 ; p. 1,019, letter from the Committee of Sequestrations for Montgomeryshire, dated at "Red Castle", April 25, 1651, and signed by

RICH. PRICE, Vic',
HUGH PRICE,
LEWIS PRICE,

touching the annual rent of the sequestrated parts of the estate of Sir Piercy Herbert, son of William Lord Powys, let for last year at £650 ; p. 1,021, report of R. Sherwyn, auditor, as to the pension of Lord Powis, dated 20 June 1650, showing amount due; p. 1,023, order to continue pension, dated 28 April 1650 ; pp. 1,025, 1027, further papers relating to Lord Powis's pension ; p. 1,209, "Charles Jones, gentleman, servant to the Right Hon'ble Lord Powys, maketh oath, that on the second day of October 1644, Sir Thomas Middleton, Commander-in-Chief of the Parlyament ffource in North Wales, did take the castle of Red Castle, in the county of Montgomery, and therein the sayd Lord Powys, prisoner, whence he sent him to the Garrison at Oswestry, where he was kept a prisoner, and thence to the Garrison at Wem, in the county of Salop, from thence to the Garrison of Stafford, and from thence conveyed to London upon his parole, where he now remaynes at his lodgings in ye Strand, aged and very infirm of body (no date).

CHARLES JONES.

P. 1,031.—Certificate from Lloyd Pierce, *Vic. Com.*, and Hugh Price, Commissioners of Sequestrations, referring to an order for the payment of £4 per week to Lord Powis, received by them soon after he was taken prisoner.

Dated at Poole, 16 May 1650.

LXI, p. 481.—Deposition of Will. Knaresborough, in connection with a demand made by him at Powys Castle on the 23rd day of July 1644, of a sum of £500 for Lady Mary Talbot, for a half a year's rent due unto her at the Feast of the Annunciation then last past, issuing from divers manors, lands, tenements, etc., sworn Oct. 6, 1653.

NOTE 22.—LXX, p. 55, 59, 63, Petition of Sir George Whitmore, Charles Whitmore, and George Whitmore, dated 19 Aug. 1653, stating they had purchased of ye trustees at Drury, the Lordshipp of Llanerchedell, Tertriffe, and Straight Marshall, parcell of the Barony

of Powys, chargeable with an annuity of £500, during the life of Wm. Lord Powiss. That the same was formerly paid into your treasury, and is now put into the late additional Act for sale, petition prayed that the same during the life of Wm. Lord Powys, or until the sale thereof, may be paid unto your Treasurers, and that yo'r Auditors may deduct ye contribution and charges thereof and allow the same to your petitioners. 57, reference of same to Mr. Auditor; 59, Mr. Moyer's report; 61, report from John Pulford, that Sir George Whitmore detained from the Commonwealth £250, being one half year's rent of an annuity or rent charge of £500, dated 31 Aug. 1653.

Order at foot.

"friday next for Sir George Whitmore, on notice to pay in the money aboufe, or show cause to the contrary." P. 63, a further petition from Sir George, Charles, and George Whitmore.

Note 23.—XIX, p. 703. To the Hon. the Com'ee for Compositions and Sequestrations.

The humble petition of Thomas Davies, of Llandrinio, in the county of Montgomery, Gent., sheweth, that ye estate of William Penryn, of Llandrinio aforesaid, is under sequestration as to two parts thereof for his recusancy in ye the said county of Montgomery.

Your petitioner humbly prayes that yo'r hono'rs will be pleased to admitt yo'r pet'r tenant of the s'd two partes for seaven yeares, according to ye Act of Parliament in that behaulfe, att ye rent the same is now let, w'th due respect had to taxes and contributions, repaires, and other insidences to the same during the said terme of 7 years. And he shall pray. Thos. Davies.

Some remarks at foot which the writer could not decipher.

Note 24.—XLI, p. 697. Strictly speaking, this reference relates to a Shropshire property, and the name of Llanfyllyn seems quite unconnected with the property; but inasmuch as the Society proposes to extend the radius of its operations, and as there is an interesting reference to a matter at Oswestry during the civil war, the writer has included it in this paper, it being indexed at the Record Office amongst the Montgomeryshire items. This may be the most convenient point for the writer to remark that an imperfect view only of the operations of the Sequestration Committees will be given, if portions of Shropshire around the districts touching Montgomery, Churchstoke, Trelystan, and the Breiddin are not ultimately presented to the members of the Powys-land Club. Hugh Morris, of Kinnerly, Salop, Esq., a delinquent in these papers, declares he had taken the National Covenant before Thomas ffulkes, Minister of Llanfillinge, in Montgomeryshire, on 3 April 1646, and the negative oath before the Committee there on the 24th of the same month; he compounded upon "a particular" of which this is the detail. He prays for consideration in a compound because of his debts, amounting to

£571, on bond, and because he had a life estate in certain lands and buildings in the town of Oswestry, containing 27 bayes, which, by order of General Mitton, were pulled down for better safeguard of that town, and which will cost £1,000 to re-edifye; dated ffebby 1646. P. 699, his petition for composition at foot: Rec'd 30 April 1646; 5th Dec. 1646, referred to the Sub-Committee. P. 700, original certificates that he had taken the oaths mentioned in his petition. P. 701, a detailed particular of his property.

Note 25.—XXV, p. 387. 31 Aug. 1654, "Order, that John Fullerton, Esq., who on 6 July preceding, had contracted with the trustees for the purchase of several messuages, land, and tenements in Reteskin and Turyminchin, in the parish of Guilsfield, late parcell of the estate of Edward ffox, gent., and had this day paid the whole of the purchase, should have possession of the same." LXVI, p. 339 (not indexed), a petition of John Vaughan, of *Thretherwerin* (Trederwen), asking that the land which he had contracted to lease for 7 years, belonging to Edward Ffox, a papist, should be confirmed, as he could then fence the ground, repair the houses, and be better able to pay his rent, dated 20 July 1652. Pp. 341, 343, and 363 refer to the same matter. Vol. civ, several papers connected with Edw Ffox, not in the general index. P. 523, a letter, dated "Llanvalling", 9 April 1651, touching the letting of his lands to John Vaughan. P. 525, An interrogatory (date, 19 Nov. 1652, with the words "*Pro Republic*" on the upper left corner) as to whether Edward Fox had paid a Wm. Draper £220, or any part thereof. P. 527, Depositions of Wm. Stedman, of Hampton, co. of Salop; Wm. Mansell, of Hoggerston (?), same co.; Ed. Pursell, of Onslow, same co., thereupon. 529, Interrogatories administered to Wm. Draper, 24 Dec. 1652. Pp. 531, 533, 535, 536, Deposition of Edward Griffiths (of Llanyolwyn or Llangolwyn, in the town of Poole), who was sheriff's clerk to Lloyd Pierce, Esq., Sheriff of Mountgomeryshire in 1650. P. 537, Letter dated 24 Dec. 1652. LXXV, p. 467, Petition of John Lea of Shrewsbury, stating he had lent Edward Ffox, of Hurst, in the co. of Salop, the sum of £44 12*s.*; in default of payment, he had a judgment thereof for £88, that the said Edward ffox had not any present estate, his father being living, but some lands lying in Reteskin, in the co. of Mountgomery, of the yearly value of £60, which is under or liable to sequestration.

That your petitioner hath always been well affected to the Parliament and Commonwealth, and never liable to sequestration.

Prayes that he might be permitted to enjoy the Estate of the said Edward Ffox till he be satisfied his said debt; no date.

At foot the following:

8 ffebruary 1654.

The Com'ee in the County to examine .....
and Mr. Readinge to report.

R. M. B. W.

Vol. cxiii, p. 639, Interrogatories to be administered on behalf of John Lea in Edw'rd Ffox's matter; p. 641, Interrogatories on behalf of the Commonwealth in the same matter.

Note 26.—CXII, p. 238, La. (Late ?) Edward Lloyd of Trevant in the Co. Montgomery, Esq.—his delinquency.—That he adhered unto and assisted ye fforces raised against ye Parliament: he Rendred before December 1645. His Estate in ffee p. ann: £89 7*s.* For one life £72 18*s.* 8*d.*, out of which issues for one life £40 p. ann., for ever p. ann. £9 4*s.*, which leaves the fine at a tenth, £208.

Vol. lxvi, p. 157. The subjoined has no connection with any of the Sequestrations or other matter dealt with *supra*, but it is an interesting Record of the fine levied on Montgomeryshire.

(Copy) of Mr. Kyffin Lloyd of Poole's acknowledgment of his liability, as one of the Treasurers of the £60,000 *per mensem* levied on Montgomeryshire, to account whenever he should be lawfully required.

Dated at Pool, 28 April 1649.

INEDITED WELSH POETRY,

BY POWYSLAND AND OTHER WELSH POETS.

II.

THE following are the contents of another MS. volume of miscellaneous Welsh poetry, "Llyfr Cedewain", now at Celynog, Newtown, and which came into my possession at the same time as vol. i. (see *Mont. Coll.*, xvii, p 273). The handwriting is mostly that of the period between 1620 and 1650, and the volume appears to have passed through many hands. Many of the leaves are missing, while others are very dilapidated.

R. W.

An Ode to Huw Nannau (part missing), by Rhys Cain.

An Ode to the same after he had trouble, by Edward Urien.

An Ode to Sion Huw to solicit a couple of hounds (part missing).

Two Sonnets by Dafydd Manuel (in a different handwriting), written in 1705.

Awdl "Bustl y Byd" (the World's Bitterness), by Sion Tudur.

Englynion to William Lewis Anwyl.

An Ode composed by a young man to his sweetheart.

An Ode of praise and counsels to Edward Llwyd, Esq., of Llwynymaen.

Awdl yr Arwyddion (the Signs), by Lewys Glyn Cothi.

To Stepltwn [Stapleton], by the same. [See his collected *Works*, p. 141.]

Englynion to God. 120, commencing alphabetically, by the same.

An Ode to Branas, Llandrillo, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 411.]

An Ode to the place where the poet was taken ill and was well nursed, by the same.

Awdl to Robert Whitney, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 27.]

Part of an Awdl.

An Ode to Griffith Derwas, by L. G. Cothi. [See *Works*, p. 414.]

An Ode to the two sons of Owain Blaenau (Blaeney), Owen and Griffith, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 431.]

An Ode to John the Baptist, by the same.

An Ode to Sion Havard, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 124.]

An Ode in praise of a man of Cefnmelgoed (Gwilym ab Thomas Vychan), by the same. [See *Works*, p. 194.]

An Ode to solicit a Coverlet of Ellen, daughter of Llewelyn of Anglesey, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 437.]

An Ode to Winston, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 89.]

An Elegy to David Lloyd of Newtown, in Cedewain, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 175.]

An Elegy to Nest the Good, by the same.

An Elegy to Gweuryl verch Madog of Abertanat in Blodwel, by the same. [See *Works*, p. 379.]

An Ode to Philpot, by the same.

An Ode "Ethrod", by Sion ap Hywel ap Llywelyn Vychan.

Verses.

Cywydd i'r Ceffyl Cwtta, by Sion Mowddwy.

A reply to the same, by Richard Phylip.

A Rhyme to Sion ap Owen, by Rowland Lewis.

An Ode to Tydecho and the two parishes of Mowddwy, by Matthew Bromfield.

Two Englynion.

An Ode in praise of a Maid (a Burlesque), by Rhys Goch o'r Eryri.

An Ode to the Miser, by Thomas Brynllysg.

Englynion to the hammer which strikes the Clock, by William Pugh.

Englynion to Harri Prys of Esgairweddan (Pennal), by a Client.

Englynion—Various.

Englynion (two), by Rhys ap Ednyfed.

An Elegy to Huw Griffith ap Morris o'r Penrhos, by Robert Dyfi.

Englyn, by Dafydd ap Ifan Du.

Englynion to the Good Wife and to the Foolish one, by Wmffre Dafydd ab Ifan.

An Ode to the two parishes of Mowddwy, by Matthew Bromfield.

Englyn.

An Ode to send the Peacock as a Love Messenger, by Dafydd Nanmor.

An Ode to the Fox as a Love Messenger, by Rhys Goch o'r Eryri.

Englyn.

Tribanau on the Ten Commandments.

An Ode to the old red Squirel, by Robert Clidro.

An Ode to the Thrush, by Thomas Pryse.

An Ode to the Blackbird, by the same.

An Ode to the Plough (part missing).

An Ode to the Sky, by William ap Sion ap Dafydd.

An Ode to the Magpie, by Thomas Pryse.

Verses.

Latin Englynion "Non omnes vides," etc., Edmund Prys.

An Ode to the Miser, by Thomas Brynllysg.

Clidro's Ode, by Robert Clidro.

An Ode by an old man to address a young maiden, by Iefan Tew Brydydd.

An Ode in reply, by Sir Harry ap Rhys.

A Rejoinder, by Iefan Tew Brydydd.

An Ode in reply to Ifan Dyfi for the Ode to Annie Goch, and in praise of good women, by Gweryl Mechain.

Englynion.—The History of Man's Redemption, by Edmund Prys.

Verses.

Christmas Carol.

An Ode to ask for a Coverlet of the work of Tudur ap Evan Tudur of Mary, daughter of Thomas ap Howell ap Morgan, for Elizabeth Llawdden, by Griffith Owen.

An Ode composed by the same to God, to ask for health for his father, who was paralysed.

Englynion, by Rowland Vaughan.

Englyn, by John Owen.

Englyn, by Sion Thomas of Rhyd-y-ddol-lwyd, when Richard Pearke was ill.

Englynion to Rowland Vaughan, by John Owen of Las Ynys.

Apology by the same, for a mistake of one letter.

Englynion (two), by Richard Phylip.

Englyn, by Robert Dyfi.

Various Englynion.

An Ode to a Sheep-dealer, by Guto'r Glyn.

An Elegy to Gwervyl verch Madog, by the same.

An Elegy to Meurig Vychan of Nannau, by the same.

RECORDS OF RAINFALL IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

In the eighth volume of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, p. 423, I have given records and observations on the Rainfall in Dolfor, Montgomeryshire, and also, for the sake of comparison of the same, in the east part of England, viz., at Patrington, in Yorkshire, for the five years from 1870 to 1874, both inclusive. In the thirteenth volume, p. 161, is given the like record for the five years from 1875 to 1879, both inclusive. It was hoped that these notices would have been the means of our procuring such records from other places in the district. I am, however, able to give similar records of the Rainfall in the same places for the five years from 1880 to 1884, both inclusive.

TABLE I.

Record of Rainfall for Five Years ending 31*st December* 1884.

DOLFOR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Month.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Monthly Average of Five Years.	No. of Days of Rain per Month. 1884.
January	0.46	0.72	4.33	6.04	5.17	3.34	21
February	3.76	5.11	3.49	5.45	4.79	4.52	21
March	1.73	2.85	3.08	2.14	3.70	2.70	16
April	2.45	0.90	3.97	1.29	1.57	2.03	15
May	2.71	3.34	1.80	1.67	1.87	2.28	15
June	3.28	3.07	5.03	3.64	1.95	3 39	9
July	6.59	1.61	4.40	3.50	3.60	3.94	24
August	1.07	4.96	3.30	2.32	2.27	2.78	11
September	2.52	2.29	3.03	6.18	2.19	3.24	16
October	6.38	3.59	5.21	4.13	2.68	4.40	12
November	3.70	5.39	7.47	5.84	2.35	4.95	16
December	5.39	4.65	5.45	2.37	4.98	4.57	23
Total	40.04	38.48	50.56	44.57	37.12	42.15	199
Monthly average of each Year. ...	3.34	3.21	4.21	3.71	3.09	3.51	

TABLE I—*continued.*

PATRINGTON, YORKSHIRE.

Month.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Monthly Average of Five Years.	No. of Days of Rain per Month. 1884.
January	0.21	0.64	1.74	1.86	2.41	1.37	12
February	1.51	3.04	1.22	2.50	1.58	1.97	13
March	2.66	2.06	1.22	1.00	1.34	1.65	11
April	1.64	1.04	3.47	1.11	1.01	1.65	18
May	1.00	0.80	1.86	1.46	0.58	1.14	10
June	2.34	0.99	3.04	1.94	0.64	1.79	9
July	4.56	1.62	2.52	3.40	1.87	2.79	13
August	1.47	4.69	3.64	1.65	1.40	2.57	10
September	5.04	3.28	1.65	3.86	1.21	3.01	10
October	5.33	2.44	5.26	3.11	1.50	3.53	11
November	2.54	2.01	3.12	2.94	1.81	2.48	13
December	2.46	2.26	4.66	1.54	2.04	2.59	16
Total	30.76	24.87	33.40	26.37	17.39	26.54	146
Monthly average of each year. ...	2.56	2.07	2.78	2.20	1.45	2.21	

TABLE II.

The following consecutive Annual Table of the Rainfall for those Places for the Fifteen Years, 1870 *to* 1884, *both inclusive, is better for reference, and gives a wider range.*

Year.	PATRINGTON. Total Annual Rainfall.	PATRINGTON. Average of Five Years.	DOLFOR. Total Annual Rainfall.	DOLFOR. Average of Five Years.	
1870	22.52	.....	36.17	.....	
1871	25.28	.....	40.38	.....	
1872	33.64	.....	67.73	.....	Very wet year
1873	22.63	.....	39.94	.....	
1874	18.47	24.51	40.18	44.88	
1875	25.07	.....	49.39	.....	
1876	30.65	.....	49.49	.....	
1877	29.82	.....	49.27	.....	
1878	29.32	.....	40.69	.....	
1879	25.82	28.14	38.80	45.53	5 wet years
1880	30.76	.....	40.04	.....	
1881	24.87	.....	38.48	.....	
1882	33.40	.....	50.56	.....	Very wet year
1883	26.37	.....	44.57	.....	
1884	17.39	26.56	37.12	.....	
Total of 15 years	396.03	.....	662.81		
Average ,,	.....	26.40	.....	44.19	

NOTE.—1872 *and* 1882, *were extraordinarily Wet Years at* PATRINGTON *and* DOLFOR.

	PATRINGTON.	DOLFOR.	
1872	33.64	67.73	Wet years.
1882	33.40	50.56	
Average of 15 years ...	26.40	44.19	The fifteen years.
Average of 13 years, excluding 1872 and 1882	25.30	41.88	
Dolfor, average annual, 5 years, 80.84	... .	42.15	Which is below average of the 15 years — 5 years, 1880 to 1884.
„ If 1882 be excluded then	.....	40.05	
Patrington, the same 5 years	26.56	...	Which is above average of 15 yrs.
„ Excluding 1882 ...	24.85	...	

It is the middle series of five years that was extra wet—1875 to 1879.

Patrington ... 1884 ...	17.39 ...	Was the driest of the 15 years	Driest years.
„ ... 1874 ...	18.47 ...	Was the next driest „	
Dolfor ... 1884 ...	37.12		
„ ... 1870 ...	36.17 ...	The driest year.	

NOTE.—*Dolfor*, 1873, 1879, 1881, were all below 40.00.
When the rainfall has been below 40, the following year was wetter.

In the first Table, that at *Dolfor*, the days on which any rain was recorded amount to 199 days in 1884, or 37.12 rain, or 187. per day; whereas at Patrington it was 146 days in 1884, or 17.39, or 112. per day. The number of days was one-fourth less at Patrington, but the rain about one-half as little; that proves it rains heavier or longer at Dolfor when it does rain.

If the Monthly Table, 1880-1884, be referred to, it will be seen that while at Dolfor the average rainfall of September is less than the average of October, November, December, at Patrington it is more. The harvest at Patrington is generally from the middle of August to the middle of September; that at Dolfor from the end of August to the end of September. I have noticed that those farmers about Dolfor who sow soonest and use a little lime, generally get their harvest over first. I have noted that it takes a day for a storm from S.W. or W. to come from Dolfor to Patrington, and *vice versâ* N.E. storm. I have noticed, too, that when we at Patrington have had bad weather, with a N.E. wind,

it is not so at Dolfor; and often we have fine weather at Patrington when it is not so at Dolfor. We had heavy snow here on January 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1884, but there was no snow at Dolfor; they have had snow there since on the hills, whilst here, there has not been any. Here we consider the S.E. wind a wet quarter.

W. B. PUGH.

PATRINGTON, HULL,
23rd January 1885.

SHERIFFS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

(*Continued from* vol. ix, p. 128.)

1652.—Richard Pryce.[1]

Deputy, Edward Pryce.

Arms.

Argent, a lion passant *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lys *gules*.

Richard Pryce, of Gwnley or Gunley, in the township of Ackley and parish of Forden, was the scion of an ancient family which had held the Gunley estate, which is situated on the borders of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, from the close of the fifteenth century.

As these Pryces are the only Montgomeryshire family who in the direct male line are known to

[1] "Ricūs Price de Gwnley, Ar. (Deputy) Edrūs Price, gen., frater ejus" (Peniarth list). Writs of covenant dated 5th November and 6th December addressed "Ricūs Price, Ar. Vic.", by the Clerks of the Peace for Montgomeryshire.

have held their paternal estate of Gunley from the above period to the present day, and, moreover, have a well-accredited descent from an ancestor, Einion ap Seisyllt, Lord of Mathavarn, living at the commencement of the twelfth century, it cannot fail to be of local interest to give such particulars of their descent as are afforded by still existent records of repute.

From Hugh ap Watkin, who first established himself there by marrying Margaret, daughter and heiress of David Lloyd of Gunley, descended from Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, at the close of the sixth century, may be counted *thirteen* generations to the present representative, Mr. E. S. Mostyn Pryce.

Genealogists give this Hugh ap Watkin a descent from a renowned but unfortunate Prince of Cardigan, known in Welsh history as Gwyddno Garanhir, regulus of Cantref Gwaelod. The latter, once a populous and thriving tract of country, was, in his time, suddenly submerged by the terrible and famous inundation which has since formed Cardigan Bay. Even at the present day, evidences exist of some sudden inroad of the sea upon what had evidently been an inhabited tract of country. Twenty-one miles of the great wall which kept out the sea may be discerned at low tides, stretching in a direction across Cardigan Bay. Particulars of the dire event are not wanting, for the Welsh *Triads* tell us that the floodgates had on this ill-omened day been left open through the carelessness of Seithenyn ap Seiddyn Seithi, the drunken Prince of Dyfed, when *sixteen* fortified towns were submerged, each second in importance only to the fortifications of Caerlleon-ar-Wsg.

The genealogies make Einion ap Seisyllt, who, we shall see, was living in the twelfth century, *ninth* in descent from Gwyddno Garanhir. Tradition has it that the era of the latter was the early part of the sixth century. Gwyddno was, moreover, a bard, and his poetic lamentation over the sad event that deprived him of people and territory, is still extant. The

earliest MS. copy of the Prince's lament is said to be of the thirteenth century. Either the tradition that Gwyddno flourished so early as the sixth century, or the genealogist's account of the nine generations between him and his supposed descendant, Einion ap Seisyllt, must be erroneous. Data rather favour the conclusion that Gwyddno's era is placed too early by tradition.

We have in print,[1] amongst the transcriptions by John Rhydderch of Lewys Dwnn's Montgomeryshire pedigrees, that of Pugh of Mathavarn, the senior branch of the house of Einion ap Seisyllt of Mathavarn. The date prefixed to that pedigree is 1711, and has been brought down by John Rhydderch to the then living Pugh. A descent from Adam, doubtless the work of Rhydderch, if it does not discredit, has certainly marred Dwnn's original pedigree of the house of Mathavarn. However, in this pedigree, Einion ap Seisyllt, the common ancestor of the Pughs of Mathavarn, the Morgans of Aberhavesp, the Pryces of Gunley, and others who were of local distinction, is given therein as the son of "Seisyllt, Lord of Merioneth, ap Ednowain ap Eunydd ap Brochwel ap Iswallt ap Idris arw (who had a cell, or a hermitage, on the top of Cader Idris, and per that means the hill beareth yt. name to this day), the son of Clydno ap Ynyr Farfdrwch, Lord of Harddlech and Cantref Gwaelod, ap Gwyddno Garanhir, Lord of Merioneth."

Now we have it on record that Einion ap Seisyllt held a considerable portion of the county of Merioneth *in capite*, or mediately, of Llewelyn Vawr and Llewelyn Vychan, brothers and associated lords paramount of Merioneth as cadets of the royal house of North Wales. They were the sons of Meredith, and the nephews of Griffith ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales. One of these brothers, Llewelyn ap Meredith, as Prince of Merioneth, united with his contemporary, Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, in confirming a grant of Pennantiki,

[1] Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 295.

which Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, had formerly made to the Abbey of Strata Marcella.[1]

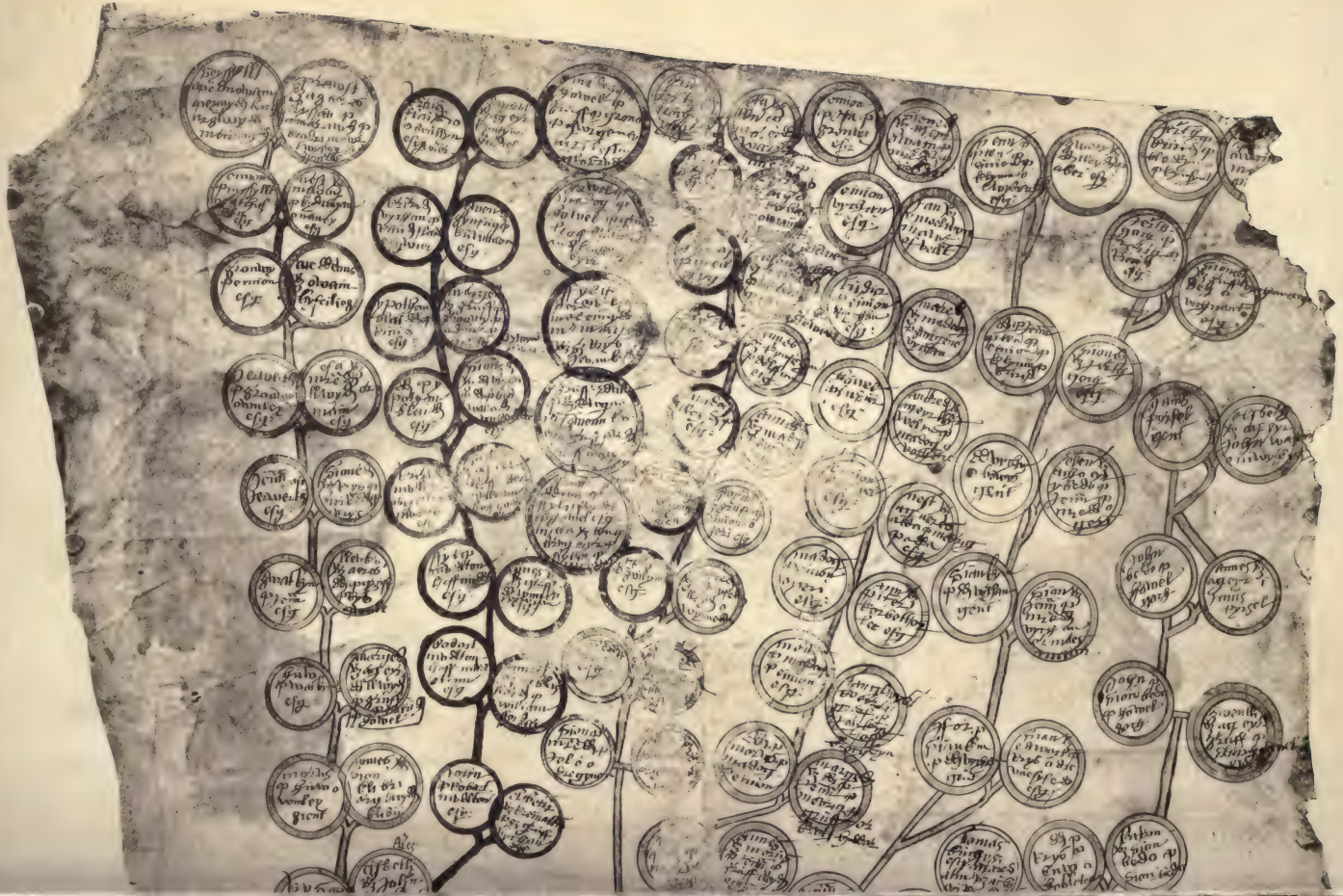
These particulars are given with the view of settling the era of Einion ap Seisyllt, the tenant *in capite* of Llewelyn Vawr, and therefrom to deduce the era of Gwyddno Garanhir. Einion was a first cousin of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who reigned from 1137 to 1169. Now, as Gronwy ap Einion ap Seisyllt occurs as a witness to charters from 1185 to 1201, we may take the year 1169 as a test year, whereby we may ascertain the era of Gwyddno Garanhir, given as the *ninth* lineal progenitor of Einion ap Seisyllt. Assigning thirty years as the average duration of each of these ascending generations, we get at A.D. 899 as the era of Gwyddno Garanhir and the inundation of his territory in Cantref Gwaelod.

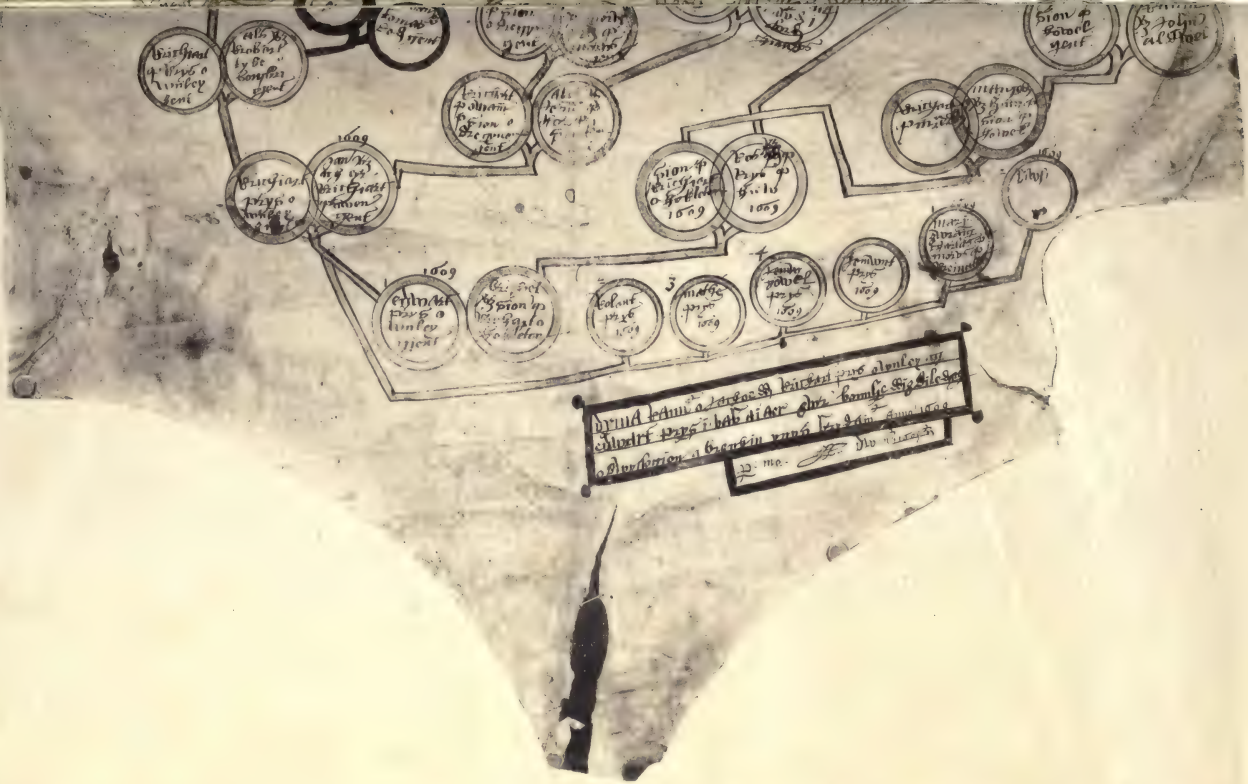
It is known that tenants in fee or *in capite* were less likely to be disturbed in their tenures than lords paramount, during the many changes of ownership incident to the troubled period preceding the conquest of Wales; and we have therefore no reason to doubt that a tenant *in capite* of 1169, of illustrious descent and connection, could trace his descent from a mesne Lord of Merioneth living at the close of the ninth century.

The Pughs of Mathavarn and their cognates were seemingly dissatisfied with this very respectable ancestry, and must have offered the genealogist who compiled their pedigree some strange testimony, or have stimulated his genealogical imagination to an inordinate degree, when they induced him to place on record the ascending generations of Gwyddno Garanhir to "Seth ap Adam, the first man that God created."

This flight of genealogical fancy is so little in harmony with the staid and accurate work of the herald, Lewys Dwnn, that although this Pugh of Mathavarn pedigree is printed with the others of Dwnn's Montgomeryshire *Visitation*, that herald is in no way ac-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 131.





Mont. Coll. XVIII.—To be mounted between pp. 104 & 105.

PEDIGREE OF THE PRYCE FAMILY OF GUNLEY, DATED 1609 IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF LEWYS DOWN.

countable for its introduction in its present form. The date prefixed to it, 1711, marks it, to a certain extent, as the work of John Rhydderch, from whose transcript the printed edition of Dwnn's *Visitations* was derived, and it is the only pedigree in Dwnn's series in which the descents and matches are given down to the latter date.[1]

As there is no earthly purpose to be gained in questioning, nor do we for one moment doubt, that "John Pugh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Member of Parliament for Mountgomery, he and his father, William Pughe, Esq., being both now liveing, Anno Domini 1711", were descended from "Seth ap Adam", it would have been some relief to the mind of the modern sceptic had they restrained the imaginative faculty of their genealogist, John Rhydderch.

I have thus digressed in allusion to the Pugh of Mathavarn pedigree, as it is that of the chief house and most influential family descended from the unfortunate Prince Gwyddno Garanhir. As I have said before, the historical circumstances and data available are sufficient to clothe the descent of Einion ap Seisyllt from this Gwyddno with an air of fair probability; and this Pugh pedigree, doubtless authoritative as to the period treated of by Lewys Dwnn, has additional information respecting collateral descents, which will be found useful in illustrating the notice of this sheriff's family.

But by far the most interesting and reliable record at hand is that of the vellum pedigree of the Pryce family, now at Gunley, dated 1609, and in the autograph of Lewys Dwnn, acting in his official capacity as "Deputy Herald at Arms to Cooke, Clarencieux, and Somerset, Mareschall to Norroy." This unique document is the only *original* genealogical instrument of the kind known to be possessed by any Montgomeryshire family, and its authority can scarcely be questioned as leading and corroborative evidence of descent. This priceless genealogical instrument places our Montgomeryshire herald in

[1] See Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. i, pp. 295, 296, and notes.

evidence before us, and vindicates a reputation for truth and consistency of some 300 years' standing, so heedlessly tarnished by the indiscretions of his imaginative transcriber, John Rhydderch. Tacitly accepting that physical certainty, the descent from Adam, and neglecting all mention and reference to Gwyddno Garanhir, Lewys Dwnn heads the Pryce pedigree with "Eunydd", Lord of Merioneth, great-grandfather to Einion ap Seisyllt. An uncritical eye may have passed, unobserved, a pardonable confusion of individuals, even in the generally accurate herald, Lewys Dwnn. In Dwnn's pedigree at Gunley, Seisyllt, father of Einion, has been confounded with Seisyllt, father of Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince of Wales; the mother of the latter, Trawst, daughter and heiress of Ellis ap Anarawd ap Rhodri Mawr, being made the mother of Einion ap Seisyllt of Mathavarn. The student in Welsh history will have no difficulty in rectifying the error, since Seisyllt, the father of Prince Llewelyn, lived at least four generations before Seisyllt the father of Einion.

If Gronwy ap Einion ap Seisyllt of Mathavarn married Meddevys, daughter of Prince Owen Cyfeiliog, —which, according to the vellum pedigree of Dwnn, he is said to have done, and of which there is confirmatory evidence that he did,—it is simply impossible that his grandmother could have been Trawst. Prince Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, grandson of Trawst, flourished from 1039 to 1064; whereas Gronwy ap Einion ap Seisyllt occurs from 1185 to 1201. The error will be still more clearly seen if we consider the fact that Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince of Wales, and Cynvyn ap Gwerystan, *fifth* progenitor of Meddevys, married, in succession, Angharad, daughter and heiress of Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dda. As this Meredith died *circa* 1003, the first marriage of his daughter Angharad, with Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, must have taken place somewhat earlier.

"Eignion ap Seysyllt," as he is styled in an inquisition taken 6th Henry VI, A.D. 1428, at Bala, in the

county of Merioneth, before Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the King's Justiciary of North Wales, was a personage of some historical interest. From this inquisition[1] we gather the testimony of the jurors present, that "Eignion" in his day held his lands *in capite* of the contemporary Lords of Merioneth, Llewelyn Vawr and Llewelyn Vychan. "And that the same Eignion, on account of dissension and discord existing between Llewelyn Vawr, Llewelyn Vychan, and this Eignion, fled to Owen Cyfeiliog, Lord of Powys; became his tenant; and did him homage for the aforesaid lands." The period stated by the jurors as that when "Eignion" was thus enfeoffed was "in the time of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth", Prince of Wales from 1194 to 1240. If so, it must have been in his old age, and very early in that Prince's reign, when "Eignion" renounced his allegiance to the Lords of Merioneth, and swore fealty to Owen Cyfeiliog, as we find his son Gronwy testing charters of the latter as early as 1185.

It is not unusual in Welsh pedigrees to dignify tenants in fee with the title of "Lord" of their holdings. In this sense it will be seen from the context that neither Eunydd nor his grandson Seisyllt, although styled "Lords of Merioneth", could have held lands in the county except under their sovereign princes. Einion ap Seisyllt, with the designation of "Lord of Mathavarn" in the pedigree, is an instance, on the other hand, of a somewhat depreciatory title, or one inadequately describing his real territorial status and importance, he having held *in capite* of his sovereign lord, Llewelyn Vawr, the whole of the territory which lies between the waters of the "Dyvi" and "Dewlas", which formed a part of the Comot of "Estimaner", in the county of Merioneth.[2]

The dissension and discord alluded to in the record as having arisen between him and his prince, led him to seek refuge in Powysland, and the protection of its

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 254.

[2] Mathavarn pedigree, and Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 295.

prince, Owen Cyfeiliog, and subsequently, with his change of allegiance, to the loss of his Merionethshire estates. From these occurrences we may date the advent of Einion to Montgomeryshire, when Mathavarn, in the parish of Llanwrin and lordship of Cyfeiliog, became his, and continued until the year 1752 to be the seat of the chief representative of his family.

By his wife Nesta, daughter of Madock, Lord of Nannau, ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, Einion had a son, GRONWY AP EINION, who must have been high in office in the Powysian Court, and in the estimation of Prince Owen Cyfeiliog himself. The vellum roll in Dwnn's autograph states that he married "Meddevys", the daughter of his sovereign and the sister of the renowned Gwenwynwyn. Such an alliance is rendered exceedingly probable from the fact that Gronwy appears as a leading witness to charters granted by the above princes.

In 1185, 7th Ides of May, "Goronwy ab Eynaun" appears as *first* witness to his brother-in-law, Prince Gwenwynwyn's charter or confirmation of lands to the monks of Strata Marcella.[1] In 1199, Goron' filio Ein'n, appears as a *second* secular witness to Prince Gwenwynwyn's deed of sale of Rhosgwidol to the same monks.[2] In 1201, "Goronoy, the son of Eyniawn", is eighth witness to Wynwynwyn's grant of Cyfeiliog to the monks of Strata Marcella, and of "Lloydiarth" to the monks of Cwmhir.

Gronwy, by the Princess Meddevys, had at least three sons whose esnecy cannot be determined. Many of their descendants occupied considerable prominence in the annals of our county history.

1. Tudwr was the ancestor of the Pughs of Mathavarn, the chief seat of the family; of the Pughs of Dol y Corslwyn; of the Pughs of Aberffrydlan, whose heiress Elizabeth married in 1674 Richard Owen of Peniarth[3]; of the descendants of Llewelyn ap David Teg of Carno,

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 27. [2] *Ibid.*, pp. 34, 35.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. viii, p. 50.

the only branch of which we can trace with a surname is that of Evans of Plas Duon, in Carno.

II. Gwen was the ancestor of the Morgans of Aberhavesp, Maurice ap Evan of Llanwnog, and the family represented by Captain Evan Lloyd of Llanwnog, the Parliament Governor of Montgomery Castle, and Commonwealth Sheriff in 1649.

III. IORWERTH, or Edward, was the ancestor of our sheriff's line. It is quite possible that Iorwerth, although placed in the position of a third son in the Mathavarn pedigree in Lewys Dwnn's printed *Visitations of Wales*, might have been the eldest son of Gronwy ; and that Tudwr, following that Welsh custom which gave the paternal seat to the youngest son, was his younger, instead of his eldest brother, as it there would lead us to think. In the absence of data to settle this question, he has been assigned here the position indicated by the Mathavarn pedigree. Following the interesting details of the Gunley roll, we find that he married into a family of distinction, his wife being Ela, daughter of Meredith Lloyd of Main, a cadet family of the Cynvynian Princes of Powys, by whom he had

IEUAN ap Iorwerth. His wife, according to the MS., was "Sioned, daughter of Rys ap Meredith ap Rys" ; but according to the printed pedigree in Dwnn, "Ales, daughter of Griffith ap Meredith ap David ap Kadwaladr ap Iorwerth ap Rees of Gwnle", and of the tribe of Brochwel. He may have been twice married. However, his son in the Gunley succession was

GWATKIN ap Ieuan, who by his wife Lleuku, or Lucy (her parentage being given differently in the MS. and printed Dwnn pedigrees), had

HUW, or Hugh ap Gwatkin, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Ririd of Llwyn Ririd and Gunley, of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys. By this alliance the Pryces quarter the arms of that Prince's descendants, viz., *Sable*, three nag's heads erased *argent*. Owen

Lloyd, the eldest son, dying without issue, John Lloyd, a younger brother, carried on the line, and was domiciled at Llwyn Ririd; Gunley going with his sister, Margaret Lloyd, to Hugh ap Gwatkin and the Pryce family. Many generations after, the failing fortunes of the Llwyn Ririd line led to the reunion of the estates enjoyed by the father of Margaret Lloyd, the heiress of Gunley. By articles of agreement, 27th November 1732, Richard Jones of Shrewsbury, Esq. (thirteenth in descent from David Lloyd ap Griffith of Llwyn Ririd and Gunley), son and heir of Benjamin Jones, gent., who was third son of the late Reverend Father in God, Edward (Jones), Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, conveyed all his rights in his ancestral property of Llwyn Ririd to Edward Pryce, Esq., of Gunley. Hugh ap Gwatkin and Margaret Lloyd had issue a son, who succeeded to Gunley, viz.,

Morys, or Maurice ap Hugh. We now come upon evidence derived from local records supplementing that of the vellum roll of 1609. In the 5 Henry VII, A.D. 1489, a trial is recorded by Lewys Dwnn to have taken place respecting the succession to the manor of Marrington, or the Hafodwen, in the parish of Chirbury, Salop. The claimants were Margaret Middleton, heiress of John Middleton of Marrington, representative of Hugh de Boulers, or Bowdler, lord of that manor in 1374, and Griffith Bowdler, collaterally descended from the De Boulers, Lords of Montgomery. The undoubted claim of Margaret Middleton was recognised, and the manor of Marrington, which she conveyed in marriage with David Lloyd (Vaughan, or the younger), eldest son of David Lloyd of Leighton, and grandson of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt, continued for many succeeding generations in the Lloyd family. Lewys Dwnn gives[1] "the names of the nineteen witnesses yt. was against Griffith ap Howell ap David of the Rustock (Churchstoke), and

[1] *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, pp. 276, 277. See also *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 66, *et seq.*

with Margaret Midleton, heiress of John Midleton ap Pierce Midleton." Eleventh on the list stands "Maurice ap Hugh of Gwnle". The marriage of his son Rys with a member of the Middleton family would give him an interest in the success of Margaret of Marrington. By Annes, daughter of Sion Clibri of Clibri, probably a Welsh synonym for Cleobury, Morys ap Hugh had a son and successor,

Rys ap Morys. His wife Ales, or Elizabeth, was the daughter of John Middleton of Middleton, in the parish of Chirbury, the paternal home of many distinguished families of the name, branches of which are now represented by the Myddleton Biddulphs of Chirk Castle, once the seat of the celebrated Sir Thomas Middleton, and by the Cornwallis Wests of Ruthyn Castle. The mother of Ales Middleton was Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald (Wynne) of Garth, in the parish of Guilsfield, the youngest son of Sir Griffith Vaughan, who, according to Welsh custom, took the paternal seat. She was, therefore, a first cousin of David Lloyd Vaughan, *jure uxoris* of Marrington, the husband of the claimant in the trial above referred to. One son only, "Richiart ap Rys o Gunley", is recorded in the Gunley roll as the issue of Rys ap Morys; but the sheriff's files of the 32-37 of Henry VIII notice a suit relating to the "villate of Gonley in the lordship of Kings Tiertreff, or Teirtriff-issa, parties to which were "Edmund ap Rice et Rice ap Rice de Gonley".[1] The successor in line to the Gunley estate was, however,

Richard ap Rhys. Before proceeding with a notice of the direct line of the present representative of the family, the following persons, evidently of the Gunley family—but how far, or in what way interested in the estate or connected therewith, it is difficult, in the absence of family records, to decide—find mention in local records.

In 1545 we have the above "Rice ap Rice de Gonley". The following, possibly his son and heir, occurs. In

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 379.

1596, at the Assizes at Pool, 38th Eliz., we find on a jury, "Roger Price de Gunley, gen." He[1] again occurs as "Rogerus Pryce de Ackley, gen.," Ackley being the township in which Gunley is situate. He is evidently identical with the following "Rogerus ap Rees de Gwnley, genos", who, conjointly with "Gruffinus Midleton" of the same place, appeared at Leighton, 15th July, 39th Eliz., before "Carolo Lloid, ar.", and tendered bail for one "Humphrey ap William de Ackley". "Rogerus Price de Ackley, gen.", was on the county grand jury in 1616.

24th Feb., 4 Charles I, 1629, "Roger Pryce of Ackley, gentleman", was a party to a mortgage.

7th August, 1630, "Roger Pryce of Gunley" was buried at Forden, the parish in which Gunley is situate.

Richard ap Rys, of the direct line, occurs to our notice as present at the Assizes held at Pool 14th May 1571, 13 Eliz., where "Ricus ap Res ap Morys de Gonley in Com. Mountgomery, gent., tendered his security for Oliver ap DD ap Re de Fforden and Ricus ap John ap Howell de Churstoke."[2] At the same Assizes it was evidently his son, "Ed'us ap Richard ap Res de Ackley, gen.", whom we find tendering the security for the same "Oliver ap DD de fforden, gent."[3] This Edward Pryce is not given in Dwnn.

Richard ap Rys married, acccording to Dwnn's MS., Ales, daughter of "Robert Tybt" of Pontesbury; according to the "Gwnle" pedigree, printed in Dwnn's *Visitation*,[4] "Thomas Typne"; and according to an enlarged paper pedigree at Gunley, "Thomas Tipney of Asterley." Their son was

"Richard Prys o Gunley." It is somewhat interesting to notice the variety of spelling and process of transition encountered, before a modern surname was permitted to assume a settled orthography. How un-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 273.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 151.
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 291.

intentional may be the mistake and the offence assumed from a misspelt family surname, when we consider that the members of the Pryce family in the course of many generations have appeared before the world as Rys, Rhys, Rees, Rice, which the inevitable "ap" has converted into Prys, Price, and eventually Pryse or Pryce. These remarks arise from the probability that Richard "Prys" was the first member of the Gunley family that assumed a patronymic. His wife was Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard ap Owen ap John of Tregynon, collaterally descended with the Blayneys of Gregynog, in the same parish of Tregynon, from Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys. Of their issue was

"Edwart Prys o Gunley, gent.", who in the year 1609 entered, as the representative of his house, the family pedigree at Lewys Dwnn's visitation of Montgomeryshire; and was the means of transmitting to his descendant, now living, the vellum roll in the autograph of the herald.

A deed dated 17 James I, 1619-20, states that Edmond Penn, the representative of an old Chirbury family, settled for seven generations at Stockton in that parish, sold land there to "Edward Price, gent."

17 James I is the date of a deed, parties to which were "Edward Price of Gunley, gent.", his brother-in-law, "John ap Richard the younger of Middleton, gent.", and eldest son "Richard Price of Gunley, gent.", afterwards our sheriff.

20th September, 15 Charles I, 1639. The King's Majesty's writ of Commission was issued from His Highness's counsell of the Marches, among others to "Edward Price of Gunley, gent.", to examine witnesses respecting the Mears of the manor of Plas y Dinas.[1]

He married Bridget, daughter of "Sion ap Richard" of Hockleton, in the parish of Chirbury,[2] living in 1609.

[1] *Kynaston Papers*, No. 53.

[2] "John ap Richard the elder" and "John ap Richard the younger" were both rated in the Chirbury parish book for the town-

As her brother, "John ap Richard junior", is said to have been "one of Cromwell's captains", perhaps the proclivities of the mother may have had that influence over her children which induced them in after life to show disloyalty to the throne, and prominently oppose the king under whose government their father had been a trusted and loyal subject. Before the crisis of the king's misfortunes came the father died, as we gather from the following entry in the Chirbury register, "Edwardus Pryce de Gunley, sepult. 4 Aprilis 1643"; leaving issue—

I. Richard Pryce, our sheriff;

II. Edmund Pryce, "Edmundus Price filius Edwardi Price de Gunley bapt. fuit tertio die Martii Anno p'scripto" (1629);

III. Edward Pryce of Pont y Porchill.

Their mother, Bridget Pryce, outlived her husband many years, as we find her rated for the Stockton property in 1664, and as "Mrs. Pryce vid." in 1666, outliving the restoration of King Charles II.

Captain Richard Pryce—for thus he is designated in records of the period—like his uncle, was an active but still more distinguished officer in Cromwell's army. The motives which inspired his political convictions were those which probably influenced the action of Devereux of Vaynor, More of Linley, Mytton, Myddleton, and others locally associated in the great struggle; and it is no matter of surprise to find his ability, zeal, and unswerving loyalty to party rewarded by the distinction of office, and his appointment as Commonwealth Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. There were gentlemen of property and of equal social position arrayed on opposite sides, whose religious and political opinions were none the less pronounced from being formed and intensified in the rough school of civil war. His political bias may be gathered from the following extract, and the spelling is quite in keeping with the uncertain orthography of the period.

ship of Myddleton (which seems to have represented Hockleton) in 1604 and 1605.

"Richard Pryce to Col. Jones (afterwards the regicide).

"Salop the 27th May 1648.

"Sir,—My best respects to yo'rselfe Remembered, hoping in God of your saffe coming to London in health and safftie, w'ch pray God Contynue to yo'r ffriends great comforte—Here is no newes but the taking of the 50 footemen by yo'r horse, and that Sir John Owen is gon over unto Carnarvonshire w'th a hundred horse, but I am sure this is not newes to you, from better hands than my owne, and the taking of Chepsto Castle

. . . . . .

I have not else but committ you and yo'r brother (to whom I desyre to be remembered) to God's blessed tuition, and will Ever Rest and Remayne yo'r lo(ving) cosin to serve

"Ric. Pryce.

"To his Respectfull good ffriend Collonell Jon Jones this pr'sent.

"To be lefte in a boxe at the signe of the goate in Holborne."

"At the great sessions of the countie of Mountgomerie houlden at Mountgomerie xxix day of March 1652, it was ordered that it be referred to Colonel Huye Price (of Gwernygo), Captain Richard Price and Evan Lloyd, Esq. (of Plas Duon), or any two of them to examine Marg't Gittens and Thomas Gittens, nowe prisoners in the gaole of the saide county, touchinge the death of Johane, the late weife of Edward Oackley.

"By the Co'rt, J. Edisbury."[1]

5th Charles II, 1653, "Richard Price, Esq.", appears on the roll of county magistrates, and his younger brother, "Edward Price of Pont y Porchill, Esq.", foreman of the grand jury, "to inquire for His Highness the Lord Protector and the body of the said county" (Montgomery).

7th April 1654 there was an inquiry at "Plassey Duon" before "(Capt.) Evan Lloyd, Edward Price (Pont y Porchill), and Edward Allen, Esq'res, Justices of the Peace for the said county."

He is probably identical with "Mr. Richard Pryce", who, on 18th Aug. 1646, sat on a commission at Ruthin in company with Mr. Thomas Mytton of Halston, an

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 192.

active Parliamentarian, Mr. William Myddleton, Mr. Simon Thelwall, and two others,—these gentlemen having been appointed Commissioners for North Wales to assess the amount of an indemnification to the inhabitants of Montgomery for their losses in the Civil War. As the period for the Restoration drew nigh, we lose sight of any further notice until the year 1665, when his name is mentioned in a letter of that date from the Royalist, Francis Newport, to Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., giving a detailed list of leading men on the Parliamentary side to be apprehended under the system of vindictive legal proceedings, which was naturally adopted at the Restoration.

"Richard Price of Gunley, Esq.", was living in 1666, as he is thus described under that date in a deed concerning the tithes of Forden parish, which also has the endorsement of "Edmund Pryce", his brother. By his relict Rosamond he left no issue, and was succeeded at Gunley by his brother and deputy sheriff,

Edward Pryce, Esq., of Pont y Porchill, in the parish of Bettws. This gentleman married Sinah, daughter and heiress of Evan ap Rhys ap Hugh of Rhiwhirieth, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters, viz.,

I. Edward Pryce.

II. Richard Pryce, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn and of Gunley. A deed of 16 February 1686 styles him "of Lincoln's Inn", and states that he "bought land in the township of Ackley, formerly the inheritance of his uncle, Richard Pryce, Esq., late of Gunley". Richard Pryce of Gunley, gent., was in 1692 a party with Matthew Price of Park to a mortgage of Llwyn Ririd (now part of the Gunley estate). He died without issue.

III. Evan Pryce, who married a daughter of Evan James of Llangoler, Carmarthen.

IV. Edmund Pryce, who eventually succeeded to Gunley.

V. John Pryce, died *s. p.*

VI. David Pryce of Salop.
VII. Nathaniel Pryce.
I. Bridget.
II. Sinah, married to Mr. Benjamin Baxter.

EDMUND PRYCE, Esq., of Gunley, on 17th June 1696, married Mary, daughter of T. Edwards, Esq., of Rorrington, in the parish of Chirbury. This lady died, and Mr. Pryce married a second wife, one of the Tanats, a very old-established Montgomeryshire family, whose name has since well-nigh become extinct, but who are at present represented by Lord Harlech and the Ormsby Gores.

Mr. Pryce's wife was Catherine, daughter of Edward Tanat, Esq., of Trewylan (a branch of the Tanats of Abertanat), and her son, Richard Pryce, Esq., of Trewylan, was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1728.

Mr. Edmund Pryce's eldest son, Edward Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1734, and having married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Basset of Oxford, left three sons, viz., Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, who was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1761, and died *s. p.*; Edward, who also died *s. p.*; and John Pryce of Gunley, who was in holy orders. The Rev. John Pryce was a fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and held the living of Welshpool. He was, however, resident at Gunley, which in the days of pluralities was by no means an exceptional case, and was legally allowable, as Mr. Pryce was also chaplain to a peer. He was married to a daughter of M. Bransby, Esq. The Rev. John Pryce died *circa* 1803, and was succeeded at Gunley by his son Richard Pryce, Esq., who was born on May 10th, 1772, and was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1817.

Mr. Richard Pryce married, on March 3rd, 1795, Eliza Constantia, only daughter of the Rev. S. D'E. Edwards of Pentre Hall, by his wife Charlotte Mostyn, heiress of the Mostyns of Cilcen Hall, Flintshire. Mrs. Pryce's mother, who was a Mostyn, was the only child of Roger Mostyn, Esq., of Cilcen Hall. Her elder

brother, Thomas Mostyn Edwards, Esq., of Pentre Hall, married Frances, daughter of Bell Lloyd, Esq., and sister of Edward Pryce Lloyd, first Lord Mostyn. Their only child, Miss Frances Edwards, was the last representative of the old family of Edwards of Pentre Hall. At her death she left the landed properties to which she had succeeded to her cousin, Llewelyn F. Lloyd, Esq., nephew of the first Lord Mostyn.

Mr. Richard Pryce died on Oct. 26th, 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Henry Mostyn Pryce of Gunley, who was in holy orders, the fourteenth possessor, of the Pryce family, in direct succession from Hugh of Gwnle, living in 1450.

The Rev. R. H. Mostyn Pryce married, in 1856, Eliza, only child of the late John Williams, Esq., of Hêndydley Hall, and died in 1859. His widow is lady of the manor, and the present possessor of the Gunley estates.

Mr. Mostyn Pryce's younger brother, John Edward Harryman, late Capt. 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment, and Colonel Commandant of the Royal Montgomery Rifles Militia, who was born in 1818, married, on June 5th, 1850, Eliza, daughter of the late Francis Burton, Esq., 12th Lancers, of 10, Norfolk Street, Park Lane. She died in April 1851, leaving an only son, Edward Stisted Mostyn Pryce.

Colonel Pryce married, secondly, July 26th, 1862, Sarah Beatrice, daughter of General and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, daughter of the second Lord Castlemaine. By his second marriage he leaves two sons, Richard and George. Colonel Pryce died on Oct. 4th, 1866. Edward S. Mostyn Pryce, Esq., Colonel Pryce's eldest son, the present representative of the Pryces of Gunley, born April 8th, 1851, married, Aug. 7th, 1877, Henrietta Mary, youngest daughter of Charles W. Beauclerk, Esq., of Winchfield House, Hants, son of the Right Honble. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, and first cousin of the ninth Duke of St. Albans.

W. V. Ll.

HERBERTIANA.

THE subject of Herbertiana presents almost inexhaustible materials. Wherever we turn in the vast mine, we meet with fresh ore, and sundry marks of promise. The British Museum, especially, offers fresh stores of an unbounded supply.

We have before us scions of this noble house of Herbert, of both sexes, who only needed a favourable opportunity to rise to eminence, and to achieve exploits worthy of being related by the graphic pen of the historian, and of being enshrined in the grateful recollections of their countrymen.

Even the ladies partook of the public spirit and enterprise of their race, and every new incident confirms our previous impressions of their character, and accords with former details. The devoted Countess of Nithsdale, the pious Lady Lucy, Abbess of Bruges, Lady Mary, the adventurous daughter of the second Duke of Powis, and Barbara, Countess of Powis, wife of the Right Honourable Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, carried an amount of energy and enterprise, seldom equalled by their sex, into their undertakings.

The flame of loyalty burnt brightly in the bosoms of the Herberts, whether they followed the fortunes of the Stuarts, or stood among the prominent defenders of the crown of their successors; and while they retained an unabated attachment to the Principality of Wales, they have invariably acted as though its interests were identified with the honour and welfare of Great Britain at large.

Lady Lucy Herbert.

(See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 379.)

Lady Mary Herbert.

(*Ibid.*, p. 387.)

Among the *Add. MSS.* in the British Museum is a mass of correspondence, contained in several volumes, relating to the Caryll family. These were presented to the British Museum by Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart.

In it are to be found nine letters, eight of which are of Lady Lucy Herbert, Lady Abbess of the English Convent at Bruges, and daughter of the first Marquis and Duke of Powis, and one of her niece, Lady Mary Herbert, daughter of William, second Marquis and Duke of Powis. The Herbert and Caryll families were connected by marriage, and both followed the fortunes of James II after his abdication, and were his adherents whilst he kept his Court at St. Germains, in France.

Four of the daughters of William, first Marquis and Duke of Powis, married into Jacobite families, viz.—

Lady Mary, who married, first, Richard, son of Caril Viscount Molyneux; and second, Francis Viscount Montague;

Lady Frances, who married Kenneth Mackenzie, fourth Earl of Seaforth;

Lady Ann, who married Francis Smith, Lord Carrington;

Lady Winifred, who married William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.

The fifth daughter, Lady Lucy, was born in 1668; entered the convent of Bruges in 1693; became Lady Abbess there in 1709; and died in 1744.[1] Lady Lucy was the writer of the following eight letters (numbered I to VIII).

These nine letters being found amongst the Caryll

[1] See "Monumental Inscription", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 380.

correspondence, by inquiring and ascertaining what connection there was between the two families, we may guess how they came there. As before stated, Lady Frances, daughter of the first Duke of Powis, married Kenneth Mackenzie, fourth Earl of Seaforth, whom James II, after his abdication, created Marquis of Seaforth. Besides a son, William, the Earl and Countess of Seaforth had a daughter Mary, who married John Caryll, by whom she had a son, probably named John, and a daughter named "Katy Caryll".

The letters Nos. I and II were written by Lady Lucy to her niece, Mary Caryll, addressed as "The Right Honourable the Lady Mary Caryll", and in No. 1 mention is made of "Lord Caryll's death." It seems probable that Lord Caryll's peerage was a post-abdication creation by James II, not recognised in England, for it is not to be found in the peerage.[1]

In letter No. III, to the Procurator of the Scotch Seminary, Lady Lucy mentions "*Mrs.* Caryll" and "the late Lord Caryll", which seem inconsistent with that lady being the widow of the lord. From the letter No. IV, it appears that the money claimed from the Caryll family was in right of one of her Religious, "being sister Mary Ann Caryll."

Letter No. V is addressed by Lady Lucy to her grandniece, "Miss Katy Caryll", and alludes to her staying with her grandmother, probably Lady Seaforth, and in the postscript mentions "her mother, Lady. M. Caryll."

Letter No. VI is addressed to "Mr. Caryll", doubtless the brother of "Katy"; and Letters VII and VIII to the same person, who, in the former letter is addressed by the name "John Caryll, Esq."

The last letter, dated 7 June 1743, was written by

[1] John Caryll was secretary to Mary Beatrice, daughter of Alphonzo, Duke of Modena, the Queen Consort of James II. They were married in 1673, James II's first wife, Ann Hyde, daughter of Clarendon, having died in 1671. This was probably the John Caryll who married Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of Powis.

an amanuensis shortly before Lady Lucy's death, which occurred in 1744.

Lady Lucy was a nice writer, cool, clever, suave, and an excellent pen-woman. Her letters, which range from 1717 to 1743, display many traits of character worthy of admiration, such as the kindly feeling she evinces to Mrs. (or Lady) Caryll, and her son and daughter, and the affection she shows to her relatives. The persistency with which she followed up her claim as Lady Abbess to the money owing from the Caryll family, evidences that she was a person of determination, who would resolutely carry out what she had set her mind upon, or what she regarded as her duty. Her efforts were crowned with success.

The letter No. IX seems to have been written by Lady Mary Herbert, who was the daughter of William, second Marquis and Duke of Powis, and consequently niece of Lady Lucy. It is remarkable that in 1749 she should sign her name "Mary Herbert", as she was married to Count Gage, certainly before 1743. Her husband experienced great reverses in life (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 387-8), and Lady Mary has been confounded with her aunt, Lady Lucy, and there is a portrait of the former in the convent at Bruges (*Ibid.*, *n.* 1). Can the explanation be that Lady Mary Gage, after the death or ruin of her husband, entered the convent of Bruges, and professed religion under her maiden name? She seems to write as representing the convent or her family. But there is another puzzle about her letter. It is dated "London, November 19th, 1749", and the reply is to be addressed for her "at the Duke of Powis, Frith Street, Soho."[1]

Her father, the second Duke of Powis, died in 1745, and her brother, the third and last Duke of Powis died in 1748, a year before this letter is written. This puzzle we have not been able to unravel.

[1] We were not before aware that the Duke of Powis had a house in Frith Street, Soho.

LETTERS OF LADY LUCY HERBERT, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM, FIRST MARQUIS AND DUKE OF POWIS.[1]

S × M

(I.)

DEAREST NEECE,—Some dayes agoe I received your most obliging kind letter, dated ye 30 of last month for ye which many thanks, as I am truly sensible of y'r affection so I hope you will never doubt of mine tho' I am forced to be deficient in my expressions of ye same so that even when my tender concarne for you made me share so much in y'r greef as I realy did when you lost y'r dear little one w'ch I hope God will repair to y'r full sattisfaction ; as to ye accounts you mention ye first year y't it fell due, was ye May after my Lord Caryll's death and all we have received from y't time has been 60 pound w'ch was payed last year ; ye yearly annuity is 300 Livers, y'r promiss you are pleased to make concarning ye exact futtur payment of it, is truly obliging and kind, and I doubt not of ye performance of it. The remembrance of y'r poor cousen Bab. is a real charity, she having no other suport, there is, as you say, last iuly two years due, for her w'ch when ever it stands with y'r convenience to pay, it will be most wellcome to her

I am put in hopes of having ye happiness of soon seeing y'r dear Brother, could I at the same time enjoy you my happiness would be compleat, but it is not even to be hoped for, tho never so much wish't and desired by

Dearest neece,
Y'r most affectionate
Aunt and humble sarvant
L. HERBERT

My most humble and kind sarvice to my nephew
ye 25 of Sep. (1717)

I beg if it possibly can be y't w't is due to us may be payed to Mr. Wright Goldsmith or to our Corespondent Mr. Fores...(? Forester) for from france we can not draw it without a . . . . . great loss.

To ye Right hon'ble the Lady Mary Caryll at
West Grinsted neer Horsham in Sussex.
by ye way of London

(II.)

Ye 22 of feb.

MOST DEAR NEECE,—Yours of ye first of no. came to my hands some time agoe, for ye w'ch many thanks, it was a true concarne to

---

[1] From *Add. MSS.* 28,227 ; 28,228 ; 28,229, and 28,230.

me to me [*sic*] to find by it y't you were brought to bed so much before y'r time, both for yours and my dear little neeces sake who's life and well fair I am doubly obliged to pray for, since you are so kind as to promiss she shall come to me when of a fitt age, you could in nothing oblige me more, nor is it in my power to express how kindly I take it, w't I can promiss is y't out of y'r hands she can goe in to non y't will more tenderley embrace and love her than myself and will indeavour to testify ye same by giveing her all ye improvement her age will be capable of when ever I am so happy to have her. I sent y't enclos'd to my sister ye day following, I heare but seldomē from her, but from a friend of hers w'ch from time to time gives me account of her I frequently do, she is in some concarne about her and fears y't if she continues longer where she is, it will so preiudice her health y't she may for ye futture have cause ever to repent it, if any means could be found for Mr. Mackensi or any one else to writ very pressingly for her return, on account of her own concerns, it might heasten it, and it would be a very exceptable pice of seruice and very greatfull to her, for she is infinitely tyred of being where she is, now give me leave to mention w't I own I have a real difficulty in doing by reason of these heard times, w'ch renders money very scarce, not only with us on this side sea, but all so I am sensible with you and yet I am force to do it

w'ch is y't ever since my Cosen Caryll has been protest[1] (?) w'ch is in May next four years, there has never been one farding pay'd of her annuity and there should every year have been paid 300 livers, so y't next may, there will be due on her account 1200 lieurs, w'ch I beg you will be so charitabley kind as to procure orders for I should be very glad could it be payed in england to Mr. Wright Goldsmith for then I could draw it here without loss or difficulty

I must all so mind you of y'r charitable promiss to Mrs. Mackensi of 3 pound a year from ye year of y'r mariage for from y't very time I paid it her she requiring it, by w'oh she had all ways a year before hand so y't she has had of me in all 12 pound, and next iuly she will require 3 pound more w'ch will be 15 pound of w'ch you have payed but only once 3 pound, so y't next iuly you will be indebted on her account 12 pound w'ch if you will be so good as now to pay, it would be no less a kindness to me, then charity to her, for I am forced even to borow ye money I lett her have for I can not see her

---

[1] From this expression, it is inferred that the "Cosen Caryll" to whom she was appealing, had turned Protestant, and hence his disinclination to pay the arrears of the annuity. Her persistency, however, seems to have been the means of her ultimately obtaining the bulk, if not all, of the money she claimed from the Carylls.

want, a dieu my dear, pardon this troble I put you and beleeve me more tenderley than I can express yours from my heart

L. Her.

my most humble seruice to my Nephew and pray lett not my name be mention'd in w't I writ to you about my Sis. Carington

To ye Right Hon'ble
Lady Mary Caryll att Ladyhollt
Near hearton in Hampshire

(III.)

[1723]

The following letter is damaged, but the parts torn are filled in conjecturally in italics:—

Understanding *from* y'rs w'ch *you wrote* Mrs. Caryll y't you are to *pay* ye yearly pen*sion* left by ye late L'd Caryll, w'ch is due to th . . . . as her portion, so her acquittance cannot sta . . . . force to discharge you: wherefore I doe hereby desire you to pay it to the Lady Carington to my sister, and her Receipt shall be your full discharge

S'r, yo'r s'rvant

Au R'd Pere — Lucy Herbert
Le tres R'd Pere Smith
Procureur du College des Ecossois A Paris

(IV.)

October ye 12 1723

be please to pay to Father Charles Kennett ye yearly annuity left by ye late L'd Caryll to one of my Religious being sister Mary Ann Caryll as it falls due to her, and his receept shall be your full discharge; as Witness my hand

Lucy Herbert

To Mr. Smith Procurator of
ye Scotch Seminary In Paris

(V.)

Dearest Neice,—between the fear of appearing unkind and for getfull of you if I dont writ and on ye other side if I do, ye fear of being troublesome and putting you to unnessesary expence makes me doubtfull what best to do, but as I can't resolve to tr'pass in y'r thoughts (for whom I have so great an affection) as unkind, I resolved upon ye latter, not doubting but you will be so good to excuse ye trouble I give you since my love is cause of it. according to y'r last

of ye 4th of last Aug. this should find you in the country with y'r grand mama where you say you designe to stay some time, may you enjoy all ye satisfaction you propose, from whence you are to go to y'r brother who you say all so has invited you w'ch will I hope make ye summer pass very agreeable to you both, when there I beg you to do a deed not only of kindness to me and to this house, but all so of charity, by speaking to him a bout what is due from him on account of Sister Anne Caryll annuity w'ch is from ye year 1725 to January 1736 w'ch was ye time she dyed ; it was ye portion my Lord Caryll promisst to this house for her, and a small one it was, and therefore it would be heard to loos any part of it, but there is no danger of y't, it being in ye hands of so worthy a person as y'r brother, to whome all ye world gives a most advantages character, ye whole sum comes to 3300 french Livers. I leave to him to give what he judges is ye value of it in english money I wish he could, if with out inconvenience to himself, pay it now, but if not a least to let me know when I may hope for it, for indeed we are at present in want of money, in procuring this you will infinitely oblige me, and I shall take it as ye greatest kindness you can do both me and ye community, for you must think tis a great confusion to me, to have it so long owing and so much wanted, pray my dear sarve me in this if you can, and if in my power I can be sarvicible to you, you may depend upon my being so to ye uttmost of my power, but whether you can or no I beg you will inform me y't I may know on what I may depend. ye writing sign'd for it is in our Arke w'ch shall be sent when required, my sister would have me say many kind things to you both, and pray imagin ye same from me who am to you both

y'r most affectionat
Aunt and humble servant

ye 13 of Sep. L. Herbert

since my writing this my Sister received one concerning poor Mrs. Conellon who is truly needy, she was foster sister to Lord Seaford, bread up with him when a child and after waited upon y'r mother Lady M. Caryll ; it would be a great shame to ye familly to have such an one beg bread, what she therefore begs of y'r brother is to allow her during life some share in ye charity's his estate is obliged to

to Mis Katy Caryll

(VI.)

Dear Nephew,—having not yet received ye satisfaction you promist me of hearing from you w'ch is now a year ago, makes me believe you have for got me this ; is therefore to put you in mind of ye debt y't is due to this house on y'r Cousin Caryll's account w'ch I desired you would pay to Mr. Wright, but now in place of paying

him all I think it may be as ease to you to pay a thousand Livers of it to assest ye poor Arestin nuns at ye *foss* (?) at paris w'ch have suffer'd a very great loss by ye falling of great part of their Choir and Church and have not where with all to repaire it, they being of our order I think we can do nothing more pleasing to God then to assist them, tho at present we are but little able yet willing for his sake to resigne a 1000 Livers of what is due from you to us on account of y'r Cousin Ann Caryll's annuity which is due from May 1725 till January 1736 w'ch is ten years and half, ye rent is 300 Livers a year w'ch amounts to ye sum of 3150 Livers french. be pleased to favor me with a speedy answer y't I may give notice of my designe for their service, my Sister Montaigue is surprised to have received no answer to ye letter she wrote to you by Mis Blundells, we both joyne in ye good wishes of a happy new year to you and y'r lady, and y't God may bless you both with an heir, could our prayers procure it, and all other blessings you might depend upon it

I am Dear Nephew
y'r most affectionat Aunt
ye 27 of feb. and humble Servant
To Mr. Caryll L. Herbert

(VII.)

Dear Nephew,—I should not have deferred tell now returning you my thanks for ye favour of yours, but I was ill of an ague and tho' I have for some time been free of it, yet I have not yet recovered by strength so tis with difficulty I put pen to paper to writ this, w'ch I could resigne any longer defer doing, finding you requered a speedy answer.

You cannot but think y'r candid and sincere letter of ye situation of y'r affaires must have been a great concerne to me, but I hope by y'r prudent and discreet management you will get over all difficultiys in time and make all things both to y'r self and others ease w'ch would be a comfort to me to hear having a true concerne for ye good of y'r family

I am oblig'd to you for y'r ready compliance with my request in regard of our order att paris and approve of ye way you mention and should be glad you would send me a draught on Mr. *Wabter* (?), by ye first post for ye sum I desired of a 1000 Livers french y't letter mentions more to witt fifty pound english but a 1000 Livers is ye utmost I can do for them, and therefore can add no more. I am persuaded y't charity has been the powerfull motive of y't [erased, but probably by traces of a "y" at end of word] "*early*" compliance with my request, and I hope kindness joined to ye same motive will move you to pay what will remaine due to this community w'ch has so great a regard to you, as not to be willinge I should be troublesome to you on y't subject, but only now and then to put you in mind of

them they don't desire you should pay it all together but are content you pay it by degrees, to make it more ease to you w'ch I hope you will do, and it will diminish ye Confusion I suffer to have no notice taken of it when so long due w'ch will infinitely oblige

Dear Nephew
y'r most affectionate
Aunt and humble Sarvant
L. HERBERT

my sister Montaigue presents her humble sarvice to you
ye 9 of iune
To John Caryll Esq. at Wollton
near Leuer Pool
Lancashire
by the way of London

(VIII.)

Bruges, Oc. ye 29 1743

DEAR NEPHEW,—Tis a true concern to me to find myself obliged to be troublesome to you on a subject I am sensible can be no ways agreable to you, and is likewise as disagreeable to me, but my duty to my community obliges me to it. tis to remind you of a little debt of your Dr. Mother's which has now been long owing to our house, and it would be a great satisfaction to me to have it paid ye sum is but small, being only Eleven pound and some odd shillings to ye best of my memory, ten, but I cannot at present find ye Bell which I am sure I have by me I have several times mentioned it exactly to your sister Kitty, therefore hope she may remember it y't Eleven pound I am sure of tis only ye number of odd shillings which I doute; there was allso a 100 Livers paid out for Masses for her soul, ye whole is but small, therefore hope ye speedy payment of it will be no great inconveniency to you, as I have allways experienced you to be obliging in my regard and ever ready to comply with my requests makes me confide I shall find you the same in this occasion.

I hope you will not take ill my making use of another hand ye weak state of health I am in makes me that I do not now, nor have not for some time made use of my own to any, except on some extraordinary business all that's affectionate and kind attends yourself and spouse from my sister Montaigue and her who is

Dear Nephew
your ever most Affectionate Aunt
and humble Servant
L. HERBERT

LETTER FROM LADY MARY, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM, SECOND DUKE AND MARQUIS OF POWIS.[1]

(IX.)

London Nov 29 1749

Cozen,—Sometime before I left Paris my Cozen Betty Caryll told me how willing and desirous she was that all differences so long depending between such near Relations shoud be made up without any further lawsutes, and in order to effect the same had sent you a letter of Attorney, she being joint Executrix with you to ye late Lady Mary Caryll. There is a considerable sum of money that lies idle, by w'ch nobody is the better and will do so until the pretenders come to some agreement about it; Therefore I propose to you coming to Town while my Aunt is here she will not make a long stay I am sure the journey would be worth while, if you please to bring with you all the papers you had from Mr. James Travers that a final end may be put to all contentions

I give you this advice as a near relation and a friend who will be glad to contribute all in my power to shew you I am

Y'r affectionate Cozen
and humble Servant
Mary Herbert

P.S.—Pray my compliments to my Cozen Caryll, I shoud be very glad to have ye honour of being acquainted w'th her.

You'l please to direct for me at the Duke of Powis frith Street Soho

To Mr. Caryll at his house
Lady Holt Sussex

The bulk of the letters in the "Caryll Correspondence", from which the foregoing letters are extracted, are written by Lady Carrington, daughter of the first Marquis and Duke of Powis, to a Mr. Mackenzie, a London barrister, and are addressed to his chambers in the Temple or to a haberdasher's shop in the vicinity of Covent Garden. Probably this Mr. Mackenzie was a member of the family of Mackenzie the head of which was the Earl (afterwards the Marquis) of Seaforth. The Carrington letters are very numerous, badly written, chiefly from Paris, some from Madrid, all

[1] *Add. MS.* 28,237.

about money matters, litigation, and her poverty. A curious fact is mentioned in one of the letters in respect to some bills of exchange, which were drawn upon the then Duke of Powis, and sent from France to London for his acceptance. Lady Carrington states that the Duke declined to accept them because he was designated in them as "Marquis" and not "Duke". Lady Carrington's letters, numerous and lengthy as they were, are supplemented frequently by a Mr. Riviere or River.

There is also in the "Caryll Correspondence" one or more letters in the handwriting of the Duke of Powis. All illustrate the tribulations and troubles that beset the Herbert family in consequence of their loyalty to James II. Their expatriation and exile, poverty and trouble, were the natural sequence arising from the deposition of that unfortunate monarch. We may on some future occasion recur to this correspondence.

A PAROCHIAL HISTORY

OF

LLANFAIR CAEREINION.

By EDWARD PENTYRCH GITTINS.[1]

(*Continued from Mont. Coll.*, xvii, *page* 330.)

VI.—Education.

The schools in the parish were of the private adventure class before the opening of the British and National Schools. The latter were opened about the year 1847. Of the old schoolmasters, the following persons are now borne in respectful memory: Mr. David Humphreys, who kept the church school for thirty years; Mr. Edwards, Mr. James Roberts, and Mr. David Jones, who kept their academies in different places in the village; and Mr. James, who since has taken Orders in the Church. The education he imparted was of a superior kind,—the classics,—with credit to himself and his pupils. A School Board under the Education Act was formed in 1872.

VII.—The Printing Press.

The first printing press set up was that called the "*Eur-Wasg*", in the year 1824, by Mr. Richard Jones, for the purpose, it would seem, originally of printing the Wesleyan Methodists' magazine, called the *Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd.* This was printed here for three years, when it was removed to Llanidloes. As far as can be

[1] In the summer of 1884, and while the previous portions of this "Parochial History" were passing through the press, the author, a working blacksmith, died. The MS. of the following chapters was found among his papers after his death.

ascertained, this magazine and a hymn book for the denomination, were the first books set in type here. There was another book, which has now become very scarce, printed also, namely, *The History of the Voyage of the Rev. John Davies,* Missionary to the South Pacific Isles, written by himself and sent to the Rev. John Hughes, Minister of the Gospel in Montgomeryshire. This was printed in the year 1827.

This press was removed with the magazine, but another printer set up business, namely, Mr. Robert Jones (*Bardd Mawddach*); his press was called the "Albion Press". One of the first books issued from it was the once celebrated Dictionary, or Cyclopædia, edited by Owen Williams of Waenfaur, and Professor Isaac Jones of Aberystwith. It was a work of great promise and utility at that time, but was discontinued before the last letter of the alphabet was reached. It was published in monthly shilling numbers, forty-five of which were issued in all ; the number of subscribers to it having fallen off, the last number appeared in 1835. Another work of a heavy kind was commenced, namely, Dr. Adam Clarke's *Expository Notes on the New Testament.* This was completed at Dolgelly by Mr. Richard Jones.

Mr. Robert Jones gave up the printing business here, which was taken up by Mr. Evan Jones (Richard Humphreys being his deputy). It was he that finished the printing of Williams and Jones's great Dictionary. A second edition of a work that had been out of print for over two centuries was here printed in 1827 by Mr. Robert Jones, namely, Capt. William Middleton's *Welsh Metrical rendering of the Book of Psalms.*

In the year 1842 three or four numbers of a very useful work were printed by Humphreys under the title of *Gwladwyddon,* a sort of scripture gazetteer, edited by the Rev. John Williams, Baptist minister, Newtown. Humphreys also printed an English and Welsh work called the *Amrywiaethydd;* also two small pamphlets (on both sides of the question) on Baptism, the first

by Mr. R. Pritchard, a Wesleyan minister, the other being a reply to it, by "Meiriadog", who was a compositor working with Humphreys.

Mr. Evan Jones printed in 1838, for the Rev. Hugh Carter, Wesleyan minister, the first number in Welsh of the various readings and translated phrases of the Holy Scriptures, under the title of *Beibl Amrywiaethawg*. A few Welsh sermons, by the Rev. John Hughes, Pontrobert, were also printed here. Printing was discontinued at Llanfair in 1844. The press was taken to Llanfyllin, and the greater portion of the type to Dolgelly.

EXTRACTS FROM "DIARIES AND LETTERS OF PHILIP HENRY, M.A."

Page 53, *July* 20 [1659].

"I went to preache at *Welsh-poole* in Montgomeryshire, the Lord was with mee and brought mee safe back againe, blessed bee his name."

Page 335.

"My Lord,—The experience which I have had of your very great Candor, together with the particular leave you were pleas'd to give mee of Applying myself to you, as there might bee occasion of this nature, are my encouragem^t^ to trouble your Lordship with these few lines. I understand, there are several Protestant Dissenters of your Diocess, that being excommunicate, are in danger of being cast into Prison by writs remayning in the Sheriffs hands for that purpose; concerning whom, when I was with you at Chester, you were pleas'd to say, it was not for their meer non-conformity but for witholding their Church dues; having made Inquiry about it, I doo find that there are but few of them chargeable with that neglect, & of those few, there is one William David of *Myvod* on whose behalfe the Min^r^ of the Place hath written the inclosed, whereby it wil appear, that his default therein was not wilful & usual but meerly accidental,

which when your Lordship sees, I hope, it wil prevayl to obtayn from you his discharge. And for the rest, who suffer for not conforming, I have personal acquaintance with divers of them, both about Wrexham in Montgom-shire, particularly with Mr. Walter Griffiths & Richard Gardiner, & Evan Roberts, and have reason to believe concerning them, that they are Religious, sober, peaceable men, though under Dissatisfactions in the things imposed, and being such, I would intreat your lordship on their behalf that your lenity may be extended towards them, and the rather considering, that the casting of them into the Jayl is like to be the Ruine both of themselves and of their Familyes as to this world, which I am confident can be no way pleasing to you in the Reflection. Besides, the Proc^dgs ag't them, if I bee not misinform'd, are upon Presentm^ts made in your Predecessor's dayes long since, and if in other cases, the Action dyes with the Person it were but reasonable it should in this also. Would your Lordship please, to forbear but for a while highest Act of Severity towarde them, it may be upon further conference w. them and knowledge of them you wil find them other Persons then they are Represented to you to bee. I humbly beg your lordship's pardon for my Boldness with you herein and subscribe myself,

"My Lord,
"Your servant much obliged,
"PHILIP HENRY.

"*Mar.* 25. 1682.
"For the Right Reverend
"W^m lord Bishop of St. Asaph."[1]

---

[1] Dr. William Lloyd.

FORK-LORE, SUPERSTITIONS, OR WHAT-NOT, IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE AND ELSEWHERE IN WALES.

By ELIAS OWEN, M.A.

No. 4.

Many a tale is still to be picked up in the secluded valleys of Wales. In some of these stories we detect a family likeness to others current in places far apart. Even at the risk of being tedious, I will continue the ghost and other stories that I have heard in various parts of Wales.

In some tales Satan himself takes a part. There is no doubt of his personality. It is said that Carlyle, to convince Emerson of this fact, took the American from place to place in London, and showed him the depth of misery and sin to which men could descend, and at last he took his friend to the House of Commons, and, when leaving that august place, after listening to the party eloquence that is its distinguishing characteristic, said, "Can you doubt the personal existence of the devil noo?" But such a heresy never found a foot to stand upon in Wales. We have among us no Emersons. The following tales are directly antagonistic to his doubts.

Satan playing Cards.—Card playing was formerly considered a great sin in Wales. It is still under a ban in most places where certain religious notions prevail. There is no doubt that men, in days gone by, trifled away their time and squandered away their means in games of chance, and it was well to deter this reprehensible conduct in a way that would deter

men from pursuing to their own ruin such a course of folly. It can well be understood that men with brains aglow, after a night of high game and great losses, might imagine events occurring that had no reality excepting in the imagination. It is upon such a supposition that the following tales can be accounted for. The Enemy certainly would not desire the reformation of those given to spend their time in a manner beneath that of rational beings. But to proceed with my tale, which is common to many parts of Wales.

When passing from Pentre Voelas to Yspytty my attention was called to a certain bridge which we passed over, and I was told that a man was going home from a friend's, where he had spent the evening in card playing, and on his way he was joined by a gentleman who entered into conversation with him, and the conversation turning on card playing, the stranger challenged the countryman to a game. It was late, and the man refused to try his luck with the stranger ; however, they came to the bridge previously mentioned, and there the stranger introduced a pack of cards, and going to the parapet, commenced dealing them out. The rustic could not resist the sight, and so joined the stranger. With varying success the game was carried on for a length of time, but the countryman, who thought himself a good hand at the game, was being beaten, when a card fell over the bridge into the water, and immediately he looked over into the stream, and there discovered that his opponent's head was reflected in the stream, and distinctly did the countryman see two horns on his head. He was shocked to find with whom he had been playing, and summoned courage to look him in the face, but he had disappeared.

Such an occurrence as this would spread throughout the country, and few indeed would, after dark, venture over this bridge, and less would presume to have a game of cards when they found such a player ready to oppose them.

I must say, though, that when I looked over the

bridge in question, I saw nothing but a rushing mountain torrent, in which it would be impossible to see anyone's face reflected. Perhaps, though, in days gone by, the stream was less rapid than it is, and then, it may be, there was a quiet pool just underneath the bridge.

On another occasion, Satan joined a party playing cards, and became, by-and-bye, one of the players. He showed great aptitude in the game, and was winning every trick and honour, when a card fell from the table; one of the players picked this card up, and, horrible to say, he discovered that the clever player had cloven feet. He was stunned by the discovery, but when he looked towards the place occupied by the player, he found his chair empty, and he had disappeared.

These two tales have been localised in many places. I have heard both in Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire.

The following tale, silly though it be, as an instance of credulity in days now no more, is, perhaps, worth recording.

In or near Pentre Voelas lived a man called Sion Tynllidiart, who was in the habit of taking yearly cattle from the uplands to be wintered in the vale of Clwyd; whilst doing so, he saw, lying across the road, his head on one wall and his tail on the other, his Satanic majesty, horribly moaning. Sion could not pass him, so home he hurried to tell his wife the cause of his return and also of his great fright. But she smelt, before her husband came to the house, the odour of brimstone, and thought that it was some one else beside her husband that was approaching.

For the following Welsh version of the tale of card playing on the bridge, I am indebted to the Rev. Owen Jones, vicar of Pentre Voelas, who obtained it, written out by a native, who sent in his paper to compete for a prize at a local Eisteddfod. The writer says of the man who contested the game about to be related that his name was Robert Llwyd Hari, and that he was the

servant in a farm house called "Geelar". But the man shall speak for hinself:—

"Gwas yn y Geelar a phen campwr ei oes am chwareu cardiau (oedd Robert Llwyd Hari). Ond wrth fynd adre o Rhydlydan wedi bod yn chwareu yn nhŷ modryb Ann y Green, ar ben y lôn groes, daeth boneddwr i'w gyfarod, ag aeth yn ymgom rhyngddynt Gofynodd y boneddwr iddo chware match o gardiau gydag e. 'Nid oes genyf gardiau,' meddai Bob. 'Oes y mae genyt ddau ddec yn dy bocet,' meddai'r boneddwr: Ag fe gytunwyd i chware match ar Bont Rhyd y gae gan ei bod yn oleu leuad braf. Bu y boneddwr yn daer iawn arno ddod i Blas iolyn y caent ddigon o oleu yno er nad oedd neb yn byw yno ar y pryd. Ond nacaodd yn lân. Aed ati o ddifrif ar y bont, R. Ll. yn cwro bob tro. Ond syrthiodd cardyn dros y bont ac fe edrychodd yntai i lawr. Beth welai ond carnau fel carnau ceffyl gan y boneddwr; tyngodd ar y Mawredd na chwareuai ddim chwaneg, ar hyn fe aeth ei bartner yn olwyn o dan rhyngddo a Blas iolyn. Ac aeth yntai adre i'r Geelar."

Such is the tale. The translation is as follows:—

Robert Llwyd Hari was a servant in Geelar farm, and the champion card player of his day. When going home from Rhydlydan after a game of cards in Aunty Ann's house, called the Green, he was met at the end of the cross-lane by a gentleman, and they entered into conversation. The gentleman asked him to have a game of cards. "I have no cards," answered Bob. "Yes, you have two packs in your pocket," answered the gentleman. It was settled to play a game on the Bridge Rhyd y cae, as it was a beautiful moonlight night. The gentleman was very pressing that they should go to Plas Iolyn, as they should there have plenty of light, although there was no one at the time living there. This Bob refused to do. They commenced the game with all their might on the bridge, R. Ll. winning every game. But a card fell over the bridge into the water, and Bob looked over, and what did he see

but horns, like a cow's, on the gentleman. He swore by the Great Being that he would not play any longer, and his partner left him, as a wheel of fire, to Plas Iolyn, and he returned home to Geelar.

It would appear that Lloyd was doomed to a sad end. I will give the tale first in Welsh, as written by the same person whom I have just quoted, and then I will render it into English.

"Wrth fyned adre o chware cardia ar Bont Maesgwyn gwelai Robert Llwyd Hari ar bont Maesgwyn gylch crwn o dân, bu agos iddo droi yn ol, cymerodd galon eilwaeth gan gofio fod ganddo Feibl yn ei boced, ac i ffordd ag e rhyngddo ar tân, a phan oedd yn passio fe cipiwyd i fynu i'r awyr gan y gwr drwg ond gallodd ddyweyd rhiw air wrth y —— gollyngodd ef i lawr nes ydoedd yn disgyn yn farw mewn llyn a elwir eth Llyn Hari."

Which is as follows :—

When going home from playing cards on Maesgwyn Bridge, Robert Lloyd Hari saw a circle of fire; he was half inclined to turn back, but taking heart, he, remembering that he had a Bible in his pocket, proceeded on his way, and, when passing the fire, he was caught up into the air by the Bad Man, but he was able to utter a certain word to the —— and he was let go, and fell dead into a lake, called to this day "*Harry's Lake*".

Akin to these appearances are the following :—A friend told me that a young man, going from Dyserth to Rhyl, was overtaken by a fair lady, beautifully dressed in white. The young man entered into conversation with the young lady, who was not averse to such attention; but when the young man endeavoured to embrace the beautiful being by his side, she disappeared like a ball of fire into a lake by the wayside. There is a small pool of water still on the roadside, but this is all that has reached our days of the event now recorded.

A Spirit appearing to Orchard Robbers.—A couple of workmen, before going home from their work, thought they would take a few apples home for their children, and for this purpose they entered Foelas

orchard and climbed up a tree. Happening to look down, they saw Squire Griffith, with his three-cornered hat, dressed in the clothes he used to wear, leaning against the trunk of the tree on which they were. In great fright, they descended to the ground and took to their heels. They ran as far as Bryn Coch, but there, to their horror, standing in the middle of the road, and quietly leaning on his staff, was the squire; they avoided him, and ran home every step without once looking back, for fear of seeing him behind them. It need hardly be said that the old squire had been dead and buried several years before his appearance to these orchard robbers.

Here is another appearance, but what good purpose it served I know not, nor am I able to say that the person or being seen was an evil spirit, though I fancy, from the sequel, it was better than most spirits. I will tell the tale.

A Spirit seen to Vanish by a Young Man.—A young man left Pentre Voelas for a farm called Hafodelwy. One day he was travelling over the hills to Denbigh. As is the custom in Wales, he started early, about four o'clock in the morning; it was a dark and dismal winter's night, and the young man felt a dread taking possession of him. His hair moved about his ears and a tremor went through his body, but he could not turn back, for then he would be laughed at. He did not know why he felt afraid, but the sensation that he felt in his head continued. He whistled, and went along at a rapid rate, striking the road with his walking-stick to make believe that he was brave; but all to no purpose: an indescribable dread took possession of him. Still he proceeded on his way. He reached Pont Brenig, and there he saw through the darkness a tall gentleman approaching him; his height was two yards, at least, and he was dressed in grey clothes, with breeches that were fastened with brass or gold buckles; on his coat were two rows of buttons like gold; his stockings were red, and shoes low, with bright clasps

thereto. When the strange gentleman came opposite the young man he stepped into a bog on the roadside, and disappeared in the turbary. Ever afterwards, when the young man went that way he was sure to find something on the spot where the stranger vanished out of sight. Such is the tale.

The Fairies.—A respectable old man, not far from Pentre Voelas, was in the habit of relating the following tale. "One beautiful summer's night he was coming home, and when within a field's breadth of his house, he heard singing of the most rapturous kind. He stopped to listen to the sweet sounds, and his very heart was filled with a sensation of deep pleasure. He had not long to wait ere he found out the singers were approaching him. He saw coming towards him a long line of very small people, clothed in grey close-fitting garments, and speckled dogs following them, marching along like soldiers. When the procession came opposite the enraptured listener, it stopped, and the small people spoke to the man. They earnestly besought him to accompany them, but he would not; they persuaded him much and long, but he would not accompany them. When they saw that they could not induce the man to go with them, they separated themselves into two companies, and the dogs marched in couples before them. They sang, as they departed, the most beautiful music that could be heard; the man stayed listening until in the far distance the music died away."

The Fairies and a Chest of Gold.—David, the weaver, lived in a house called the Llugrig, near Cerniogau Mawr. One day he went over the hills to Bala, when, on the top of the Garn, he was met by two fairies, and they requested him to go with them, that they would show him a chest filled with money, which, they stated, was hidden from sight of man; and they added that it should be his if he would accompany them. David wanted money, and therefore he was the more willing to follow these good-natured little fairies. He

traversed the wild mountains with them, and they came to a lonely spot at the foot of a high hill, and there, indeed, was the chest filled with gold and silver. David saw it, and thought that now his weaving was at an end, and this gave him pleasure. Remembering that it was necessary to take possession of such treasures at once, he stuck his walking-stick into the chest of gold, and when leaving the glen he turned round now and again to see if the stick was still erect; yes, it was, but at last a ridge hid it from view. In great glee, the weaver hastened home instead of going on to Bala. He broke the good news to his old wife, and told her how they would now live, and how their neighbours would envy them—she was to be a lady, and he was to be a gentleman: and they would next day go together to the distant glen to carry the treasure home. He cautioned his wife not to speak a word to anyone about their good luck. But, alas! what woman can keep a secret? She must needs go to her next-door neighbour, who lived under the same roof, to have a little chat before going to bed, and the conversation turned upon David's journey to Bala, and the news he had brought home. This led to the confession that he had not been there, and then the poor gossip related all that David had told her, and even went so far as to describe the place; and she further said that the exact place could be found, for that her husband had thoughtfully pushed his walking-stick into the gold, and that it could be seen from the ridge above the *cwm*. After having related all to her neighbour, Samuel, the miller, she felt relieved of a great burden, and so, bidding him good-night, she turned into her own house. Here she and her husband stayed up long past their usual hour, planning the future,but at last they went to bed. The sun had risen long before them the next morning, and it was high up in the sky ere David took his journey towards the treasure. When he got there, he found no chest nor gold. All his misfortune was due to his wife's long tongue; for, sad to say, Samuel got up

early, and proceeded in search of the chest, which he found, and carried away. But after he got it, he saw that it was necessary to change the coins for smaller pieces, and so he took the chest, gold and all, to Sion Tomas, the shop, to change, and this is how it became known that he had forestalled his talkative neighbour.

The Fairies and their Money.—Tomas Moris, Tyn y pant, returning home from Llanrwst fair rather late one night, suddenly came upon a company of fairies holding a merry night; they were dancing in a circle, and spotted small dogs were in the centre, dancing with all their might with the fairies. After the dance was finished they persuaded Tomas to accompany them to Hafod Bryn Mullt, and there they resumed their dance until the break of day. When departing, they requested their visitor to join them on the following night, and every night, and they promised to give him money in quantities if he did so; but they put him upon his oath not to reveal the spot where they met to anyone. For a while he kept the secret, and night after night he spent jollily in their company, and, true to their word, he was loaded with money to go home, and thus he had no need to work. But, alas for poor fallen nature, he failed to keep his oath, and even after he had broken his word he went to meet his small friends, but instead of money and the fairies he only found cockle-shells in Hafod Bryn Mullt.

A Fairy Dog and a Reward for keeping it.—One day when going home from Pentre Voelas church, the wife of Hafod y gareg found a fairy dog on the ground, and she carefully carried it in her apron home. Remembering, though, what happened to the wife of Brynheilyn, who found one of the fairy dogs, for she fell down dead, this woman placed the dog under a brass pot in the pantry. The following night a company of fairies came to her house to inquire after the dog, and she willingly gave it up to them. Before going away, they asked the woman which she preferred, a clean or a dirty cow, and she answered a dirty one. And so it

was that from that time henceforward, to the very end of her life, her cows gave more milk than the best cows in the best farm in the neighbourhood.

A version of the following tale appears in Williams' *Observation of the Snowdon Mountains*, and also in the *Mabinogion;* but another, that has its location near Pentre Voelas, on the Denbighshire hills, will not be uninteresting, and the one now given was written by the same party that I have so often quoted in this paper, and evidently he has not seen the *Observations* nor the *Mabinogion*, and his tale is therefore all the more valuable as showing the widespread currency of the tale.

A Fairy Maid and her Lover.—The son of Hafod gareg was shepherding his father's flock on the hills. One misty morning he came upon a lovely girl, seated and sheltered by a peat-stack, and she was crying bitterly. The young man felt great sympathy for the young woman who was in such distress, and he went up to her and spoke kindly to her, and his address was pleasing to the young woman. From sympathy the young man proceeded to an expression of his love, and neither was this unacceptable to the young woman. But there appeared on the scene an aged individual, who bade his daughter follow him forthwith. They departed together, leaving the young man alone. He could not get the young woman out of his mind. Wherever he went she followed him mentally, and he saw her, and fancied he heard her speak ever and anon. He meditated on the hills of her, and her only, and the pleasure of even thinking of the beautiful creature was joy to him. He could not help speaking to his companions of the more than mortal beauty of the girl that he had seen and conversed with on the mountain. His whole soul was filled with love for her. And he daily went to the place were he had met his beloved, but she was not there, and, love-sick, he returned disappointed homewards. It seems that the young woman felt towards the young man as he to her. Cupid's darts had penetrated

their hearts. In the land of allurement and illusion (yn nhir hud a lledrith) she planned a scheme by which she could meet her beloved, and this she successfully carried out; but her father missed her, and suspecting her love for mortal man, again came upon them one early morn. Much talk took place between the sire and his daughter, and the shepherd begged to be allowed to marry the lovely lady. The father perceived that the man was in earnest, and so he asked his daughter if it were her wish to stay with a man of the earth, and she said it was. Her father then told the shepherd that he should have his daughter as his wife until he should strike her with *iron*, and that as a marriage portion he would give her a bag filled with bright money. The young couple were married, and for years they lived most happily and lovingly together, and many children were born to them. But one day both man and wife went together to the hill to catch horses to carry them to the Festival of the Saint of Capel Garmon. The ponies were wild, and could not be caught. Once they were almost within reach, and the man thought he had them in his power, but away they galloped, and the man, in anger, threw the bridle after one of the ponies with all his force, and, sad to say, his wife was in the way, and she was struck with the iron bit. It was a dire accident, but his wife and he knew the agreement and remembered the sad contract, but before they had realised the full import of the unlucky blow, the father of the bride appeared, accompanied with a regiment of fairies, and there and then demanded his daughter, and she was obliged to go with him, without even bidding farewell to her children, to the hidden land inhabited by the fairies. The children and the money were, however, left behind, and these were the only memorials of the lovely wife and the kindest of mothers that remained to recall to the shepherd's mind the treasure he had lost.

Such is the tale as it is related on the hills of Denbighshire. In Carnarvonshire it differs in several points

from this now given; and, also, the tale as it is rendered in South Wales differs from both the Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire version in minor parts. But they are all one and the same tale.

I have in the heading to these papers the word "*what-not*", and hitherto I have not illustrated the meaning I apply to these words. The term was intended to enable me to take an extensive range in these papers. Any matter curious or interesting, not old enough to be called properly *folk-lore*, nor sufficiently credulous to be styled *superstitions*, come under the head of *what-not*. I will now give one of the what-nots. I neither vouch for the correctness of the tale nor for its *locale*, so no one can well ascertain the parties mentioned; but I will say, though, that the gentleman who told me the tale vouches for its accuracy. With this preface I now give the narrative substantially as it was related to me.

The Doctor and his Whisky Jar.—In a town on the coast of Wales, which was not too big to cause people to attend solely to their own business, lived a good-natured doctor, whom I will call Doctor Jones; and in the same place lived a lawyer, fond of a joke and a glass of whisky, and these two gentlemen were on the very best terms. Doctor Jones objected from principle to drinking a glass of grog, and he had stated this publicly at a temperance meeting, and the judicious speech had resulted in bringing to his surgery many patients, who, likewise from principle, objected to taking a glass of spirits. But the doctor's principle by which he was actuated was not the same that influenced his patients. His objection was not to drinking whisky, but to its being known that he did so. This was the principle upon which his objections were based. He, however, took good care, when delivering his speech, not to expound his meaning. He and the lawyer often spent an evening together, and with their pipes and Irish whisky whiled away many an idle hour. One day the doctor met his friend the lawyer in the

streets, and whispered that he had a jar of Irish whisky direct from Dublin, awaiting his orders in the next station to the town. "I could not", said he, "get it sent to our station, for they all would know then that I drink whisky, and I should lose every patient I have, so I have had it sent to D..... Station." Over this good piece of policy the friends had a good laugh. "Come over", said the doctor, "to-night, about nine o'clock, and we'll tap the whisky. My man shall go for the jar as soon as it is dark." This was agreeable; but, as I have said, the lawyer was fond of his joke, and when he heard that Doctor Jones had had the jar sent to a neighbouring station, he drove there himself, and, in a bustling manner, inquired from the porter if he had there a jar of whisky. "Yes, sir," said the man. "Bring it here quick," said the lawyer; and it was brought forthwith, and the lawyer drove home with the jar. When there, he emptied it of its contents and filled it up with sea-water. Then he sealed it up and sent his man with it back to the station, stating that it was not his. In due time the doctor's man visited the station and carried away the jar to his master's house. Nine o'clock came, and the lawyer was punctual. "I have it all right," said the doctor, as soon as his friend the lawyer was ushered into his room; and the jar was produced, uncorked, and a portion poured into a tumbler. "It is not over-clear", said the doctor, holding the glass up to the light, "but it has been, I dare say, disturbed on the journey." Then the glass was again raised, tested by the nose, and then a wee drop found its way to the mouth, and, it need not be said, was speedily transferred from the mouth to the floor. The lawyer witnessed the pantomime unmoved, and then he inquired what it all meant, and suggested that the case should be thoroughly investigated, and that he would take it up. "No, no", said the doctor; "if a noise is made about this affair everyone will know that I am not what the silly things think I am. It must be kept dark." "Well", said the lawyer, "allow

me to tell you that I appreciate your sound common sense, but, on the other hand, I think such a flagrant piece of business ought, I say, to be thoroughly investigated, and I should dearly like to have the case in my hands." "That will never do", said the doctor; "I must be quiet, so let the affair drop; no one knows anything about it now, and I would rather lose a jar of whisky than my patients." And so it was.

I am sorry to say that here the tale endeth. It has a moral, which each reader shall draw for himself. This is my first *what-not.*

LOCAL GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

By J. BICKERTON MORGAN.

I.—North Montgomeryshire.

To the geologist one of the most attractive portions of this extremely interesting district is that which lies along the northern boundary of the county, between Llanfyllin and the river Tanad, where the Caradoc rocks come to the surface from under strata of Upper Silurian age, furnishing him, as well as the palæontologist, with abundance of interesting material for study. The country is rough enough in some parts, but that only adds to its value; for the geologist, like the artist, revels in those parts where the stony skeleton of the earth protrudes from beneath her covering of green turf, and gives variety and grandeur to the tame landscape.

About two miles north of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, a village lying partly in Montgomeryshire and partly in Denbighshire, the Llandeilo rocks, consisting of slaty shales with beds of limestone and calcareous ash, may be noticed dipping gently towards the south-east, and, as they crop out again at Meadowtown, beyond the Long Mountain, these Llandeilo beds must necessarily pass under all that great accumulation of Caradoc and Upper Silurian rocks which intervene between those two points.

At Meadowtown the calcareous beds are charged with *Asaphus tyrannus*, and other characteristic fossils, which also abound in their representatives near Llanrhaiadr. Proceeding from these latter rocks, in a south-south-west direction, we pass across the edges of a series of shales and sandstones of Caradoc age, until

the ridges of Llechwedd-llwyd and Das Eithin are reached. Throughout this portion of the county the strata must have been subjected to severe treatment, as they are there dislocated by numerous faults, traversing the district for considerable distances, in many of which deposits of lead ore have subsequently accumulated ; while at Llechwedd-llwyd and Das Eithin, and the neighbourhood, the once horizontal strata have been so greatly affected by the intense pressure exerted by the mighty forces once operating upon them, that not only have they been elevated into great curves, but these have been actually folded back upon themselves, thereby reversing the original order in which the beds were deposited, so that newer beds now underlie those of older date. As the upper portions of these curves have been removed by the various agencies of denudation, incessantly acting upon them ever since their upheaval from the bed of the sea, it is a rather difficult matter to ascertain the exact order of succession of the beds composing these reflex curves. Numerous examples of this form of flexure are to be met with in the Alps, but on a much grander scale, where, according to Lyell, they are observable "in precipices from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in perpendicular height". From this point southwards towards Llanfyllin, the younger rocks of this formation, consisting of grey shales and sandstones, gradually assume their normal state, until, near that town, they pass under the Wenlock shale. East of Llanfyllin, however, reversed beds are frequent.

Near the inn at Pen-y-garnedd, the rocks of the western extremity of Llechwedd-llwyd have been quarried for limestone, which, at one time, was burned for agricultural purposes. Here an instance of this inversion of the strata may be seen, where the upraised Bala limestone falls over to the south. With the limestone there is a layer of kaolin, or porcelain clay, about four inches thick, of a light yellow colour. Veins of flesh-coloured calc-spar are also present. It is doubtless

from the decomposition of an interbedded layer, composed largely of felspar, that the kaolin was first produced. This clay also occurs in a quarry a little to the east of Llanfyllin, but has there increased so much in thickness as to render it sufficiently profitable to be worked. Associated with the limestone and kaolin at Llechwedd-llwyd is a deposit of phosphate of lime, formerly quarried and converted into manure; but it is now, for various reasons, disused. This phosphate deposit may also be noticed in the neighbourhood of Welshpool, where it comes to the surface in a dingle, near Gaerfawr. It has there a north-east and south-west strike, and dips to the north-west at a low angle; its companion, the Bala limestone, being also represented by some bands of dark crystalline limestone, similar in character to those seen in the Llanfyllin quarry above referred to. In the dingle, the limestone and phosphate shale are overlaid by soft friable black shales; and these, in their turn, by a tolerable thickness of red quartzose conglomerate, coarse towards its base, but graduating upwards into finer beds of red sandstone. These red beds may be traced in a south-westerly direction by Trawscoed Hall and Groes-llwyd, where, at the latter place, the upper and finer portion shows signs of false bedding. Passing hence, they curve round, flanking the western slopes of Moel-y-garth, and, proceeding by way of Cloddiau-cochion, where they are occasionally quarried for road-metal, they traverse the heights as far as Powis Castle, forming both the foundation upon which that noble edifice stands, and also the material of which it is built. Throughout the whole of this area the red beds follow the outer border of that great tract of Wenlock shale which occupies such a large proportion of the surface of the county.

Not only are the rocks of the Llechwedd-llwyd district interesting and instructive from a mechanical point of view, but they are likewise attractive on account of the great abundance of organic remains they

contain. These, if well worked, would amply repay the collector for his trouble, and, doubtless, furnish many "missing links" to fill up some of the minor gaps in the great chain of being, thus enabling us to read more connectedly the ancient life-history of the earth long ages before it became tenanted by man.

Some of these rocks, as the sandy courses of Allt-tair-ffynnon, although yielding fossils, are extremely hard and intractable; but, when obtained, the specimens are generally well preserved. Others, like the grey shales south-east of Wern-y-scadog, are soft and easily worked, and teem with an exceedingly interesting assemblage of organic remains. Polyzoa abound; those belonging to the genera *Thamniscus*, *Ptilodictya*, *Phyllopora*, and *Glauconome* being very common. With these are found a species of *Petraia*, *Cheirurus bimucronatus*, *Strophomena depressa*, *Leptaena sericea*, *Orthis biloba*, *Conularia* (*Sowerbyi?*), species of *Lingula* and *Bellerophon*, and a *Cystidean* having unusually large plates, which I have not yet been able to identify. But, as if to counterbalance the greater ease with which they are to be obtained, many of the fossils are so badly preserved as to present no other appearance than that of mere masses of oxide of iron, with nothing to recommend them except their general outlines. About three or four years ago, while working these soft shales a little distance to the north-west of the interesting old moated mound, called Tomen-y-Cefn-lle-oer, the writer obtained a *Polyzoon* belonging to the genus *Phyllopora*, which, not being able to identify, he put on one side until the middle of last year, when he forwarded it, with several others, to Mr. G. R. Vine, the eminent authority on Polyzoa, who had kindly consented to examine it. As it proved to be a new form, it was named *Phyllopora tumida* by him, on account of the peculiar tumid appearance of the branches. For the benefit of those who take an interest in such matters, Mr. Vine's description of it is here inserted. It is as follows:—

Fig. 1.—*Phyllopora tumida*, VINE.

1 Magnified portion, showing the prominent lips of the species.
1*a* Represents part of the branch from which the cells are worn off.

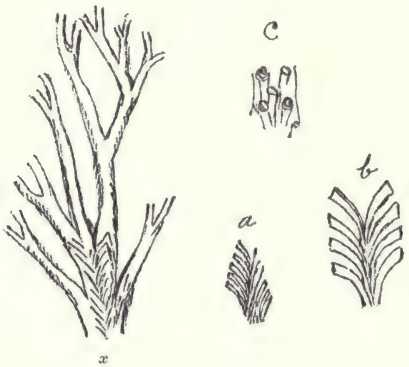


Fig. 2.—*Thamniscus antiquus*, VINE.

a Represents the arrangement of the cells at *x*.
b The same more highly magnified. *c* Poriferous surface.

"PHYLLOPORA TUMIDA (Vine).—*Zoarium* an open network of undulating branches; base of zoarium and mode of growth unknown. Branches anastomosing; thick, occasionally tumid, and varying from one-tenth to one-twelfth of an inch in breadth. Fenestrules oval or irregular, sometimes less, but occasionally rather longer than the breadth of the branches. *Zoaecia.* Cell-mouths circular, prominent, with a rather thick peristome, from four to five arranged diagonally in the branch; tubular prolongations rather indistinct. Reverse likewise indistinct."

Two specimens of the above were found during the first visit, one of which is represented in Fig. 1 in the accompanying illustration, drawn by Mr. Vine from a magnified portion of two branches, to whom I am greatly indebted for the use of his drawing. This fossil exhibits the cell-structure remarkably well. Fig. 1*a* shows a portion of a branch from which the cells have been worn off. Although only about half a square inch in size, this is by far the best example yet obtained; several others, found quite recently, being four or five times larger; but the minute details shown in this specimen are almost entirely absent from them, and, except that they exhibit the general outline of the zoarium, or once calcareous skeleton of the polyzoon, they are useless for palæontological purposes.

Before concluding this brief article, and while touching upon this class of fossils, it would, perhaps, be as well to describe another new form, also discovered by the writer some months ago, in the volcanic ash of the north-western extremity of Bulthy Hill, one of the Breidden group. This form also belongs to the class Polyzoa, but to a different genus from the one previously treated of, namely, to *Thamniscus*. In this division the branches are not united by anastomosis, as in the above, but are "free, round, frequently and regularly bifurcating", and arranged "more or less in one plane".[1] In this case, too, Mr. Vine's excellent description and drawing will be made use of.

[1] *Fourth British Association Report on Fossil Polyzoa*, 1883, p. 35.

"THAMNISCUS ANTIQUUS (Vine).—*Zoarium* apparently springing from a root-like base, strong and thick towards the bottom, where several of the branches appear to be united; more delicate towards the growing or younger portion of the zoarium. *Branches* free and dichotomising. *Zoaecia* tubular, and slightly separate; rather broad at the opening of the tubes, gradually thinning out towards the axial region of the zoarium. Cell-mouths—so far as I can make out—rather elongated; peristomes not prominent. Reverse striated."

Fig. 2 represents the reverse surface of this fossil. Fig. 2*a* shows the cell-arrangement at the point marked x in Fig. 2, *b* being the same more highly magnified. The poriferous face being lowermost, a small portion of the fossil was detached, and showed the cell-mouths as at *c*.

These ash beds, according to the fossils they contain, are of Lower Silurian age, and occur interstratified with argillaceous shales. This ashy matrix is felspathic in composition, and is of so coarse a nature that it is really wonderful that such a delicate fossil as the above should have been preserved in so perfect a state.

The shales accompanying the ash have, so far, yielded no remains; but *Trinucleus concentricus, Leptaena sericea*, several *Orthides*, two species of *Phyllopora*, and some *Encrinite* stems, were found in the ash associated with the *Thamniscus* now described.

The alternation of these beds of volcanic ash with the argillaceous shales, proves to us that this spot, now so peaceful, was, during the period of the deposition of these Lower Silurian rocks, the scene of great volcanic activity. Huge volumes of ashes were ejected from the crater of a neighbouring volcano, as was the case in the Island of Java in August 1883; these, being received by the sea, sank to the bottom, and suddenly enclosed and sealed up, as it were, the numerous forms of life then existing, handing down their record of those ancient inhabitants for the instruction of future generations.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSES OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By T. E. PRYCE.[1]

V.—Lymore.

Leaving behind Montgomery town, and descending the hill on the Churchstoke Road, the white gables and square lantern of a large house peeping up from amongst the trees in the lower ground on the left of the road first appear in sight. Through a gateway and along a carriage drive a short walk discloses a scene of singular beauty,—the ancient church, standing on a knoll above the town bowling-green, surviving, like the faith taught within its walls, the storm of time and wreck wrought by man's hand; around it a few scattered houses, with here and there a white and timbered gable; behind, the grey rocks and dark green trees of the hill-side, crowned by the fragments of the grim old fortress, the scene of many a fierce contest between our Welsh forefathers and their ever-watchful and encroaching enemies from over the English border, still left frowning in its ruin over a landscape unequalled in extent and loveliness, comprising within its limits the visible links of its connection with almost every great struggle in the history of our country from the times of the Roman occupation to the termination of the Parliamentary Wars.

Far away to the right spread the rich valley lands to the foot of the Stiperstone range, whose craggy outlines, terminating with the sharply cut peak of Corndon, are separated from the Long Mountain by a dip in the table land between them. The Kerry Hills,

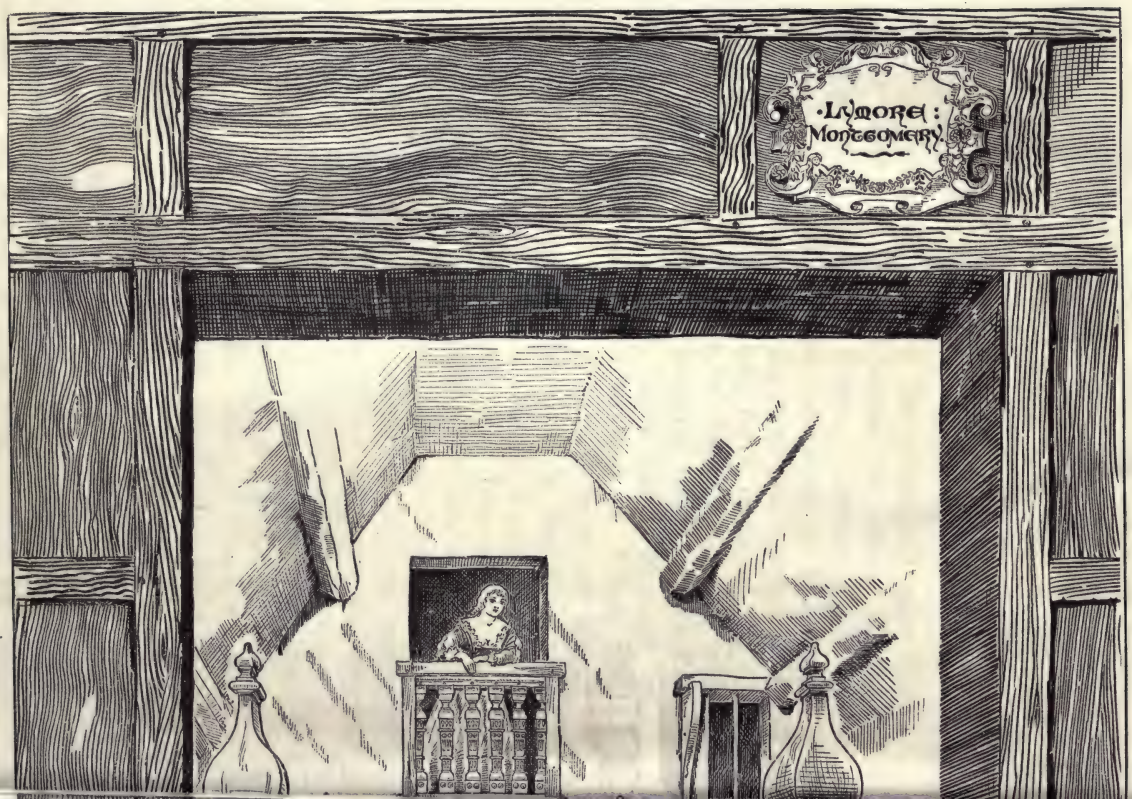
[1] Continued from vol. xvii, p. 368.

trending in a long straight line to the south, shut in the view in that direction, while close at hand rises gaunt and bare above us the fir-crested Town Hill.

All this from the valley. The reader's imagination must picture to itself the stately wealth of rural landscapes from the hilltops; and though almost unknown to the modern painter, and (thank Heaven!) unvisited by the tourist, its beauty, one may think, was recognised years ago by the statesman-novelist as a fitting home for his heroine of *Venetia*.

Continuing our way down the drive and over the Causeway between the fishponds, we arrive at the white-railed entrance to the house. Lymore Hall—or "Lodge", as it is called in the old survey of the estate made in 1785—considering the rank and power of its owners, and the position they have occupied in all political events of their time, is singularly destitute of history. Enlarged from a hunting lodge, or possibly entirely rebuilt by Edward, third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, in 1675, after the burning of Black Hall and the dismantling of the Castle, it does not appear to have been regularly inhabited since the early part of the last century; and although kept in repair and prevented from actual ruin, it is but seldom that anybody sleeps within its walls. It has, at different times, undergone many alterations; and towards the end of the last century the whole of its great range of kitchens and servants' apartments were entirely pulled down. What is now the bailiff's house stands on a small portion of their site. The house as it then existed, with all these buildings complete, is shown upon an old plan kept in the office at Powis Castle, made probably in 1785, about which time the survey and revaluation of the estate were completed.

Passing through a gate, and crossing a small lawn studded with enormous clipped hollies and other shrubs, the entrance-porch, railed in and paved with black and white marble, is reached. A low, wide entrance-door, surmounted by a coat of arms, and flanked by harts'


LYMORE :
MONTGOMERY

MONT. COLL., Vol. xviii., between pp. 156 and 157.

heads, gives access to a long dark corridor, on the left of which are the private apartments, and on the right all that is left of the kitchens. Continuing along the corridor right across the building, we arrive at the two state apartments of the house, from which another door leads through a brick-built porch into a turfed and walled-in courtyard. Standing with our backs to the door last mentioned, and facing the entrance-passage by which we entered, to the left is the Great or Burgesses' Hall, 37′ 0″ long by 21′ 0″ wide, with two columns forming a continuation of the passage across it, possibly intended to be connected by screens.

In the farther left-hand corner is a doorway, now blocked up, which formerly gave access to the Great Hall from the buttery or serving room in connection with the kitchen.

Almost facing us is the Great Staircase, its massive newels fantastically carved, and balusters laden with the bulbous "jewell" ornament so common in the earlier Renaissance tombs at Westminster. On the face of the lowest newel is carved, on a quaint floriated shield, the arms of the Herberts of Chirbury. The Great Hall is partly panelled and painted white. The fireplace, with a heavy scroll-shaped architrave around it, and small moulded shelf or cornice at the top, is flanked by two dark cupboards. A pair of beautifully wrought brass sconces of German workmanship hang upon the walls; and a few old-world, bandy-legged chairs with high backs and curving arms, worth a king's ransom to the modern collector, form the only furniture of the apartment. The ingenious fastenings and well-designed strap-hinges to the outer doors are worthy of notice; while the doors themselves appear to have belonged to an earlier building than the present, being of a type common enough in Tudor times, but superseded by later forms of joinery at the date recorded on the building. The floor here, as elsewhere throughout the house, is of oak, brightly polished, and the visitor must beware of tumbles till he get his sea legs.

Turning to the right, a pair of wide folding doors lead to the Withdrawing Room (called upon the old plan the Dining Hall), a room 28′ 6″ long by 21′ 0″ wide, panelled as the Great Hall, and with similar fireplace and flanking cupboards. Three heavy beams show beneath the ceiling above, and the flooring boards are arranged with some ingenuity in a diagonal pattern. A few chairs, with a pair of large tables with lifting flaps and hinged legs, compose its furniture; and two lofty mullioned and transomed windows overlooking the garden give light to the apartment. These two state rooms, with the corresponding bedrooms above, have been either entirely rebuilt, retaining the interior woodwork, or encased in brickwork, probably at the time of the alterations a hundred years ago.

Another pair of folding doors and a short flight of four steps lead to a long range of private apartments, the first of which is a small room about 14′ 0″ square, called on the plan an Ante Room; next, another room likewise called an Ante Room, but now "the Garden Room", 13′ 0″ by 12′ 0″, its panels enriched with more delicate mouldings than the rest of the suite. A heavy dentilled cornice runs round the ceiling. A Dutch-tiled hearth and curious round-backed fireplace once contained a grate; and a porch, supported on two orthodox Doric pillars, leads into the garden. Beyond, a narrow door leads into a larger room, 19′ 6″ by 16′ 6″, sometimes called the White Drawing Room, but on the plan "Mr. Probert's Room". This gentleman was the agent of the estate—I believe the predecessor of the late Mr. Wilding—and here the rents for the Chirbury estate are still received. A hollowed, or "kidney" table, and some broad-seated cane chairs, are the only pieces of furniture here. The walls are panelled; two mullioned windows filled with lead quarries, giving a view into the garden, and another, by the side of the fireplace, opening into the entrance porch, and commanding the approach across the lawn, make this room one of the most charming in the house. Yet another room opens beyond this,

about 14′ 6″ square, with one window overlooking the garden and another the lawn; whilst off it, and round two sides of a great chimney stack, a small closet fitted with quaint cupboards, and forming one side of the porch, completes the private suite.

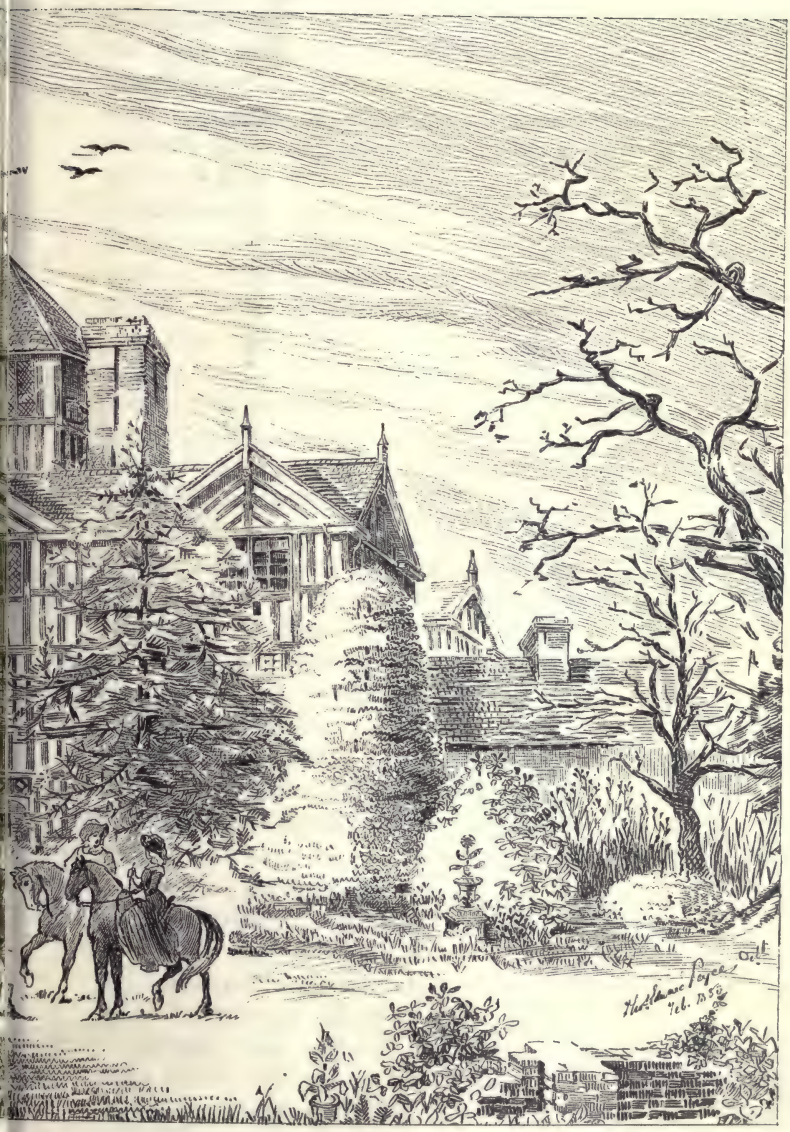
The view from the withdrawing room down this long row of lower apartments is picturesque in the extreme — the wintry sunshine streaming through the lead quarries of the mullioned windows, and casting chequered shadows on the shimmering floor, lights up the panelled walls with a ruddy glow, room after room stretching away into the hazy distance, interrupted here and there by an old chair or chest, or a chance glimpse of a quaint fireplace, shut in at last by the sun-tipped yew tree on the lawn, dimly seen through the distant windows overlooking it, forms a rare picture, and, like old wine, one to be lingered over thoughtfully and left with regret.

Retracing our steps across Mr. Probert's Room, a door on the right leads to a dark passage, and descending four steps, we arrive at the staircase again, passing on the way a fine inlaid cabinet above which hangs a large oil painting of a lady and child in the costume of James II, or William's time, said to represent Queen Anne; but there is not much resemblance between the handsome features here depicted and those of her fat and gracious majesty. Up the wide and creaking stairs hang two large flower subjects, much worn, and grimy with age; and near them a portrait of considerable merit, though almost undistinguishable, of a divine of the reign of James, or the first Charles, possibly George Herbert. Crossing the landing, and looking back, another of the quaint vistas which form so striking a feature of this house appears, and this has been selected for one of the illustrations. In front rise up the four great newels of the stairs, heavily moulded and enriched, and almost funereal in aspect; beyond, on the right, a dark stairway, lighted by an arched opening, and rough barred window over, leads to the rooms and balcony

above ; farther still beneath the floor of the balcony is a curious open framework of wood, painted white, the upper part filled in with balusters like the stairs ; a wicket gate leads into a wide and dark passage or lobby, with just a glimmer of light in it from a half-open door leading into a bedroom beyond.

Over the great hall and withdrawing room is a range of three rooms, two being the principal bedrooms of the house ; the third, communicating with the staircase, forms a large ante-chamber to both. On the right, through a dark lobby, we come to a large gloomy room hung with tapestry, for the most part of one design, but cut up to make it fit, as though removed from some other house. It is worked in panels, divided by borders of flowers conventionally treated ; and at the foot a jungle of foxglove, hemlock, and other wild plants of excellent design, contrasting in this respect with the figures in the panels, which are weak both in design and colour. In one panel female figures and children are sitting on a sheaf of corn near an open tent in which stands a camel ; two men, one a soldier in curious dress, half Oriental, half classical, are holding a discussion, whilst a woman appears to remonstrate. Two attendants close by are turning out the contents of a chest, flagons, jewellery, etc. ; two men embracing, and a number of servants and horses, occupy the rest of the foreground. Behind, men, women, and children are walking about in a grove ; a group of soldiers with camels stands near ; and at an altar are priests offering sacrifice, and worshippers kneeling in adoration. A hill with buildings, trees, and winding walks forms the background. Other panels consist of figures and houses, men and women working in the fields, a river with bridge over, and a castle and woods in the distance. By far the finest piece of tapesty is a fragment hidden by the bed, of earlier work than the rest, good and strong in colour ; it consists of a group of figures in fifteenth-century dress engaged in counsel. It has formed a portion of a large historical subject, probably

MONT. COLL., Vol. xviii., between pp. 160 and 161.



a scene from English history. Adjoining this room is a smaller in a ruinous condition, with the reputation of being haunted, though by whom or what is not to be discovered,—the housekeeper's opinion being that the writer would never solve the mystery, as his ghostship appeared to none but *good* people! However, the room is an ideal ghost's room, and well fitted for its reputed tenant.

Recrossing the ante-chamber we come to the State Bedroom, over the withdrawing-room below. The ceiling, instead of being flat as elsewhere, is canted off at the angles, forming a hollow truncated pyramid, increasing the apparent height of the room. The walls, again, are hung with tapestry, much faded, the figures weaker than in the room before described. The subjects are Oriental, consisting chiefly of scenes of the chase. A party of hawkers and a stag, a lady on a kneeling camel, form the centre of a group, and attendants with a dog and a monkey stand around. A skilful arrangement of flowers and foliage composes the foot of the panel. The bed hides another large subject, in which, in curious characters, is worked an inscription, of which the words "...que duratura per eum", and the date 1545, is all that can be seen.

This room was the scene of an undeniable ghost story. Some years ago a gentleman sleeping here was aroused by strange noises, the bedcurtains shook, the curtain rings rattled, the air seemed alive with weird shapes and sounds; while fitful tappings at the latticed panes, and flutterings against the hangings, proclaimed the presence of the pale shade from Hades. Presence of mind, however, exorcised the apparition, and a lighted candle disclosed the fact that dozens of bats were bent upon colonising the apartment.

Beyond this room is another smaller bedroom; and from it we return to the staircase by a dark passage, on one side of which is a narrow stairs concealed in panelling, leading to a room in the roof where hawks are said to have been formerly kept. It would have done

well for a hiding place; the house abounds with many such odd corners, and, indeed, the whole arrangement of the rooms, with small dark passages communicating with unexpected exits here and there, is such that in the event of domiciliary visits, common enough during the civil wars, always unwelcome, and frequently inconvenient, it would be easy to puzzle those not familiar with the house at the then life or death game of hide and seek.

Out on the staircase again, a wide though steep flight of steps leads to the rooms and balcony on the second floor, and communicates with the roof and lantern above. In one of the rooms here is a portrait of Charles I, possibly a reduced copy of Van Eyck's celebrated picture, cut out of the frame, and rolled up in a corner. The roof space is perfectly dark, and tenanted by numberless bats, whose little squeaks and disturbed flutterings are weird and creepy to a degree hardly to be realised by those who have not come unexpectedly into one of their favourite haunts.

Passing through the screen beneath the balcony, we find that this is the only means of approach to all the rest of the bedrooms on this floor; and so "my lord" in the state room could safely lock up all his visitors of a night if he chose. These rooms need but little description; one, called the Tapestry Room, has some fine embroidered hangings to the bed, and others are noticeable for curious and ingenious bits of old furniture. In another room a love-sick swain has immortalised his sentiments and his fair one's name in more than one place on the outside of the window glass—"Miss Holland, *la femme que j'aime*, June 12, 1735", cut with a diamond in delicate round characters. Who was the love-sick youth, and who "*la femme que j'aime*"? Another obliterated inscription bears date 1719; and in the dressing-room adjacent, but partly hidden by the lead clips of the quarries, "*Longa mora est nobis quæ gauda differt.*"

Down again to the ground-floor, and off the entrance passage, we come to all that is left of the old domestic

offices. A servants' hall, 19′ 6″ by 16′ 0″, with a window looking into the porch, off which is a kitchen, called the "Little Kitchen" in the old days, 19′ 3″ long by 12′ 3″ wide; its open fireplace still exists, and a handsome dresser, bright with pewter trenchers and dishes, occupies one end. A housekeeper's room overlooks the lawn, and down a few steps are a brewery and cooling room, with store rooms over.

A few words about the old buildings destroyed. Quitting the servants' hall by the door leading into the modern open courtyard, a passage and staircase formerly stood between two spaces termed on the old plan "open airy", leading to a large wide passage, one portion of which cut off the brewhouse, still existing, from the great larder and kitchen; another portion, turning to the left, led to the buttery next the Great Hall; on one side of this was (and is now) a butler's room communicating with the cellars. On the other side was the Great Kitchen, about 24′ 0″ by 20′ 0″, with an enormous chimney opening, flanked by baking oven and boilers; and a larder in connection. Beyond these offices another range of separate dwelling-houses stood, occupying the site of the bailiff's house, probably used for a similar purpose, and for the keepers, between which and the Great Kitchen stood yet another kitchen called "Pryce's Kitchen". The culinary department must have been a heavy one; no less than four kitchens were required to provide for the establishment.

This completes the survey as regards the plan. But before turning to the exterior, attention should be called to the beauty and variety of the door and window furniture throughout the house. The wrought scutcheons on the windows, and their curious fastenings, are a perfect study, and so is the brass work on the doors; whilst in the state bedroom a key still remains of chased steel of exquisite design and finish.

Externally, the greater part of the house is constructed of timber framing; the front, shown in the illustration, is three stories in height, and has three wide gables next the lawn, surmounted by a tall glazed

lantern or cupola. The low pitched roofs give rather a flat appearance to the elevation. In the rent-roll of 1785 is a curious Indian ink drawing of Lymore as it then appeared, showing eight small gables instead of the three large ones now existing. This arrangement appears to have prevailed all round the house, for some of the small gables still exist next the garden. One of the finials, bearing a baron's coronet, and the initials and date, "E. H. 1675", of Edward, third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, was probably refixed in its present position when the alterations were made.

The garden front has a recessed centre and two wings, with large gables similar to the front next the lawn, while three small gables crown the recessed portion; and beyond, the brickwork of the Withdrawing Room is, on this face, painted black and white, in imitation of the timber work. The opposite side, next the destroyed kitchens, is treated in a similar manner. And the rear of the Great Hall, next the walled courtyard, shows its plain brick face without any attempt at a sham timber treatment.

The garden is a picture of an old-fashioned one,—broad grassy walks, with wide flower-borders filled with the sweet old flowers that follow each on each after their kind throughout the year. Mossy espaliers and vegetables, invariably banished to the kitchen garden nowadays, are here all enclosed within the same space, bounded by warm coloured red brick walls, toned by time, and lichen-covered, contrasting charmingly with the clipped hedges and dark green hollies and yews.

Passing through a doorway the orchard is reached, on one side of which stretches the great pool, its wide reed beds and tall rushes giving safe shelter to the wild fowl; and bounded by dense dark woods on two sides, into which extends the decoy, with its narrow channel of brown water, up which the decoy birds lure their wild kinsfolk from the open water to the wire-netted space, where all attempts at flight are useless.

These great fir woods, with their undergrowth of glossy hollies and brushwood, and the ground carpeted

with brilliant green moss, are beautiful even in January, and in imagination one can see them in their spring-tide loveliness, with the hyacinths, primroses, and anemones in full array.

Around spreads the park, from whence, between ragged oaks and elms, an ever-changing view of the house, the distant town, and the old castle above all, is to be obtained. A sweeter spot, or one more adapted by nature for a stately home, it would be difficult to find.

The estate has been in the hands of the Herberts, a branch of the great Pembroke family, time out of mind. Living chiefly at Montgomery Castle as its Constables, the first to find himself bitten with the Tudor building fever was Edward Herbert, who built Black Hall, which is described by his famous grandson as "a low building, but of great capacity, my grandfather erected in his age; his father and himself, in former times, having lived in Montgomery Castle." This Edward Herbert "delighted also much in hospitality, as having a very long table twice covered every meal with the best meats that could be gotten." His hospitality became proverbial, and "Fly where thou wilt, thou wilt light at Black Hall", was an expression in use all the country round, when any chance trespasser disturbed the wild fowl, or flushing a covey of crouching partridges, sent them fluttering on nervous wings to secure shelter. He married a daughter of Matthew Pryce of Newtown, and dying at the ripe age of eighty, was buried in Montgomery Church; but no monument marks his last resting-place. During his lifetime he added greatly to his estates by purchase.

He was succeeded at Montgomery and Black Hall by his son, Richard Herbert. Another son, Matthew, after serving in the Low Country wars, came home and settled at Dolguog. There are interesting anecdotes of these members of the family related by the first Lord Herbert in his autobiography. They appear to have been valiant fighters; and there is a famous set-to recorded as having taken place in Llanerfyl Churchyard, where Richard Herbert tried to arrest a

man "who denied to appear to justice", getting severely wounded in the attempt. He married Magdalen, daughter of Sir R. Newport of High Ercall, by whom he had a numerous family; and dying in 1596, was buried at Montgomery, where a stately monument bears witness to his worth.

To him succeeded Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, born at Eyton in 1583, better known as the Great Lord Herbert, whose chivalrous courage and literary ability combined to make him one of the most noteworthy men of a brilliant period, and render his name a household word down to the present time. His brother, George Herbert, the saintly divine, is scarcely less famous; and of the other five brothers of this generation, one only, dying in his early youth, failed to do his country good service in the battlefield or at the council board.

The English title of Baron Herbert of Chirbury was created by Charles I in 1631; and the one dark spot upon a great career was Lord Herbert's desertion of the King, in the hour of his need, in the Parliamentary war. Surrendering the Castle to the Roundhead forces, and joined in his transfer of allegiance by the Pryces of Newtown and other great county families, the Royal cause in Montgomeryshire became desperate; and the defeat at Montgomery, followed by the fall and sack of Powis Castle, rendered useless any further prolongation of the struggle. What Lord Herbert gained by this act is difficult to conceive. His son remained true to the King, imperilling the secure tenure of the estates by his loyalty, which subsequently brought about the destruction of the Castle, and a heavy composition fine. The library collected by George Herbert, and stored in the Castle, disappeared entirely, and the hardships of the family culminated at this time, or shortly after, in the burning of their house, Black Hall. Lord Herbert died in 1648 in London, and was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where many a worthy of Caroline times found a last resting-place. The memorials to Andrew Marvel and

Richard Penderell still remain; the latter in an almost ruinous condition, overlooked by the squalid tenements of Stacey Street and Denmark Place; but Lord Herbert's has disappeared, and although another of the family rests by his side, no "storied urn or animated bust" marks the grave of one of Montgomeryshire's most famous sons.

Lord Herbert of Chirbury was succeeded by his son Richard, the second lord, who commenced the destruction of the Castle, preferring to take this course rather than incur the disgrace of having it garrisoned by the Roundhead soldiers. During the tyranny of the Parliament, his estates were sequestered, and, homeless and almost destitute, his wife—a daughter of the Duke of Bridgewater—and children endured great privation.

The second lord died in 1655, and was succeeded by Edward, the third lord; and with him, Lymore, in its present form, appears on the scene, being built or enlarged by him to take the place of Black Hall in 1675. Dying without issue in 1678, the next to succeed to the title and estates was his brother Henry, the fourth lord; and he, too, leaving no direct heir, and dying in 1691, Lymore was occupied till 1714 by his widow, a daughter of the Earl of Bradford; and here, some years after her death, in that year, was discovered the original manuscript of the life of the great Lord Herbert, written by himself.

Although there was a fifth and a sixth Lord Herbert of the Ribbesford branch of the family, they did not hold the estates; and, so far as can be ascertained, since 1714 none of its owners have ever resided at Lymore.

The estate was taken into the family of Herbert of Dolguog by the marriage of Florentia, sister and heiress of the fourth lord, with Richard Herbert of that house. Their grandson, Henry Arthur, marrying Barbara, daughter and heiress of Lord Edward Herbert, brother of the last Duke of Powis, was created first Earl of Powis in 1748. He died, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Welshpool; and the estates of Lymore and Powis, being thus united, have so descended to their present owner.

Lymore is but slightly noticed in any works bearing upon the county. The Duke of Beaufort, in his progress through Wales in 1684, mentions it as a park of red and fallow deer. Pennant speaks of the lodge in the park being enlarged to replace Black Hall; and in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* the same description is made use of.

In 1810, on the day after Christmas, Lucien Buonaparte, a willing prisoner in English hands, landed at Plymouth. From an old collection of newspaper cuttings I find recorded, "Lymore House, near Montgomery, his intended residence, requiring considerable repairs, Lord Powis is occupied in preparing for him another of his seats called Stonehouse"; and this was the place finally selected. Several particulars of his residence here may be gathered from the same source. He paid a short visit to Walcot, and was for some months the guest of Lord and Lady Powis at Ludlow. On Jan. 20th, 1813, one of his sons was born at Thorngrove.

Another cutting of the same year records the death of a Montgomery man, Rev. John Maunde, Curate of Kenilworth; he was a prisoner for four years in Paris during the revolution, and at the time of his death was engaged on a translation of Lucien Buonaparte's poem, "Charlemagne."

The estate was surveyed and revalued in 1785; and it is curious to note the remains of feudal tenure at that time existing in the different "duties" payable by the tenants. For instance, Chirbury Hall, then on lease to David Parry, in addition to rent, was subject to "duties, two days' team labour, two bushels of oats, two couple of fowls." The bowling green at Montgomery was free of rent, and described as "kept for the accommodation of gentlemen".

With these few extracts from the rent-roll must be closed the history of this house. In date it is probably one of the last half-timber houses constructed in the kingdom, and in size and interest the most important in Montgomeryshire.

THE PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANFAIR CAEREINION.

ADDITIONS,

By THOS. W. HANCOCK.

A Cause Célèbre. (The Rectorial Tithes.)

The following Report forms a narrative of a prolonged litigation relating to the rectorial tithes of this parish. The particulars are taken from the original documents of the old Court of Star Chamber, Exchequer Division. The dry-as-dust, artificial language of the lawyers, with its excessive tautologies, backward and forward references, inverted and circumlocutory phraseography, and its duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate use of terms, is not so attractive a piece for general reading as the daisy style of the *Tales of Our Village*, by Miss Mitford, or that of the *Gossiping Guide*, by our late departed and lamented friend Mr. Askew Roberts ; yet there is much in the record that is suggestive and profitable for thought. But if the cumbrous additaments of the language be eliminated, there will appear, and in something more than mere outline, a parochial trouble.

Looking back through the vista of well-nigh three centuries of years at this affair in Llanfair, the parchment engrossings, dingy and black, mutilated and faded, tell a *Tale of Trouble*—that the parishioners (especially the tithe-paying portion) had rather a lively time of it, and their gossips themes for discussion. What with the contentions among the tithing-men belonging to the two claimants, Herbert and Vernon, and the answering to "pryvie sessions", the frequent and unpleasant visits of the lawyers of both sides, and their men with notices, "billets", subpœnas, precepts,

writs, injunctions, decrees, and orders, etc.—those awkward disciplining instruments for the correction of human error—the peace of mind of many a poor tenant farmer and occupier must have fled to cloud-land, and their nights turned into wakeful watches of unrest. And doubtless great was the commotion and the hubbub around when the sheriff's *knobsticks*—

> "Fruitful as vice the dread correctors stand,
> And walk, with guardian terrors, round the land"—

armed with "writs of attachment", swooped down in search of *John ap Edward ap Rees, Morryce ap D'd ap Ieuan, Watkyn Morys, John Morgan, John ap Llewelyn Gwynn, Cadwalader ap Griffith*, and "*dyvers others*", to take their "bodyes" before the Court of Star Chamber, to answer for contempt. The contemplation of a forced journey to London, and the prospects of a gloomy lodging in the Fleet Prison, were not conducive to a happy condition of mind to those concerned. Fierce was the contention between the litigants; and the costs of the suit to each would reduce the value of the beneficiary which each took in the scramble. The averments in the Interrogatories and the Depositions, and the leading bias of the Orders of Court, would not lead one to expect the result of the "fynall" order—terminating in a compromise and the *dividing* of the apple of discord.

While moralising on "the glorious uncertainty of law", my thoughts were carried back to schoolboy days, when, with a little four-square-sided toy spinning-top, the *teetotum*, otherwise P-*put-down*, having the four letters P (*put down*), N (*nothing*), H (*half*), T (*take all*), we played the game of chance for pins, etc.; or sometimes out of a piece of stick we rough-hewed with our knives an extemporised one, to settle some dispute, with the letters T (*truth*), Q (*quibble*), N (*not*), F (*friends, let us be friends*). Now, judging in maturer years that the majority of lawsuits have been little better than a *chance-medley*, where an astute lawyer

checkmates another, and where, in the unseen workings in the "pure brain" of a judge, etc., some whimsical quibble or chopped logic has upset the best calculation and a good cause, a *Teetotum Law Institute* would be a desideratum ; however, on the grounds of morality, average satisfaction, and cheapness, it ought to take precedence on the present imperfectly-reformed procedure even. And another current of thought running in the groove of reflection was, that the huckstering principle of selling, leasing, and farming pure Church property was a great wrong-doing by our former sovereigns and their ministers. Church temporalities, fines, and impositions on bishops and clergy were the main sources of the State revenue.

The remarks made in the earlier part of this parochial history,[1] that the rectorial tithes, on the dissolution of the nunnery of Llanllugan, were "unappropriated", must be somewhat qualified. That they were unappropriated to ecclesiastical uses is true. Properly speaking they were misappropriated, having been converted exclusively to augment the lay treasury of the Crown, as is shown in the "Minister's Accounts"[2] of the 28th Henry VIII: "Llanner (Llanfair) Rent of Tithes, £8 15*s.* 4*d.*" The nunnery was dissolved in 1553. But who were the Crown farmers, or lessees, of the tithes from that time to the date of the lease made by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Ellis, in the seventh year of her reign (1564-5), further searches may yet disclose.

It cannot be said of the present cause that "the Record does not state the full circumstances of the case"; for the Interrogatories are lengthy, and contain much too-much for what the Court required, judging by their leading orders. The result, being a compromise between Herbert and Vernon, shows the legal origin of the partition of the tithes into several owner-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 349.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 301. "Some Account of Llanllugan Nunnery", by M. C. J.

ships, before stated.[1] But at what later date and under what circumstances the *tripartite* division took place may not be truly known. This is not of public importance. That these tithes have now reverted to the Church is a matter for satisfaction.

Court of Exchequer.

DEPOSITIONS, 37 *Elizabeth, Trinity No.* 1, *Montgomery.*

[Writ of commission is absent.]

INTERROGATORIES to be mynystred unto Ieuan Lloid ap David, Esqr., and Edward ap Rice, gent., wyttnesses to be examined on behaulf of Edward Vernam, gent., plaintiff, against Richard Herberte of Mountgomerie, esquire, Gruffith ap Dauid ap O'en [qu. Ll'en], John ap Dd. Vaughan, and others, defendaunts.

1. Doe you knowe the said parties and Lodowick Lloyd,[2] esq., one of Her Ma'ties Sergeantes at Arms, and Rees Lloid, of Llany'ther in the Countie of Cardigan, gent., or any of them, and which, and howe manye of them doe you knowe, and howe longe have you knowen the same.

2. Doe you knowe the rectorie, parsonaige, or parish churche of Llanvaire in Kerynion, in the said countye of Montgomery, or not, and how longe have you knowen the same.

3. Whether did the said Lodowick Lloid by his deed indented under his seale bearing date the xxth daye of Marche, in the xxxvth [1592-3] yere of the Queenes raigne, that nowe is, beinge at this tyme shewed unto you, graunte, assigne, and sett over to the said Rees Lloid, the said Rectory or parsonaige of Llanvair, and all his estate, &c., of and in the same in as large maner as he the said Lodowick lloid then hadd, therein, by vertue of her ma'ties l'res patente thereof to him graunted, or not; and whether was the said deed soe to yo' nowe shewed as aforesaid sealed and delyvered by the said Lodowick Lloid as his acte and deed, unto the said Rees Lloid, in yo'r sight and presence or not; and whether did you or any other for you then wrytt yo'r name and surname upon the same deed as a wyttness to the ensealinge and delivrye thereof or not; and where was the same soe sealed and delivered, and who else were then and there present; and for what cause or

---

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 349.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 112.

considerac'on did the said Lodowick Lloid bargain, sell, convey, or assigne the said parsonaige to the said Rees Lloid, as yo'u knowe or have credybly hard.

4. What else do you knowe on behaulf of the said Edd. Vernam, touchynge his tytle and interest in and to the said parsonaige, or against the said deft. Richard Herb'te touchinge his pretendid tytle thereunto.

Interrogatories mynystred by Richard Herberte, esquier, David ap James, Moris ap Ieuan ap Gryff, deff'tes, for thexaiacon of their wittnesses ageynst Edward Vernon, gent., Compl.

1. Doe you knowe the said partyes and did you knowe Laurence Manley, and Thomas Ellice, and the rectorye and parsonaige of Llanvayer in Kerynion in the county of Mountgomery; and howe longe have you knowne the same.

2. Doe you knowe or have you credibly hard that the said Thomas Ellice, being possessed of the moytie of the said rectorye of Llanvaire by force of a lease from her highness unto the said Thomas Ellice and Manley, grauntees of the same rectorie in the xvth [1572] yere of the raigne of the Queenes ma'tie that now ys, by his writtinge Indented under his hande and seale dymise, graunt, sett, and lett unto one Hugh ap Dd. ap Lloyd, of Gaer, in the said County of Mountgom'y the moytie or one-half of the Rectorie, and the one-half of all the Corne, grayne, and heye, wooll, and lambs, and of all oblac'ones, fruitts, and comodityes to the said Rectory belonginge *To have and to hold* the same unto the saide Hughe his executors and assignes from Easter, the twentieth day of Marche next for the terme of Twentie yeres from thence ensuinge; and did you see the said Thomas Ellice seale and deliver the said writtinge unto the said Hughe Dd. Lloyde; and did you writte the names of the wittnesses that were with you at the sealinge and delivery thereof, upon the backe of the said writting.

3. Were you present aboute michelmas was twelve monethes last past, at such tyme as Ieuan Mathewe did seale, and deliver a lease or assignment indented unto the defft. Richard Herbert, esquier, of all his terme of yeres, and interest, which he had in the said Rectory of Llanvair by the demise and graunt of Lodowick Lloyd, esquier.

4. Were you presente at such tyme as Lodowicke Lloyd did seale and deliver a lease or assignm't of the said Rectorie of Llanvaire unto one Rees Lloyd; if you were, what was the

considerac'on that moved him to seale the same; and did you see the said Rees Lloyd pay to the said Lodowicke the some of C^{li} (£100), in considerac'on that the said Lodowicke should passe all his said int'est and terme in the said Rectorye, unto the said Rees Lloyd.

Apud Llanvair *in Com. Mountgom'y xx° die Iunij, Anno Regni D'ne n'ro Elizabeth, nunc, &c., xxxvij°.* 1595.

The Depositic'ons and sayinges of wyttnesses taken before Ho'ell Porter, Richard Pryce, and Edward Blucke, gen., comisso'rs autorished and appoynted by the Queene ma'ties wrytt of Com'ission out of her highness cort of Exchequer, unto Roger Kynaston, esquier, and the said Ho'll Porter, Richard Price, and Edward Bluck, directed for thexam'on of wyttnesses in a matter ther depending at yssue between Edward Vernon, Pl., and Richard Herberte, esquier, deft., upon the behaulf of the said deft.

Lewes Davies, of Rhandregynwyn, in the Com. of Mountgom'y, gen., of the aige of ffyftie yeares or thereabout sworn, &c.

First, that he knoweth the deft. and did know Thomas Elice, and doth not know the pl., nor Laurence Manley, and knoweth the Church of Llanvair.

Second, Thomas Elis, about the tyme spec'd, by his writinge indented, under his seale, did demise unto Hugh ap Dd. Lloyd, the moytye of the rectorye of Llanvair, and the one-half of all the corne, grayne, hey, wolle, lambs, oblaicons, fruites, and comodities to the same rectorie belonging, *To have* the same to the said Hughe his ex'ors and assigns for the terme spec'ied, and that the said Thomas Elis dyd seale, and as his deed deliver the same wryting indented to the said Hughe ap Dd. Lloyd; and further that he *thinketh in his consiens* that he, this deponent, with his owne hand wrytyng dyd wryte the four names, lastly named as wyttnesses, upon the back of the same wrytyng, (videlt), Will'm ap Hugh, Moorkston (*sic*), Will'm Dauid ap Ieuan, and Roger ap Hugh, butcher; and thynketh in his consiens that Edward Kyffyn, allso named as a wyttness upon the said wrytyng, did wryte his owne name, upon the backe of the sayd wryting; and ffurther he verely thinketh that he wrote his owne name upon the said deede as a wyttnes; who semeth nowe to be somewhat warme [worn], that it may not be perfectly redd.

John ap Rees ap Gr., of Garthmill in the same Com., gen., aiged about xlviij yeares.

First, he knoweth the defftes., and doth not knowe the pl., nor Larens Manley, nor Thomas Elis; and doth knowe the rectorye, or parsonaige of Llanvair, and hath known the same for this xxx yeares past.

Third, he was present with others about the tyme spec'd when Ieuan up Mathe' dyd seale and deliver a leas to the deft. for all the terme of yeares, which he had from Lodowycke Lloyd, esqre., of the same rectory of Llanvair; and that the deponent's name is wrytten upon the said leas as a wytness.

Edward Pryce, of Newtowne in the said Com., of th'aige of xxij yeares or thereabout.

First, he knoweth the deft., and doth not know the pl., nor Laurens Manley nor Tho. Elis; he knoweth the churche of Llanvayr.

Fourth, he was present at such tyme as Lodowick Lloyd sealed and deliv'ed a leas of the Rectory of Llanvayr unto Rees Lloyd.

Edward Price, of Newtowne [another deposition].

First, he knoweth Richard Herb't, esquier, the deft., and Lodowick Lloid, esquier, and Rees Lloyd, gent., and hath knowen them for many yeres.

Second, he doth knowe the Church of Llanvair.

Third, that Lodowicke Lloyd, esqr., about Marche in the xxxvth year of the Queenes Ma'ties Raigne that now is, did seale and deliver in wryting indented bearing date the xxth day of March in the xxxvth [1592-3] yere of her Ma'ties said Raigne, beinge now to this deponent shewed, to the said Rees Lloid, gent.; and by the same deed did graunt to the said Rees Lloid the Rectorie of Llanvair, in as ample man'r as the said Lodowick then hadd therein, by vertue of her ma'ties l'res patente hereof to him graunted; and that the same deed was sealed and delivered in the chamber of Edd. Moris, gent., at Greyes Inn, in London; and that this deponent was called to be a wittness to the sealing and deliv'ry of the said deed out of his depontes chamber at Grayes Inn forsaid; and that ther were present the said Edd. Moris, and Ieuan Lloid ap Dd. ap John, esquire, and others.

Howell Porter,
Richard Pryce,
Edward Bluck.

DEPOSITIONS, 37 *Elizabeth, Easter, No.* 6, *Montgomery.*

WRIT OF COMMISSION, addressed to "Roger Kinaston, ar', Willmus Wilkes, gen'., Eduard Blucke, gen'., Ric'o Pryce, gen'.", *Apud* Westm'r xij die Februarij Anno R.R. xxxvij°. [1593-4.]

INTERROGATORIES to be mynystered unto the wyttnesses produced on behalf of Edward Vernon, Complainant, Richard Herberte, Gryffyth ap Davyd ap Llẽn, John ap Davyd Vaughan, and others defendantes.

First, Do you know the said p'ties, and John Lever, nowe or late of Saynt Martins in the fild, in the County of Middlesex, gent., Rychard Pryce of monkes fforgat near unto Shrewsbury in the County of Salop, Esquyer, Lodowick Lloyd, Esquyer, one of Her Ma'ties Sergeants at arms, Rees Lloyd of Llanyllar in the County of Cardygan, gent., and George Lawley of New Inne in the Strand, in the said county of Mydelsex, gent.

2. Did you know Thomas Elys decessed, late one of the yeomen of Her Ma'ties garde, and Ralph Bowyer, Esquier, now or late one of Her Ma'ties gent.

3. Do you knowe the Rectorye of Llanvayer or not, and howe longe have you knowen the same.

4. Do you knowe that the sayd Ralph Bowyer within one yere after the eleventh day of July in the eight and twentieth yere of the Quenes ma'ties raigne, dyd tender to convey unto the said Thomas Elis her ma'ties tenant of the said parsonage of Llanvayer all the terme of yeres, which he the said Ralph Bowyer then hadd in the said Rectory which Raffe . . . . . by vertue of Her Ma'ties l'res patent under the great seale of Engl. to hym the said Ralph Bowyer made the sayd . . . . . therefore to the said Raffe Bowyer such sume of money as they the said Ralph Bowyer and Thomas Elis could agree upon between [?] themselfs, and in default of such agreement then such some or somes as upon their humbel petycon in that behalf to be [presented to the] right honorable the lord Treasurer of England or to the Chancellor of Her Ma'ties Courte of Exchequer then being shall [for the time being by the said] Treasurer and Chancellor, or by one of them be apoyntid and lymyted and under their hands or the hands of one of them.

5. Do you knowe that the sayd Ralphe Bowyer, by his dede at this examynacon shewed unto you, in consyderacon of a certayn som of money to hym payed by the said Edward Vernon dyd grant to the said Edward Vernon and John Lever the said

parsonage . . . . . and whether dyd the sayd Ralphe Bowyer then seale and delyver in your sight and presence to the said Edward Vernon and John Lever or to one of them the said dede of bargayne, sale, and assignment or not, and whether dyd you or any other for you then wryte your name and surname on the said dede as a wyttness to the selling and delivery thereof or not, and who elles were then and there also present with you at the ensealing and delyvery thereof.

6. Whether dyd the sayd John Lever afterwards, by his dede bearing date the twentyth day of [? March] in the [? five] and twentieth yere of her ma'ties said raigne, in consideracon of a certain some of money to hym payed by the said Richard Prince . . . graunt to the sayd Richard Prince all hys moyetie of the said parsonage of Llanvaire, and whether dyd the sayd John Lever then in your presence seale and delyver to the said Richard Prynce the said deede so at this tyme shewed unto you or not, and whether dyd you or any other person then wryte yo'r name and surname yn wittness thereof or not.

7. Whether dyd the said Richard Prynce afterwards, that is to saye, on or about the fourteenthe day of September in the thyrtyth yere of her grace said reigne by his dede and nowe shewed unto you, graunt to the said Edward vernon . . . . . p'te and purporte of hym the said Rychard Prynce of and in the said parsonage; and whether dyd the said Rychard Prynce seal and delyver in yo'r sight and presence . . . . . Rychard Barker to the use of the said Edward vernon the sayde dede or not, and whether dyd you or any other for you then wryte yo'r name and surname thereupon as a wyttness to the ensealinge and delyv'ry thereof or not.

8. Same as Interr. 3, p. 172, *supra*.

9. Whether did the said Rees Lloid afterwards, that is to saye, in or about the tenth day of August in the said fyve and thyrtyth yere [1593] of Her Ma'ties reigne, by his dede, and to you nowe shewed in consideracon of a certain some of money to hym payed, graunt to the said George Lawley the said rectory or not; and whether dyd he the said Rees Lloid by a deede seale and delyver as hys acte and deede to one Wyllyam Jones of Shrewsbury to the use of the said George Lawley . . . . . dede indented so now shewed unto you or not; And whether dyd you then wryte yo'r names and surnames as a wytness to the ensealing and delyvery thereof or not; and who elles were then and there also present; and when was the same sealed and delyvered.

10. Whether dyd the said Lodowick Lloyd by hys dede at this your exa'i'acon shewed unto you bearing date the twelveth

day of August in the sayd five and thyrtyth yere of her ma'ties reigne for and in considerac'on of a certayne sume of money to hym payed, graunt and absolutely convey to the said George Lawley all his interest in the said rectory of Llanvayer or not; and whether dyd the sayd Lodowick Lloyd, then in your sight and presence, seal and delyver to the said William Johnes of Shrewsbury, draper, to the use of the said George Lawley the said dede nowe shewed unto you or not; and whether dyd you wryte your name and surname thereunto as wytness to the ensealing and delivery thereof or not; and who were then and there also present, and when was the same so sealed and delivered.

11. Similar to Interr. 4, p. 173, *supra.*

Apud Llanvaire, *com. Mountgomery* . . . . . .
R. R' Eliz. nunc. &c. xxxvij . . . . . .

Depositions of certain wytnesses taken before Roger Kynaston, Esqr. and Richard Price, gent. Commissioners authorized and appoynted by vertue of the wrytt of commission or dedimus potestatem unto them and unto one William Withy and Edward Blucke from her highness court of Exchequer directed ffore examinac'on of wyttnesses in a matter at yssue between Edward Vernam gent. compl. and Rycharde Herberte, Esq., and others defftes. one the compl. behalfe.

William Gruffith, al's Groves of the Abbey fforgat in the com. of Salopp, glover.

First, he doth knowe the compl. Edward Vernon, and Richard Herberte, one of the defftes., and also Richard Prynce, Esq., Lodowick Lloyd, Esq., Rees Lloid, and George Lawley, but John Leaver he doth not know.

Second, he did not know Thomas Elis, nor Ralphe Bowyer.

Thyrd, he knoweth the s'd Rectorye or parsonaige.

IXth, he was present and did see Rees Lloyd seale and deliver one deed bearing date the xth daye of August in the xxxvth yere of the Queenes Ma'ties Raigne that nowe ys unto one William Jones of Shrosburye, draper, to the use of George Lawley, gent., by the which dede he dyd graunte unto the said George Lawley the said Rectory of Llanvaer; and this deponent did then wrytt his name thereupon as a wyttness amongst others then present; and that Howell Vaughan, Thomas Robyns, Stephen Crosse, Wm. Corfyld, and others whome he knoweth not, were present; and ffurther that the same deed was soe sealed and deliv'red by the said Rees Lloyd

in considerac'on of a certain some of money unto him then paid, the some certain he knoweth not.

Xth, he was present and did see Lodowick Lloid seale and deliv' a deed bearing date the xij day of August in the xxxvth yere of her ma'tie Raigne unto William Jones of Shrewesbury, draper, to the use of the said George Lawley, by which deed he did graunt to the said George Lawley all his estate, etc., which he then had in the said rectorie of Llanvair; and that he this deponent did write his name as wyttness upon the backe of the said deed; and that Howell Vaughan, Stephen Crosse, Thomas Robyns, and Wm. Corfyld, with others whom he now remembreth not, were present; and further that the same deed was so sealed and delyv'ed on the xijth day of August last was xij° monethes.

Daniell Homes, of Monkes fforgate in the com. of Salopp, of the aidge of xxiiijty yeres or thereabout.

Ffirst, he doth know Thomas Elis, the compl., but doth not knowe the deff'tes.

Second, he dyd not know Thomas Elis nor Ralph Bowyer.

Third, he doth not knowe the Rectorye of Llanvair.

Seventh, he this depon't was present and did see Richard Prynce seal and deliver a certain deed bearinge the date menc'oned unto . . . . . Baker to the use of the said compl. Edward Vernon, by which said deed Rychard Prynce did graunt to the said comp. Edd. Vernon, all the moietie of him the said Mr. Prince in the said Rectorie of Llanvair with the appurt'ance; and this depon't did put his mark upon the back as a wyttness; and that one Richard Lily, and Thomas Salesbury and others whome he remembreth not were also present.

Thomas Gould, of Monnckes fforiat in the com. of Salopp, of the aidge of aboute xxxvty yeres.

First, he doth know the compl. Edd. Vernam and Richard Herb'te, Esq., one of the deff'tes, and also John Leaver, Richard Prince, Lodowick Lloyd, and George Lawley.

Third, he knoweth the Rectorie of Llanvair.

VIth, he doth knowe that John Leaver by his deede bearinge date the xxviij day of May in the xxixth yere of her ma'ties Raigne, in considerac'on of a certain some of money unto him paid by the said Rychard Prynce did graunt unto the said Richard Prynce all his moietie of the said parsonaige of Llanvair; ffor this deponent saieth that he was attendinge hym the said Mr. Prynce his mr. about viijt yeres last past; there was present and sawe the said John Leaver seale and deliver the said deede; and that this deponentes name ys yndorsed upon the said deed as a wytness.

Hoell Vaughan, of Coydalog in the com. of Montgomery, gent., of the aige of liijty yeres or thereabout.

First, he doth knowe the compl. and Richard Herbert, and also Richard Prynce, Lodowick Lloyd, and Rees Lloid.

Second, he knew Thomas Ellis, but Raph Bowyer he doth not knowe.

Third, he knoweth the Rectorie of Llanvair.

Ninth, he doth knowe that Rees Lloid in or aboute the xth daie of August in the xxxvth yere of her ma'tie did by his deed bearing date the said xth day of August and xxxth yere of her highness raigne in considerac'on of a certain some of money unto him paied, grant unto the said George Lawley the said Rectory of Llanvair; and this deponent was present and did see the said R. Lloid then seal and deliver the said deede and his own hand wrytting ys subscribed as a wyttness, and there were also present Wm. Jones, Edd. Vernam, Thomas Robyns, Stephen Crosse, Wm. Griffin, Richard Sucker alias Millward; and the said deed was so sealed upon or aboute the said xth day of August in the xxxvth yere of her highness raigne.

Xth, Lodowick Lloid by deed bearing date the xijth day of August in the xxxvth yere of her ma'ties raigne, in considerac'on of a certaine some of money, did grant unto the said George Lawley all the estate, etc. of the said Lodowick Lloid of and in the said Rectory of Llanvair; and the said Lodowick Lloid then did seale and deliver the said deed unto the said Wm. Jones of Shrosbury, draper, to the use of the said George Lawley; and this deponent did then subscribe his name upon the said deed.

Humffrey Lloid, of Y Park, in the com. of Montgomery, gent., of the aidge of xlty yeres or thereabout.

First, he knoweth the compl. and the deft. Richard Herb'te, and Gruff. ap Edd. Lloid, and also all th'other persons named, saveing John Ed. Vaughan, and John Lever whom he doth not knowe.

Second, this deponent did know Thomas Ellis, Ralph Bowyer he did not know.

Third, he knoweth Rectorie of Llanvair, and the same hath knowne for xxty years and upwards.

Ro: Kynaston,
William Withy,
Richard Pryce.

Interrogatories mynystered by Richard Herbert, esquier, David ap James, and Morrice ap Ieuan ap Gruff. Deftes. for the exaiacon of theire witnesses against Edward Vernon, gent., compl.

1. See Interr. i, p. 173, *supra*.

2. Do you know or have you heard that our Sovereign Ladye Elizabeth the Queene's ma'tie the first daye of Feb'r in the vijth yeere of her reigne, did by her Grace's l'res patent, make and graunt a lease of the said rectorye and of all the Gleebe landes, tenthes, oblacions, fruites, profits, and appurtenance thereunto belonging to the said Thomas Ellis, and Laurence Manley, for xxj yeres which ended and determined the xxth March 1594.

3. Do you knowe or have you harde that the said Thomas Ellis and Laurence Manley by force of the said l'res patente in and to the said premises entred and were thereof poss'ed accordingly.

4. Do you know or have you hard that longe before the expirac'on of the said l'res patente or leas, viz. about xviijen yeares last past the whole intrest and terme of yeares of the said Laurence Manley and also the whole tytle and interest of Thomas Ellis, saue only one year of and in the premiss', was conveyed to Edward Herbert, esquier, the deft. Richard Herbertes ffather, and that the said Edward Herbert into the premisses entred, and was thereof possessed accordingly; and did by himself his leasees and assignes receave and enioy the yssues, profitts, and comodytes thereof, for diverse yeres togeather during his lief.

5. Do you know or have you heard that the said Defft. Richard Herbert, Esquier, as executor to his said father and after his father decesse did likewise hould and enioy the same.

6. Do you knowe or have you hard that the Queenes ma'tie did likewise by other l'res patente bearing date the xith daye of July in the xxiijt yere of her raigne under her graces great seal of England demise and graunt a leas in revercon of the premiss' with one Ralphe Bowyer for terme of xxi yeares to commence soe soone as the foresaid terme thereof granted to the said Thomas Ellis and Laurence Manley should be expired and determyned, by expirac'on, forfeiture, or any other meanes whatsoever.

7. Do you knowe or have you hard that in the said l'res patente or lease to the said Ralphe Bowyer there was conteyned a proviso or condic'on that yf the said Ralphe Bowyer his executors or assigns should not make sev'ral sufficient leases

in writtinge under his seale to the sev'ral Tenants and farmers of the Queenes Ma'tie of the said premiss in theire sevral occupac'ons, within the space of one yeare for his tearmes therein sevrally and for the sevral rentes reserved in the said l'res patent, so that the said tenantes and farmers of the premisses upon notyce to them given by the said Ralphe his execor' or assigns, or ymedyately after the making in writinge of the said sevrall leases, or should paye or cause to be payed to the said Ralphe Bowyer, his execut' or assignes for every sevrall parcell in theire severall tenures and occupac'ones all such somes of money as they betweene them for the same parcell and parcells of the premiss' should agree upon and ought to have payed, and such somes of money as for the same parcell or parcells as upon the tenauntes afforesaid humble petic'on to the lord Treasurer of England or chauncellor of the Excheq'r. for the time being should be declared and sett down in writtinge.

8. Do you knowe or have you hard that if the said condic'on conteigned in the said proviso as afforesaid were not performed by the said Richard Bowyer his executors or assigns that then the said l'res patent, lease and grant to the said Raph Bowyer should be void and of none effect.

9. Do you knowe or haue you hard that after the last recited leas, her highness for diverse good causes and considerac'ons by l'res patent, dated about the xith day of August, in the xxxiiijth yere of her raigne, did make a leas in reverc'on of the said premisses, amongst other things to one Lodowick Lloyd, esquier, sergeant at armes to her highness, to commence imediately from and after the tearme of xxxj yeares from thence next ensuing under such yearely rent, covenantes, and agreements as in the said last recited leas to the said Lodowick Lloyd are conteyned and spe'id.

10. Do you know or have you credibly hard that the tythe, estate, tearme of yeares of the said Lodowick Lloyd of and in the premiss' is fully conveyed and assured to the deft.

11. Do you know or have you hard that by reason of the said estate so passed from the said Lodowick of the premiss' to the defft, Richard Herberte, and for that the said Raphe Bowyer did never make any leas of the premiss' or of any p'te thereof to the said deft. Richard Herbert since the decesse of his said father, they being tenantes to her Ma'tie and farmers, and occupiers of the premisses from and under said leas to the said Thomas Ellis, and Laurence Manley, as he the said George Bowyer should have done according to the effect and intent of the said proviso, but assigned the said intrest and

estate to the now compl. Edward Vernon, that thereby he the said Raphe hath forfeited and made void the said leas to hym granted by her ma'tie.

12. Do you knowe or have you hard that her ma'tie granted a commission from her highness court of Exchequer directed to certain the justices of the peace of ye com. of Montgomery and to other gent. at the defte. Richard Herbertes suite that inquisic'on shoulde be made by the othes of xij men whether the said Edward Herbert, esquier, decessed, the defftes. father, in his lief tyme was not her highness aunciente Tenaunte by meane of the said leas made to Ellis, and Manley, of the said premiss, and for the exaiac'on of wittnesses in that behalf; declare who were the Commissioners, and the said jurye, and the witnesses likewise name.

13. Do you know or have you hard that the said Edward Herbert was proved by the othes and testimonie of diverse honest wittnesses before the said Commissioners to be her highness auncient tenant of the whole premiss' and the deft. Richard Herberte synce his decesse; yf you doe then did the said jury find that the said Raphe Bowyer by reason he did not perform the condic'on spe'id in the said proviso forfeit the said l'res patente and leas so to him made by her ma'tie; and was the said office or inquisic'on certified to the said court accordingly.

14. Do you knowe or have you hard that by reason as well off the said forfeiture as also of the estate and conveyance to the deft. Richard Herberte in soche aforesayd conveyance by the said Lodowick, the said deft. Richard Herberte unto the said premisses ever sithence by hym self his farmors, undertenauntes, or occupiers thereof hathe had receaved and taken.

15. Do you know or have you hard that the said David ap James, and Mores ap Ieuan ap Gruff, ij° other of the deftes. have for the moste parte of these xx^{ti} yeres last past usually from tyme to tyme and all other the parochianers of Llanvair in Kerynion aforesaid payed their tenthes and duties to the said Edward Herbert in his lief tyme and to the deft. Richard Herberte synce his decesse.

16. Do you know or have you hard that the said Lodowicke Lloyd in considerac'on of a great some of money to him well and truely payed hath conveyed and assured the said premiss and all hys estate, etc., therein to one Ieuan ap Mathewe and his assignes, and that afterwards the said Ieuan conveyed and assured the same and all the right, etc., in the same premisses to the said deft. Richard Herbert his executors and assigns.

WITNESSES sworne and exaiaced for and on behalf of Richard Herbert, esquier, and others, Defftes. at the sute of Edward Vernon, compl.

OWEN EDWARDS, of Collfrin in the county of Montgomerie, gent., being of the aidge of xxij yeares, or thereaboutes.

First, he knoweth the defendants Richard Herbert, esq., and Dauid ap James, but doth not know ye deft. Morrice ap Ieuan ap Griffith; he doth know the rectorie of Llanvaire, and did know Thomas Ellice, and knowethe not Laurence Manley.

Last, he was present and did see Lodowick Lloid seale and deliver one assignement or lease bearing date septimo die Maij Anno Regni Regnie Elizabethe, &c. vicessimo quinto whereby he did for the considerac'on therein menc'oned demise, graunt and assigne unto one Ieuan Mathewe of Keven-y-mynith in ye said countie of Montgomery, gent., all y't his estate, etc., of and in the said rectorie of Llanvaire and of and in all glebe Xmas oblacions, obvencons, tenthes, fruites, profitts, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, unto the said Rectorie belonging to have and to hold the same unto ye the said Ieuan his executors and assignes for and during the tearme of xxxj yeares, whereunto he subscribed his name as a witness amongst others.

RICHARD HERBERTE, of Parke in the said Com. esq'r, of about the aidge of lx yeares.

First, he knoweth ye deft. Richard Herberte, esqr., and David ap James, and ye compl. Edward Vernon, and did knowe Thomas Elis, and doth not know Lawrence Manley, and Morice ap Ieuan ap Gruff; and doth know the Rectorie of Llanvaire.

Iiijth, he about ye month of Aprill in ye the xxth yere of o'r Sovreigne Ladie ye Queene was present and did see one Hugh David Lloid seale and deliver one lease or assignment unto Edward Herbert, esquier, by which the said Hugh Davide Lloid for ye considerac'on therein menco'ed did graunt all his right, etc., of in and to the said rectorie of Llanvaire, of and in all the tythes, etc., which he had or then did hold of ye demise and graunte, as well of Thomas Ellice as of Laurence Manley, in such man'r and forme as in ye said lease or assignmente, bearing date xxix^{e} die Aprilis, anno R. R. Elizabethe xx^{o}, more at large dothe appeare, and also y't there were present at the sealinge and deliveringe of ye said lease or assignment Richard ap John ap Mer'edd, Humffrey Williams, and Morgan Gruff'.

JOHN AP IEUAN DAVIDE AP MADOCKE, of Brynglace in ye parishe of Llanvayre, yoman, of about thaidge of lxxij yeares.

First, he knoweth the said Deftes. and did knowe Thomas

Ellice, and know ye rectorie of Llanvayre and doth not knowe Edward Vernon, the Compl. nor Laurence Manley.

IIIJth, he hard it credibly reported y't Hughe David Lloid who had the whole intrest of ye said Manley and Thos Ellice of and in the said rectorye did graunte all his estate and intrest therein about x° years ago unto Edward Herbert, esq., by force whereof ye said Edward Herbert into ye same entred, and ever sythence until about xij monethes last past, he ye said Edward Herberte and ye said Deft. Richard Herbert by themselves, their undertenants, substitutes, and under ffermers did occupie and enjoye ye said rectorie and did receave, take, and enioye all the teithes, oblacons, profittes, and comodities to ye said rectorie belonging without any lett or interrupc'on of any person or persons to the knowledge of this deponent, which he knoweth to be true for y't he is one of the parishioners there and did for a longe time take some parte of ye teithes apperteyninge to ye said rectorie of some of ye undertenantes and substitutes of ye said Edward Herbert.

Ieuan ap Dd. ap Lle'in, of Llanvaire in ye said Com. gent., of about the aidge of lvj yeares.

First, he knowethe all ye deftes. and ye said rectorie of Llanvaire, and did knowe Tho: Elice, and doth not knowe Edward Vernon, nor Laurence Manley.

IIIJth, he hard it reported y't Hughe David Lloid about xvj or xvij yeares last past did bargayne all his righte, etc., of and in ye said rectorie of Llanvaire unto Edward Herbert, esq. and he knoweth Edward Herbert, ye deft. Richard Herbert by themselves, and their undertenauntes, farmers, and servants have ever sythence until aboute xij monethes now last past did occupie and enioye the said rectorie and did receave, preceave, and take all the teithes, oblac'ons, profittes, and comodities whatsoever thereunto belonging to their owne use and were reputed and taken duringe the space and terme foresaid to be tenantes, occupiers, and fermers thereof unto her ma'tie, which he knoweth to be true for y't he is in possession there and hath occupied and enioied some of the said teithes for certain yeares as undertenants unto the said Edward Herbert and the deft. Richard Herbert.

Morice ap Ieuan Dd. ap Madocke, of Llanlothianissa in ye said parishe of Llanvaire, yoman, of aboute thaidge of lx yeares.

IIIJth, he knoweth y't Hughe David Lloid aboute xvjen or xvijen yeares last past did graunte all his right, etc., of and in the said rectorie unto Edward Herberte, esq., of and for Laurence Manley, and Thos. Ellice, which he knoweth to be true for y't he was present at ye bargayne makinge; and y't

he, ye said Edward Herbert, thereupon entered into ye said rectorie or parsonaige and the same and all ye profits, etc.; he and ye said deffte. Richard Herbert ever sythence untill in Marche last was xij monethes or thereaboutes did occupie, enioye, proceave, and take to his or their owne use without any lett or interrupc'on of any person or persons to this depon'tes knowledge; and he knoweth y't ye said Hughe Dd. Lloid did yearlie paie unto her ma'tie ye yearlie rent due thereof to her highnes.

Thomas George, of Llanlothian ucha in the said parish of Llanvaire, yoman, of about thadge of ltie yeares.

First, he knoweth all the said defftes., and ye rectorie of Llanvaire and did know Thomas Elice, decessed, and doth not know compl. or ye said Lawrence Manley.

Fourth, he knoweth Edward Herbert, esqr., and ye defft. Richard Herbert, for ye space of about vij yeares last past occupied and enioied ye said rectorie, and ye tithes, profitts, and comodities of ye same have ever sithence untill aboute Easter was xij monethes last past did receave, proceave and take without any interrupc'on, lett, or disturbance, to this exaiates knowledge.

Ro: Kynaston,
William Withy,
Richard Pryce.

Depositions, 37-38 *Elizabeth. Mich'. No.* 14, *Montgomery.*

Interrogatories mynistered by Richard Herbert, esquier, Watkin Mores ap Oliver, David ap James ap Rynald, and others, deftes. at.....against George Lawley, gent., Compl.

1. Doe you know the said partyes, and the Rectory or parsonaige of Llanvayre; and howe long have you knowne the same; and did you knowe Richard Herberte, esquier, decessed, the deft. Richard Heerbertes father, Thomas Ellice, and Laurence Manley, in their lief tyme.

2. Doe you know that our Soveraigne Ladie the Queene by her l'res patente, about February in the vijth yere of Her highness Raigne, did demise unto the said Thomas Ellis, and Laurence Manley, all the said Rectorie and all those hundred and ffortye bushyells of oates otherwise called oatmeal, yerely, to the late monastery of Llanllygan sometyme belonging and appertayning; to hould the same to the said Thomas Ellice and Laurence Manley, their executors and assignes, from the xxth day of Marche 1572, unto thend and terme of xxj yeres from thence next followinge.

3. Doe you knowe that by force thereof the said Thomas Ellice, and Laurence Manley were poss'd accordinglie; and that the same did ende and determyne the xxth of March 1593.

4. Doe you knowe that about xix or xxty yeres last past the whole interest and terme of the said yeres which the said Laurence Manley then had to come and unexpired, and alsoe the whole tytle of the said Thomas Ellis save only one yere of and in the premises, was passed and assured to the said Edward Herbert, the deft. said father, and that by force thereof the said Edward Herbert into the said premisses entered, and was thereof possessed accordinglie, and so poss'ed thereof dyed; and that after his decease the deft. Richard Herbert, as his executor, did holde and enioye the same duringe the residue of the said terme.

5. Do you know that Her Ma'tie about the xjth day of July in the xxiiijth yere of her raigne by Her l'res patent demyse and graunte unto one Ralf Bowyer, esquier, the said Rectorie to hold to hym and to his assignes for xxjtye yeres to begyn from the tyme that the foresaid l'res patente and demyse to the said Thomas Ellys and Laurence Manley ended or determined, for and under the yearely rent in the said l'res patent or expressed; and with a proviso that yf the said Raffe, his executors or assignes, did not make severall sufficient leases to the severall tenauntes and fermors of Her Ma'tie of the premisses in their sev'all occupacones, within the space of one yere next followinge after the makeinge of the said last menconed lease to the said Raffe Bowyer for his terme therein, for the sev'rall rents reserved yn the said l'res patent, so that every one of the said tenauntes and fermors of the said premisses upon notice to them gyven by the said Raffe Bowyer, his executors or assignes, or ymediatelie after the sufficient makeinge in writtinge of the said sev'all leases unto the said tenauntes by the said Raffe, his executors or assignes, for every sev'all parcel in their severall tenures and occupacones, the lyke somes of money as betweene them should agree upon, and all such somes of money as upon their petic'on to the lord Treasurer of England or Chancellor of the Exchequer for the tyme being should be declared and sett downe in writtinge; that then and from thenceforth the said lease and graunt to the said Raffe to be voyd.

6. Doe you knowe that the said Edward Herbert, while he lyved, and the deft. Richard Herbert, sithence his father decesse, beinge tenaunte to her ma'tie, and farmors and occupiers of the same premisses from and under the said lease to

the said Ellis, and Manley ; that the deft. Bowyer did not make any lease of the same premisses unto the said Edward Herbert, or unto the said Deft. Richard Herbert, as the said Bowyer should and ought to have donne according to the said proviso conteyned in his said graunt; and that he the said Bowyer dyd forfecte and make voyd the said lease and graunte soe to hym made thereafter by her ma'tie.

7. Doe you know that Her ma'tie afterwards, in or about the xjth day of August in the xxxiiijth yere of her raigne, did by l'res patent graunt a lease in revercon of the said premisses, amongst other things, to one Lodowick Lloyd, esquyer, sergant-at-armes, and to begynne ymmediately from and after the expiracon of the said lease soe made to the [said] Raffe Bowyer, to contynewe for the terme of xxxj yeres under the proviso and coven'ntes in the sayd leas conteyned.

8. Do you know that by reason of the said forfeiture, the said lease thereof graunted in revercon to the said Lodowick Lloyd was to commence and take place.

9. Do you know that the said Lodowick Lloyd, beinge possessed of the said l'res patent to hym graunted by her ma'tie, did offer to sell the same to divers persones, and whoe were the persones he offered the same in sale.

10. Do you know that the said Lodowick Lloyd about May in the xxxvth yeare of her ma'tie's raigne, in consideracon of a certaine some of money betweene hym and one Ieuan Mathewe agreed upon, whereof part was then to hym pr'tlye payd by the said Ieuan, and securytie geaven for payment of the rest, did by his Indenture bearinge date aboute the vijth day of May in the xxxeth yere of her ma'tie's said raigne graunte unto the said Ieuan ap Mathewe all his estate of and to the said Rectorye; and did covenant to dischardge the said Rectory from all former chardges, theretofore donne by the said Lodowick Lloyd, and that by force thereof the said Ieuan was ryghtfully possessed of the said Rectory, and did afterwards graunt his intrest and estate therein to the defft. Richard Herbert.

11. Do you know that the deft. Richard Herberte, by force of the estate thereof to hym made by the said Ieuan, into the premiss entered, and was and ys thereof possessed; and hath and doth proceave and take the profittes and comodytes of the said Rectorye.

12. Do you know that the said Lodowick Lloyd, before or after the said Lodowick had agreed with the said Ieuan for the passinge of his estate and interest in and to the said premisses to the said Ieuan, did confederate togeather to

defeat the said Ieuan Mathewe from the intrest thereof soe to him conveyed and passed by the said Lodowick, and thinkinge to make the same frustrate and of noneffecte, mortgaged his l'res patente to the said Rees Lloyd of purpose onlye to defeate the said Ieuan of his estate and intrest therein.

13. Do you know that the said Rees Lloyd being a very lewd person and a notorious thiefe, heretofore hath taken his tryall for the stealinge of a horse and convicted for the same, and turned away his one wife and keepeth a concupyne, leading a most lose, lasiviouse, and lewde lyef, did ymediately upon the said mortgage assigne and passe over the same to one Thomas Pryce, esquier, and not so contented, did lykewyse confederat with the said Lodowicke how to gett more money of the deft. Richard Herbert for the same premisses, and to cozen hym the deft.; and that for that purpose the said Lodowick alledged that at such tyme as he had assigned the said Rectorye to the said Ieuan Mathewe, there was no estate or interest in hym soe to doe, for that as he also alledged he had mortgaged his l'res patente thereof to the said Rees upon condition of redempcon, and that notwithstandinge yf it would please the deft. Richard Herbert to have the same he should have yt under the pryce of any other that would offer for yt; and that the said Lodowick for that purpose and intent sent diverse l'res to his friends to be a meane for hym to the deft. Richard Herbert for more money then he had agreed with the said Ieuan Mathewe for the same.

14. Do you knowe that the said Rees Lloyd at any tyme after that he and the said Lodowick Lloyd have offered their supposed interest in the said Rectorye, confess that the same was voyd and frustrate, and that he the said Rees Lloid had no intrest therein at all.

15. Do you know that the said Rees Lloid likewyse did declare unto you that yf the deft. Richard Herbert would reward hym well and gyve hym a some of money, that he by his answere which he was to make to the bill of compl. of the said deft. Richard Herbert woulde upon his oathe confesse the truth in such sort as Lodowick Lloyd by his answere had done, otherwyse that he woulde make such answere to the said bill upon his oath as the deffes. Prynce and Vernon would sett downe.

16. Do you knowe that the same Rees Lloyd for a brybe, rewarde, or some of money payde or promised to be payde by the said Prynce and Vernon, make such answeres upon his corporall othe to the defft. Herbertes bill of compl. as the said Prynce and Vernon did make or provide to be drawen or

made; and dyd not he lykewyse so for the same consideracon, being exaied as a wytteness on behalf of the said defft. Vernon, in other bookes set downe his deposicon in force as the sayd Prynce and Vernon did devise, although the same were mere repugnant from the truth.

17. Doe you knowe that after her ma'tye had graunted unto the said Lodowick Lloyd the said rectorye of Llanvayre, there did fall some communicac'on between him and the said Rees Lloyd toutchinge an exchange or bargayne to be had for the said parsonage for certen Bayliewicke which the said Rees Lloyd had by her ma'ties graunte; and was not the said Lodowicke desirouse to have the l'res patent of the said R. upon the said bayliewicke to his counsell learned to peruse, to thende he might understande whether the interest of the said Rees were good in the said Bayliewicke that he might be well advised therein, with the which l'res patente the said Rees Lloyd woulde not trust the said Lodowick Lloyd unlesse he might have the l'res patente of the said Lodowick of the said Rectory in pawne, or an assignment from hym of his interest in the said Rectory.

18. Do you knowe that the said Lodowicke Lloyd upon the same communic'on did assigne his terme of and in the said Rectory unto the said R. Lloyd; and was it not condiconed that yf the said Lodowick Lloyd did redeliver the said l'res patent unto the said Rees Lloyd, or content or paye unto hym a reasonable some of money for her right and intrest of and in the said Bayliewicke, that then the said assignment to be voyd and frustrate; and did not the said Lodowick Lloyd accordingly redeliver the said l'res patent unto the said R. Lloyd, and thereby frustrated the said assignment.

19. Do you know that the said Lodowicke Lloyd did leave the said assignment in the custody of the said Rees of mere trust and confidence which he had in hym, not thinkinge that the takeinge upp of the same had byn materiall; and did not the said Lodowick before any further speeche or concension between hym and the said Rees touchinge the said Baylyewicke and rectorye, assigne and convey all his right, interest, and terme in the said Rectory unto the said Ieuan Mathewe, servant to the defft. Herbert.

20. Doe you knowe that the aforesaid Prynce and Vernon having secret intelligence by Mr. Edward Mores the Counsellor, or by some other, that the said assignment remayned in the custody of the said Rees, did become sutor and made earnest and secrett meanes unto the said Rees Lloyd to conveye the same his estate therein to some frende

of theirs to their uses, and dyd not they prevaile therein knowinge that the same assignment was voyd of ytself, and left with the said Rees Lloyd by the neglygence of the said Lodowicke Lloyd.

Apud Westbury *xxv° die Septembris anno RR' Elizabethe, &c. xxxvij°, coram Rico Morgan, et Rico Vaughan. gen'., commiss', etc.*

Depositions and sayeings of certen wyttenesses sworne and examined before the said Commissioners by vertue of her ma'ties commission from her highnes court of Exchequer Chamber, upon the Interrogatories herein annexed on behalf of Richard Herbert, esq., Watkyn Mores ap Oliver, David ap James ap and others defftes., at the suite of George Lawley, gent., Compl,

Edmund Lloyd, of Marrington, in the countye of Salope, gent., of the aige of xxviijte yeres or thereabout.

Ffirst, he knoweth the defftes. Richard Herbert, Watkyn Mores, and David ap Robert ap Oliver, and the rest of the said parties he knoweth not; he knoweth the Rectory of Llanvayre in Karynion, and did knowe Edward Herbert, Thomas Ellice, decessed, but did not knowe Laurence Manley.

VIJth, he cannot depose saveinge that the said Lodowicke Lloyd being this deponent's uncle, confessed to diverse persons in the hereinge of this deponent being then attendant upon the said Lodowicke at Salop, that he had morgaged the said l'res patente but to whom he remembereth not; and further the said Lodowicke dyvers tymes confessed unto this deponent that he had passed his ryght in the said Rectorye unto the said Ieuan Mathewe, and that after he had once conveyed the said Rectorye to the said Ieuan was entyced and enlured by Richard Prynce, or his Solicitors, with the said Edward Vernon, or by other their friendes, to convey the same unto the said Prynce and Vernon for a greater some; and that his said uncle Lodowicke Lloyd being served with processe at the suyt of the said Ieuan Mathewe or the said deft. Richard Herberte, touchynge the said Rectorye, repayred to Shrewesbury to the said Mr. Prynce, and acquainted hym the said Prynce therewith, and seemed to be greatly offended with the said Mr. Prynce for drawing hym the said Lodowick into that troble, declaringe further unto the said Mr. Prynce that he woulde by way of answere confesse the whole truth in that behalf, and

that he would move and acquaynt the Lordes of the Pryvie Consell howe he was enticed and enlured by the said Prynce and others on his behalf to assure and convey unto hym the same rectory which he before had passed unto the said Ieuan Mathewe, the said Mr. Prynce knowing that one Bowyer's lease of the premisses was voyded, the revercon whereof the said Lodowicke had by force of the aforesaid l'res patent.

XIIJth, he knoweth that the said Rees Lloyd keepeth another man's wieffe as his concupyne, and hath byn heretoffore indicted of felonye for stealinge of a horse, and that the said Lodowicke sent diverse l'res and messengers unto the said defft. Herberte for more money than he had agreed with the said Ieuan Mathewe for the said Rectory, alledginge that he otherwyse would convey the same to others.

RICH. MORGAN.
RICH. VAUGHAN.

DEPOSITIONS, 37-38 *Elizabeth. Mich'. No.* 55, *Montgomery.*

WRIT OF COMMISSION, addressed to "John Yston, Clerici Owen Bynner, Richard Morgan, and Richard Vaughan"; "*Apud* Westm'r nono die Julij, anno r. . xxxvij°."

INTERROGATORIES to be mynistered unto the wytnesses produced for and on the p'te and behaulf of George Lawley, Complainant, against Richard Herberte, Edward Vernon, Watkyn ap Morris ap Oliver, David ap James ap Reynold, Davyd ap Roberte ap Olyver, Davyd ap Davyd, and Ieuan ap Hughe, defftes.

1. Doe you knowe the said parties and Lodowicke Lloyd, one of Her Ma'ties sergeantes at armes, and Rees Lloyd, and how longe have you knowen the same.

2. Do you knowe the Rectory of Llanvayer, or not, and howe longe have you knowen the same.

3. Do you knowe that the said Lodowick Lloyd had a lease of her ma'tie for a certen terme of the said Rectory, and that he the said Lodowick Lloyd by his deede, etc. (see Interr. 4, p. 173, *supra*).

4. See Interr. 9, p. 177, *supra.*

5. See Interr. 10, *ibid.*

6. See Interr. 4, p. 173.

Apud Westburie, *in Com. Salopp, xxv° die Septembris, anno Regine Elizabethe, xxxvij°, Coram Johne Iston, Cl'ici, Owenis Boner, Richo Morgan, et Richo Vaughan, gen. Commiss'.*

Depositions of wyttnesses sworne and exaiced before the Commissioners before named, one the p'te of George Lawley, complt., against Richard Harbert, Edward Vernon, and others, defts, by vertue of Her ma'ties Commission.

Howell Vaughan, of Coed-talogge, in the County of Montgomery, gen., of the age of liiijty yeares or thereabout.

First, he knoweth all the defts. and Lodowicke Lloid, and Rees Lloid; and the same hath knowen many yeares paste but doth not perfectlie knowe George Lawley the plt.

Second, he knoweth the rectorie of Llanvayre; and the same hathe knowen by the space of xxty yeares laste paste or thereabouts.

Third, he hath harde yt crediblye reported that Lodowicke Lloid had l'res patent of Her Ma'tie graunte of the rectory of Llanvayre; and harde the said Rees Lloid and Lodowicke Lloid conferringe together in the town of Shrewsburie about the xijth of Auguste, anno Regn' R'ine Elizabethe &c. xxxv°, touchinge the assignmente of the same l'res patent; and did heare the said Rees Lloyd affyrme that the said Lodowycke had assigned over the said l'res patent unto hym, and harde also the said Lodowycke Lloyd confesse that he had formerlye assigned over the same parsonaige unto the said Rees Lloyd, and shewed suche the same assigned; to which the said Lodowicke then confessed to be his acte and deede; and further harde the said Rees declare that he had passed over unto the said Lodowicke in considerac'on of the assignment of the said l'res patent certen l'res patent of a baylywicke that the said Rees had in Cardiganshire, beynge realie worthe xxx*li.* or thereabout, as the said R. then affyrmed; howebeyt this deponent was not present at the sealinge and delyveringe of the same assignment, from the said Lodowycke to the said Rees.

Fourth, this deponent did heare the assignment nowe shewed unto him, bearinge date the xth day of Auguste in the xxxvth yere of her ma'ties reigne, reade, at the house of one George Pheelyps, in Shrewsburie, and dyd see the said R. Lloid seale, and delyver, the assignment, to William Jones to the use of the compl. George Lawley, for the some of one cl*li.* or thereabouts; and this deponent subscribed his name as a wyttness thereunto; and the persons whose names are wrytten as wytt-

nesses to the same assignment one the backe thereof were also present, (viz.) William Jones, Edward Vernon, Stephen Crosse, William Corfielde, and others.

Fifth, about the xijth daie of Auguste, anno R. R'ne Elizabethe, &c. xxxv°, in the dwellyng house of one George Pheelyps, in Sherosburie, this deponent dyd reade the deede nowe shewed unto him at this exaicon; and dyd see the said Lodowick Lloid seale and deliver the same deede to William Jones, to the use of the said George Lawley, the compl.; and this deponent, dyd subscribe his name as a wyttness thereunto; and the persons named as wyttnesses thereunto dyd also in like manner subscribe their names as wyttnesses.

Richard Carter, al's Milward, of Shrosburie, in the Com. of Salopp, glover, of the aidge of xxxtie yeres or thereabouts.

First, he knoweth the plt. and the deft. Edd. Vernon, and them hath knowne many yeares, but knoweth not perfectlie any other of the deftes., and hath seen Lodowicke Lloyd, and Rees Lloyd.

Second, he doth not know the rectorie of Llanvair.

IIIJth, about the xijth daie of August, anno R. Elizabethe, &c., xxxv°, at the house of one George Philipps in Shrosburie, he, this deponent, did see and heare the same deed now shewed unto him openly read, and did see the said Rees Lloid seale and deliver the same to Wm. Jones, to the use of the compl. George Lawley for the some of *cli.* [£100] or thereabouts, parte of which money this deponent did also see paied to the said R. Lloid by one Stephen Crosse, and parte whereof this deponent did helpe to tell and accompt; and this deponent then subscribed his name as wyttness thereunto and that others named for wyttnesses one the backside (*sic*) of the said deede likewise subscribed their names as wyttnesse to the same.

Fifth, aboute the xijth daie of August, anno R. Elizabethe, etc. xxxv°, at the house of George Philipps, in Shrosburie, he, this deponent did see and heare reade the deed nowe shewed unto hym; and did see the said Lodowick Lloid seale and delyv^{r} the same deed to Wm. Jones, to the use of the p'te, but for what considerac'on certen he now remembreth not; and that this deponent and others did then and there subscribe their names as wyttnesses to the same.

John Ashton.
Owen Benner.

Depositions, 37-38 *Elizabeth. Mich'. No.* 59, *Montgomery.*

Writ of Commission addressed to "Rico Pryce, gener', Edwardo Bluck, gen', Will'o Griffith, Clice, et John Pierce, gen'"; "*Apud* Westm'r ix° die Julij, a° etc. xxxvij."

Interrogatories mynystred by Richard Herbert, esquier, pl., for the examinac'on of his wytnesses, against Richard Prince, esquier, Humffrey Lloyd, gent., Edward Vernon, gent., Howell Vaughan, gent., Rees Lloyd, gent., Lodowyck Lloyd, esquier, and George Lawley, gent. deffes.

Ffirst. This is similar to Interr. 1, p. 186, *supra.*

2. Do you know that the said Laurence Manley by his Indenture bearinge date the xixth day of December in the xvjth yere of the Raigne of our Sovereign Ladye Elizabethe did in consideracon of a certen some of money payed to the said Lawrence Manley by one Hughe ap David Lloyd, decessed, graunte unto the said Hughe ap David Lloyd all his estate, etc., which the said Lawrence Manley then had, of and to the moytie of the said Rectorye, and *all those hundred and xltie* (140) *Bushelles of oates, otherwyse called oatemealle*[1] *yerely to the late monastery of Llanllygan, some tyme belonging and appurteyning; To hold* the said Rectorye to the said Hughe ap David Lloyd his executors and assignes, duringe the Terme of xxxjty yeares in her ma'ties l'res patente to the said Manley and Ellis thereof mencoende, yeldinge and payeinge unto our said Soveraigne Ladye suche rentes and services as are vested upon her highness said l'res patent, and yelding suche other rentes as was by the said Laurence Manley reserved.

3. Doe you knowe that the right and interest of the said Hughe ap David Lloyd therein ys by meane conveyance come to the handes and possession of the said pl.

4. Do you knowe that the said Thomas Ellis, being possessed of th'other moyetye of the said Rectorye, did by his Indenture bearinge date the xxiijth day of Ffebruary in the xvth yere of the raigne of our Sovraign Lady Queenes ma'tie, for diverse consideracon, graunte all his right, tytle, and interest, in and to the said Rectorye, unto the said Hughe David Lloyd for the Term of xxty yeres.

5. Do you knowe that the right, tytle, and interest of the

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, pp. 301-310.

said Hugh ap David Lloyd ys by meane conveyance come into the handes and possession of the said plt.

6. Do you knowe that by force of the said severall assignments and conveyances he the said pl. was of the said Rectorye possessed; and her highnes afterwards, on the xjth day of Julye in the xxviijth yere of her raigne did by her l'res patent, etc. (the rest is similar to Interr. 5, p. 187, *supra*).

7. Doe you know that, by force of the said graunte, the said Raphe Bowyer was of the said terme possessed; and that the said Bowyer did not performe the said proviso in her Ma'ties said l'res patent unto him as afforesaid.

8. Doe you know that the said defftes. Richard Prince and Edward Vernon, supposing the said Raph Bowyer did assign and sett over his interest of the said parsonaige, whose estate they pretende to have, well knowinge that the said lease in revercon by her highness unto the said Raphe Bowyer as afforesaid, and soe graunted over unto the said Prynce and Vernon as afforesaid, to be merely voyed by reason that the said Bowyer seekinge all the meanes they coulde ymagyne to defeate the said pl. of the said premisses, and that he should not take any benefitte as being any ffermor and tenaunte to her ma'tie, contrary to her most gracious meaninge towardes her highness ffermors and tenauntes; of their malyce towarde the said pl. and by way of prevencon, having confederated themselves with the said defftes. Lodowick Lloid, and Rees Lloid, procured the said Lodowick Lloyd to become humble sutor unto her highness for obtayning of a lease in revercon of the premisses to his owne use.

9. Do you know that the said Lodowicke Lloyd aboute ii° yeres last past, obteyned a lease of the premisses for the terme of xxxjty yeres, to begyn after the xpiracon of the said Raphe Bowyer said lease, without any proviso or condicon, that yt shoulde be the good of her ma'ties ffermors as usually ys incerted in her ma'ties l'res patent in suche case of graunte and revercon.

10. Do you knowe that the said Lodowicke Lloyd being soe poss'ed of her ma'ties l'res said graunte as afforesaid for the terme of xxxjty yeres the said pl. intending to buy the intrest of the said Lodowicke in the premisses and terme of yeres by one Evan Mathewe, servant to the said pl., did conclude with the said Lodowicke in the behalf of the said pl. for a great some of money, beforehand payed to the said Lodowick thereupon about a yere ago, by his sufficient conveyance in wrytinge did grante his whole interest in the premisses to the said Evan Mathewe and his assignes, to the use of the said pl.; and that

the said pl. hath his estate nowe in the same by lawfull conveyance, from the said Ievan Mathewe.

11. Do you know that the said Lodowick Lloyd combindinge hymselfe together with the other defftes. howe to defeat the said pl. of his lawfull interest in the premiss, and to the dispoyntment of her highnes graciouse meaning towards the said pl., being her ma'ties tenante of the same premisses, having of late by synister practize and indirecte meanes gotten into their handes the same assignment by the said Lodowick Lloyd unto the said Evan Mathewe, and not soe contented that they have contryved unto themselves secret estates from the said Lodowicke, supposing the same to be made unto them, from the said Lodowick before the assignment unto the said Ievan Mathewe.

12. Do you knowe that yf there were any suche estate soe made to them, they were made without any consideracon, or upon feyned payment, and upon condicon of redempcon and the same assurances to them or any of them soe made are *covenons* (*sic*) fraudulent and voyd in lawe; and that the said defendant Prynce notwithstanding any such assurance unto hym or then made by the said Lodowicke, and Rees Lloyd was an ernest sutor unto the said pl. for obteynynge of the said pltes. interest in the premisses which the said pl. soe helde by meane conveyance from the said Lodowicke.

13. Do you knowe that the said defftes. havinge gotten into their handes the said conveyance of the said premisses from the said Lodowick to the said pl., and contryved unto them selves former secret estates as afforesaid, *have nowe of late entered upon parte of the premisses, and soe take and receave the profytts thereof to their own use, and disturb the said plt. of his lawfull quiet possession,* and soe chalendge the whole interest of the said Lodowick in the premiss, and soe therebye utterlye to defeate the said pl. of his iust right therein.

14. Do you knowe or have you hard that presently after the said Lodowick Lloyd had obteyned the said lease of the said Rectory from her ma'tie, he came to the country, (*viz.*) to the counties of Saloppe and Montgomery, and made offer of the said Rectory to the said compl.; and shew also the tyme certain of the said offer, and that he the saied deffte. Lodowick dyd folowe the said compl. contynually to have bought the said Rectorye; and that during the tyme of the communic'on had and passed between the said compl. and the said Lodowick, Prynce and Vernon bought the said Rectory of the said Lodowick in the name of George Lawley, of only intent and purpose to defeate and deceave the said compl. of the said

Rectory, they the said Prynce and Vernon well knowinge that the said compl. or his servant Ievan Mathewe had formerly bought the said Rectory of the said deft. Lodowicke Lloyd for the said compl.; and that they the said defftes. Prince and Vernon, did houlde the said compl. in speech of agreement tyll they had procured a newe graunte thereof.

15. Doe you know that the said Prince and Vernon knowinge that the said Lodowick Lloyd had conveyed all his interest in the said Rectorie unto the said Ieuan Mathewe, did entyce, enlure, cozen, and deceave the said Lodowick Lloyd and Rees Lloyd to assigne all their interest in the said Rectorye unto the said George Lawley, for and to the use of the said Prince and Vernon, and make the said Lodowicke beleive that he did not endanger hym self any way by the doinge unto Richard Herberte, or Ieuan Mathewe, notwithstandinge the assignment already made unto the said Ieuan Mathewe, and bondes to perform the same.

16. Similar to Interr. 14, p. 189, *supra.*
17. Similar to Interr. 15, *ibid.*
18. Similar to Interr. 16, *ibid.*
19. Similar to Interr. 17, p. 190, *supra.*
20. Similar to Interr. 18, *ibid.*
21. Similar to Interr. 19, *ibid.*
22. Similar to Interr. 20, *ibid.*
23. Similar to Interr. 13, p. 189, *supra.*

Apud Westbury *xxiiij° die Septembris, anno R. R'nie Elizabethe Tricessimo Septimo.*

Deposic'ons of certen wytteness swoorne and exaiaced before [Richard Price] and Edward Blucke, gentlemen Commissioners auctorized by vertue of Her Ma'ties Commission unto them [out of] her highnes Courte of Ixchequer Chamber at the sute of Richard Herbert, esquier, pl., and Richard Prynce . . . . . , esquiers, Humffrey Lloyd, Edward Vernon, Howell Vaughan, Rees Lloyd, George Lawley, gentlemen, upon Interrogatories on the parte and behalf of the said playntief.

William Baldwyn, of Didlebury in the Countye of Saloppe, gent., of the aige of xltie yeres or thereabout.

Ffyrst, he knoweth the partyes, but knoweth not the Rectory of Llanvayre.

XIJth, XIIJth, and *XIIIJth,* shortlie after that the said Lodowick Lloyd obtained a grant of her ma'tie of the revercon of the Rectory of Llanvayer, amongst other things, meetinge with

[this deponent] in London and knowinge him to be a frende, and attorney for the now plt. acquainted this deponent with his said grant, who . . . . . to be a meane between hym and the pl. who then had the estate in beinge of the said parsonaige, to dryve a bargaine [between] the said Lodowicke and the said Mr. Herbert, the said Lodowicke then offringe to take present money or else some yearly arrayn . . . during his lief, and to assigne over the revercon thereof unto the said Mr. Herbert, wherein this deponent promised his best; and in Somer after, the said Lodowick Lloyd came to this deponent to Didlebury in the County of Salop [and repeated] his former speeches, whereupon this depon't acquaynted the said Mr. Herbert therewith, at which tyme the said Mr. Herbert tolde hym [that he] had been moved to that effect by some of the frendes of the said Lodowicke, and shewed him self willinge to deale for the [said rectory if he could] have any reasonable bargayne. After which tyme, in the begynninge of Easter then next followinge, the said Mr. Herbert directed his l're unto this depon't, then being at London, signifyeinge unto [this deponent that he] receaved a l're from some frends of the said Lodowicke Lloyd, wherein he had understandinge that the said Lodowicke was [desirous] to conclude a bargayne for the said Rectory which had been soe longe in speeche betwixt them; and deponent, notwithstanding that he had sent uppe to London his servant Ieuan Mathewe before to deal with the said Lodowicke of the same bargayne, that this deponent would direct hym and gyve his best advice in the assuring thereof; and he did receave enclosed in the said l're one other l're as yt shoulde seeme wrytten and sent by the said Lodowicke Lloyd to his nep[hew] of Marrington concerning the sale thereof, which l're this deponent verely thinketh he hath yet in his keepinge; and this deponent further [saith that] before he this deponent receaved the said l'res from the said Mr. Herbert, the said Ieuan Mathewe had fully concluded with the said Lodowick Lloyd for the said Revercon; and this said deponent acquaintinge the said Ieuan Mathewe with the contentes of his . . . . . said Ieuan Mathewe brought an assignment of the said Rectory to this deponent sealed by the said Lodowick; [and this] deponent further sayeth that aboute the end of Trinity Terme the next followynge, in Lyncolnes Inn fyeldes, the said Lodowicke then beinge in a chamber upon Holborne syde towardes the fyldes, which he thinketh is called Hearnes buyldinges, the said Lodowicke espyeinge this deponent desyred this deponent then to come uppe to him, because he had some speeche to use to hym; and at this deponent cominge to him the saied Lodo-

wicke declared howe that Ieuan Mathewe, servant to Mr. Herbert, had compounded with him for the sayd Rectorye, and that he had assigned the same unto hym, synce which assignment made, some frendes from Mr. Prince and Mr. Vernon had been with hym, and were verey sory that Mr. Prynce had not bought the same; and that Mr. Vernon and some frendes of Mr. Prynce and Mr. Vernon had appoynted to be wyth him that day to conferre with hym aboute the same; and that there was somethinge lay in the deske which Mr. Prynces frendes did know of that would hurt Ieuan Mathewes estate; and wished this deponent to helpe hym to some more money from Mr. Herbert, or his man, otherwyse he woulde doe that he was loth to doe; and therewith uttered to this deponent that he had before made an assignment of the said Rectory to one Rees Lloyd, but protested that he had forgotten the same when he passed yt unto the said Ieuan Mathewe; and thereupon this deponent used suche persuasions he coulde unto hym to contynewe his honest credyt, havinge once passed the same and receaved part of his money, not to consent to any indirect practises, assureinge hym, if he dyd, Mr. Herbert woulde not take the same without seekinge his further remedy, and this deponent then promised the said Mr. Lloyd to be a meanes to Mr. Herbert, yf yt were sould to good chep to deal well with hym; whereupon he promised this deponent to know Mr. Herberts ffurther minde before he woulde enter into any new bargayne; and soe this deponent returned about his buysiness; and cominge backe again through the saide fildes founde the said Lodowick Lloyd talkinge with some of Mr. Prynces frendes, Mr. Edward Mores and Mr. Vernon; and the next day, this deponent meetinge with Mr. Edd. Vernon, speeches did grow betwixt this deponent and the said Mr. Vernon, at which tyme, this deponent did use persuasions to Mr. Vernon that he shoulde deal noe further with Mr. Lloyd in that matter, assuring Mr. Vernon that he had assigned his interest to Ieuan Mathewe, and thereupon this deponent promised Mr. Vernon to wryte his l're to Mr. Herbert, and to signifie unto hym what courses were in hande to deceave hym and his servant of their money, and to request hym that all matters concerninge that parsonaige betwixt Mr. Prince, Mr. Vernon, and hymself, and his servant, might staye till the coming of this deponent into the countrey, at which tymes, he nothing doubted to make some frendly moc'on of agreement; which letter this deponent made and directed yt unto Mr. Herbert, to be sent by the said Mr. Vernon, then havinge occasion to ryde into the country unto the said Mr. Herbert. And soon

after the cominge of this deponent into the country, he travelled to draw the said Mr. Herbert, Mr. Prynce, and Mr. Vernon together, and tyme and place was appoynted for their meetinge; unto which place Mr. Herbert and Mr. Prynce repayred, but for that Mr. Prynce alledged that sodden business had called Mr. Vernon some otherway that day. Noe good offers coulde be made but each . . . . . to buy others tythes, Mr. Herberte, the lease graunted to Bowyer, wherein he claymed some interest as a tenaunt, Mr. Prynce . . . . . estate, he or his servant had from Lodowick Lloyd, and his whole interest of tenante right; and thereupon because . . . . . was not there and then appoynted at another day to geve meetinge at Salopp; the which Mr. Herbert then also performed . . . . . alsoe gave him meetinge, but Mr. Vernon at tyme also absented hym selfe, and before Mr. Herbert then de . . . . . of Saloppe yt was declared unto Mr. Herbert that there was composicon made with Lodowick Lloyd by Mr. Prynce and Mr. Vernon; soe Mr. Herbert departed the towne, somethinge angrye with this deponent, for Didlesbury.

Richard Lloyd, the elder, of Marrington, in the County of Salopp, esquier, of the aige of xlixen yeares or thereabouts.

Ffyrst, he knoweth the pl. Richard Prynce, and the rest of the defftes., by sight, excepting Humffrey Lloyd, and Howell Vaughan, but doth not know the Rectory now in variance.

IXth, he hath hard that the said Lodowick Lloyd about the tyme spe'id obteyned a graunte from her ma'tie of the said Rectory of Llanvayre for the space of xxxj yeres.

Xth, about the xxth of Aprill last past was xije monethes receaved a l're from his brother Lodowick whereby he acquainted hym of a Will he had to make sale of his lease or graunte unto him made by her ma'tie of the parsonage of Llanvayre; sayeinge that he had wrytten a l're to his nephewe Richard Lloyd to the same effect; by the same l're he prayed this deponent to make an offer thereof to the said Richard Herbert, which he did accordynglie, for which Mr. Herbert thanked this deponent and sayed he would deale with the said Lodowick further in the cause, and wished to speake . . . . . Lloyd his nephew and hym together in that cause which after he did; and then the said Mr. Herbert . . . . . the pryce to be very highe, yet neverthelesse, he sayed that this deponent and his said nephew should make . . . . . ffurther sayeth that his said brother Lodowick tould this deponent after the sale thereof made to Ieuan Mathewe, servant of the plt. that the said Ieuan Mathewe came to hym to his chamber, in London, and there went through . . . . . in the sale thereof,

to the use of the said plt., the said Lodowick tould this deponent that the said Ieuan had payed hym toward the same alredye the some of Ffyfftye poundes.

XJth, he is ignorant, savinge that his said brother Lodowycke Lloyd told this deponent that the defftes. had dealt coningly and covenanslye (*sic*) with hym therein and made hym beleave that the estate of the said Ieuan Mathewe was of noe force, and that he was persuaded by them that ther was noe estate in hym self.

XIJth, he is ignorant.

Richard Lloyd, the younger, of Marrington, in the Countye of Saloppe, esquier, of the aige of xlvj^{o} yeares or thereabouts.

Ffyrst, he knoweth the parties and hath seene the churche of Llanvayre as a Traveller.

IXth, he hard Lodowick Lloyd, his uncle affyrme that he had obteyned . . . . . of her ma'tie for the terme of xxxjth yeres, of the said Rectory of Llanvayre.

Xth, Lodowick Lloyd his uncle told hym that he had solde his interest and term of yeres to one Ieuan Mathewe which he thinketh was to the use of plt.

XIIIJth, after that the said Lodowick Lloyd had obteyned her ma'ties graunte of the said Rectory, amongst other things, he the said Lodowick sent a l're to this deponent to his dwelling house at Marrington desiring him to make an offer of the said Rectory to the pl.; upon the receipte of which l're this deponent presently sent the said l're to the pl'tiffes dwelling within a myle of his house,[1] and upon sight thereof the plt. returned answer that he did thank the said Lodowick Lloyd for his gentle offer but that the pryce thereof, being cl*li*., was to highe, nevertheless the said pl. was content to be ordered by this deponent and the former deponent, Richard Lloyd, the elder, beinge brother to the said Lodowick, what some of money he should paye for the same; whereof this deponent advertized the said Lodowicke. And further this deponent sayeth that in the said l're sent by the said Lodowick to this deponent, after the offer ffyrst made by this deponent to the said pl. or upon his refusal, the said Lodowick Lloyd by his said l're wylled hym to offer the same to the defft. Mr. Prynce. Notwithstandinge [the offer] thereof made by the said Lodowick to the said pl., and his answere as aforesaid returned unto the said Lodowicke Lloyd from this deponent, he, this deponent, in [order] to make the best advantage he coulde for the said Lodowicke thereof offered the same to the said Mr.

[1] Lymore.

Prynce, which Mr. Prynce utterly then denyed to gyve the said Lodowycke any thinge for the same.

XVth, after the said l're returned, and the bargayne thereof passed by the said Lodowick to the said Ieuan Mathewe, the said Lodowick came to the country to this deponent's house, where he usually lyeth when he is in that country, and toulde this deponente that he agreed, and passed the said Rectory to the said Ieuan Mathewe, and had receaved of hym a some of money for the same, and was to receave of hym now; and further that the deft. Mr. Prynce, and Mr. Prynce's man, and one Mr. Edward Mores, a lawyer, was with him diverse tymes after this assurance made to Ieuan Mathewe to buy the same Rectory, and offered hym a far greater some . . . then he had agreed for with the said Ieuan; and that they, the said Mr. Mores, Vernon and the rest, toulde hym ffurther that the Conveyance made by him before to Ieuan Mathewe was meerely voyed, in respecte of a Lease before by hym made to one Rees Lloyd; and that there was no other daunger therein than the forfeiture . . . . . And further sayeth that duringe the then tyme of the beinge of the said Lodowicke in this deponentes house . . . . . a messenger was severall tymes sent to the said Lodowick from the said defftes., or some of them, to gyve . . . . . at Shrewesbury, as the said Lodowicke toulde hym whyther the said Lodowick went accordinglie. And af[ter that] he toulde this deponent that they the defftes. had the said Rees Lloyd in a chamber and had agreed for his intrest in the said Rectory, persuadinge hym lykewise to wyne with the said Rees in assuringe to them the said Rectorye, persuadinge hym lykewyse that ther was noe daynger therein to hym but only the forfeiture. Howe they agreed afterwards this deponent knoweth not, but hard that the same was passed by the said Lodowick Lloyd, but to whom he doth not know.

Richard Evance, of Churbury, in the County of Saloppe, gent., of the aige of xlvj yeares or thereabouts.

Ffirst, he knoweth the said partyes, and the said Rectorye.

XIIIJth and *XVth*, in Somer was ij° yeres, the said Lodowick Lloyd was where this deponent dwelleth, and told this deponent, and soe others, that her ma'tie had graunted hym . . . . of the Rectorye of Llanvayre, and that he simplie and *bona fide* had soulde the same and his whole interest therein to I[euan Mathewe] the pltes. servant, to the use of the said pl. and that he had payed hym parte of his money for the same, and had then come for the payment of the reste at this deponentes house in Cherbury afforesaid, and withall toulde this deponent that . . . . thereof by hym made as before to

the said Ieuan, that he, the said Lodowicke Lloyd, was offered by the defftes. Mr. Prynce and Mr. Vernon [alarger] some for the same then he the said Ieuan had agreed with hym; and that the deft. understandinge . . . . Mores, a lawyer whoe had drawen a morgage of his l're patent to Rees Lloyd that the said Lodowycke had . . . . soe made and graunted to hym of the premysses to the saide Rees, and that by reason thereof ther was no interest in hym; they the defftes. or some of them, togeather with the said Mr. Mores, were diverse tymes with hym in London and in his chamber there to have hym to make a new sale thereof to the said defftes. Mr. Prynce and Vernon, and persuaded with hym that he had both lawe and conscience on his syde, and wished and entreated hym to passe the same to the said defftes. Prynce and Vernon, yet he said and toulde them, as he alledges and toulde this deponent, that he would not soe doe for that he had soulde the same *bona fide* to the same Ieuan Mathewe to the pltes. use, and had receaved of hym a great p'te of his money; and yet he said and toulde this deponent then that he wanted money, and wished this deponent to acquaynt the pl., being this deponentes Mr. [master], with their persuasions of hym and to acquaynt hym withall of his need of money; and that yf yt woulde please hym, he should have the same for lesse money by xl*li.* or xxx*li.*, then they offered hym for the same. But this deponent refused to go to the pl. to doe any such message to hym or to deall between them in this respecte. The said Lodowick was this deponentes uncle in law, viz., brother to this deponentes wieffes father, and the plt. this deponentes *mr.* Yet this deponent sent worde to the pl. by one of this deponentes fellows in lyvery, and willed hym to acquaint the pl. what the speeches of the said Lodowick were to hym in that behalf; and further, after the said Lodowick perceavinge that the pl. woulde gyve hym no more money for the same he the said Lodowick toulde this deponent that he wanted money, and that seeinge the pl. would not gyve hym any more, for yt then his man Ieuan Mathewe had agreed wyth hym he the said Lodowick Lloyde woulde sell the same to the defftes. Prynce and Vernon. And as he [heard it] reported he the said Lodowick and the said R. Lloyd afterwards assigned over their intrest therein to one Geo[rge Lawley] gent. to the use of the said deffes., or some of them.

Humphrey Davies, of Churbury, in the County of Salopp, gentleman, of the age of lviije yeres or thereabout.

Ffirst, he knoweth the said partyes and the said Rectory.

XIIIJth and *XVth,* he sayeth that the said Lodowick Lloyd,

about ij$_o$ yeres past, comminge to Cherbury, [in the County of] Salope, where haveinge diverse conferences with this deponent, being his kinsman, touchinge the said Rectory, the said Lodowicke told this deponent he had soulde the said Rectory to the said Ieuan Mathewe for cx*li.*, and that the said Ieuan had payed lx*li.*, the . . . . of him for l*li.*; after which sale the said Lodowick toulde this deponent that one Mr. Mores, a lawyer, came to hym . . . . and toulde hym that the said sale was meere voyed, and wished hym to make a gretter commoditie of the same, soe that he the said Lodowicke had morgaged his l'res patent thereof to one Rees Lloyd, which morgage the said Mr. Mores had drawen between the said Lodowick and the said Rees, as he then alledged; whereupon, as the said Lodowick toulde this deponent . . . . the said Mr. Mores; and toulde hym that he woulde not soe make discredytt hym self, but woulde stande to his first sale that notwithstandinge the said Mr. Mores, as he sayed, still persuaded hym that he might lawfully sell the same from the said [Ieuan Mathewe and] make a gretter benefytte thereof, and that he had both law and conscience on his syde, and would be in noe danger therein savinge the danger of the forfeiture of his bonde wherein he stood bound to the [said Ieuan Mathewe, the said] Lodowick further tolde this deponent, that the defft. Mr. Prynces man had byn with hym in London . . . . to buy the same Rectory of hym; and said that he had refused to sell him the same untill he the said Lodowicke woulde [come to the] countrey which shoulde be shortlie after; and that he the said Lodowick then came to the country . . . . onlye to acquaint the pl. with the offers to hym made for the same by the said deftes., and that he had wrytten his l'res to his nephew Richard Lloyd the elder and Richard Lloyd the younger to offer the same to the said . . . . and that they had soe done accordinglie; and that yf yt would please the pl. he shoulde [have it] xxx*li.* under the pryce of any other, otherwyse he said he would passe the same to the defftes., for he then wanted . . . . this deponent, and would make his best benefytte thereof, yet this deponent wished hym not to . . . . discredytt hym self thereby; notwithstandinge, as this deponent hard yt reported, the said Lodowick and the said defts. . . . . the same unto the defftes. for a gretter some; and further the said Lodowicke diverse tymes after the . . . . to the use of the defftes. by hym and the said Rees, toulde this deponent that he was cozoned thereunto.

Morgan Glynne, of Glyn Clewdocke, in the county of Montgomery, gent., of the aige of xlvije years or thereabout.

Ffyrst, he knoweth the parties excepting the deft. Edward Vernon, and knoweth the parish churche of Llanvayre, etc.

XIIIJth, and to all the rest about Apriell was xij monethes, having some intelligence that defft. had some graunt to hym from her ma'tie of the said Rectorye and that he had made some assignment thereof to the . . . . . the said Rees Lloyd had lykewyse passed the same to one Thomas Pryce, esquier; and this deponent being desirous of knowledge touchinge the premisses lest he should be deceaved in his proceeding concerning the same, whereupon this deponent repayred unto hym with that which this deponent did knowe or understand therein; and thereupon the said pl. requested this deponent to repayre [to Thomas] Pryce and Rees Lloyd to understand of them the truth concerninge the premisses, whereupon after conference had by him with the said Thomas Pryce concerninge his pretended interest therein, and fynding that there dyd not any interest rest in hym but what was in the said Rees Lloyd, which was determined; then this depondent repayred to the said Rees Lloyd and conferred with hym, and requested hym to geve to the deponent the certaintye of the bargaynes that passed between the said Lodowick and the said Rees Lloyd, and betweene . . . . . and the said Thomas Pryce or any other touchinge the same premisses and in whom the interest thereof did then rest, and willed that he . . . . . of the said premisses did then rest in hym or in the said Thomas Pryce, that then the same pl. might have the same confidence in hym for the same, whoe then protested that the pl. should and might have had anythinge thereafter in hym before any one, and then declared that the said Lodowick Lloyd did enter into bargayne with the said Rees for the Bayliewick which said Rees held from her ma'tie by l'res patent, within the countye of Cardigan, for a some of money to be payed and then already payed, by the said Lodowicke to hym; and that the said Lodowick for the better securytie and payment of the said some of money did assigne the said Rectorye or l'res patente to the said Rees upon condicon that yff the said Lodowicke did pay the said some to the said Rees then the said bargayne to be voyed, and the said Lodowicke to have and enioy the same premisses agayne; and that the said Rees then declared that he had receaved the said somes in discharge of the said bargayne; and that the said defte. Prynce had intelligence of the said assignment soe made to the said R., and therefore the said R. at the intreatye of the said Lodowick made an assignment of the premisses to the said deffte. Mr.

Prynce, or to some frendes of his; and ffurther that notwithstandinge these, that yf Mr. Herbert the nowe pl. might fynde by his counsell learned that there remayned any thing in hym or in the said Thomas Pryce, that then the said plt. should have the same before any man; and that ther was not any right in the said R. but determinable at the will and pleasure of the said Lodowicke at all tymes upon performance of the said condicon and bargayne between the said Lodowick and hym agreed, of all which this deponent in May or June xij moneths, as advertised by the said pl. to thende that he might be resolved; and ffurther doth alledge that the said Rees Lloid at an assize or gaol delivery holden for the county of Hereford, at the City of Hereford, about xxtie yeres last past, was indicted of felony for stealinge of certen horses, and for the same was founde guyltie, whereupon this deponent being then attendant upon the right wor'pful Sir John Huband, Knight, was an ernest sutor to the said Sir John to be a mean to the then Lord Chieffe Baron, being one of the Judges thereon to respyte the said R. in hope of a pardon, which was don accordingly.

Ieuan Mathewe, of Kerry, in the Countie of Montgomery, gent. of the aige of xxxviijte yeres or thereabout.

Ffyrst, he knoweth the parties and the said Rectory.

Xth, he, this deponent, in or about May in the xxxvth yere of her ma'ties raygne, by commandement of his mr. [master], the compl. . . . . to the defte. Lodowick Lloyd, then lyeing at Westm'r, for the obteyninge of the said rectory and to compounde with hym for the same; at which tyme the said Lodowyck, in consideracon of cx*li.* . . . . . this deponent then fully payed hym the some of lx*li.*, over and besydes the some x*s.*, in golde which he, this deponent, had gyven hym in ernest of the said Bargayne; and withall had entered into bonde with one suertye with hym for the paym't of the some of l*li.* more, beinge the residue of the said some of cx*li.* to the said Lodowick at a certen daye and place agreed upon between the said Lodowick and this deponent, bargayned, sold, assigned, and assured the said Rectorie with the appurts. with all his right, etc., therein by assurance in writinge then sealed and delivered by hym to this deponent, *to have and to hold* the same to this deponent and to his assignes, which said Lodowick then said that the whole tytle of the said l'res patente was then wholly in hym self and that he had good estate, tytle, and interest then in hym to sell the same to this deponent, and soe did accordinglie, in presence of Richard Broughton, esquier, learned in the lawe, who drew the said assurance, Owen

Edwards, John Mores, and others. Sithence which graunte and assurance, this deponent accordinglie to the trust in hym reposed by his said master, hath conveyed and assured the same unto the said pl.

Edmund Lloyd, of Marrington, in the Countye of Saloppe, gent., of the aige of xxxviijtie yeres or thereabout.

First, he knoweth the parties except Edward Vernon.

XIIIJth, etc., he hard his uncle Lodowick Lloyd, at his country . . . . in the County of Saloppe, about ij° yeres last past, where and when this deponent attended upon his said uncle, at which tyme he hard his said uncle . . . . . soulde the Rectory or parsonage of Llanvayre to one Ieuan Mathewe, and that after the said sale, the defft. Richard . . . . . others of the defftes. had been with hym diverse tymes to persuade hym to sell the same agayne to the deft Prynce, and that he might lawfully soe doe ; and for that purpose the said deffte. or some of them then brought to the said Lodowick Lloyd one Mr. Edward Mores, a lawyer, who was acquaynted with the said Lodowickes whole interest and estate in the premises, to pursuade [hym to sell] the same agayne to the said defftes. Prynce and Vernon, and to make a gretter comodyte thereof to hym self then he had done by the bargayne made with Ieuan Mathewe afforesaid, the defftes. offringe a farre gretter some then the [said Ieuan Mathewe had] agreed with hym, alledging further that he the said Lodowicke had both lawe and conscience on his side soe to doe ; yet the said Lodowicke refused their offers or to yelde to their persuasions, but thought ffirst to acquaynt the pl. therewith ; and that to that end he brought his l're to his brother, and nephewe Richard Lloyd the elder, and Richard Lloyd the younger, to will them to acquaynt the said pl. with the said offers and persuasions ; and further sayeth that afterwards he hard his said uncle request the said Richard Lloyd his nephew, and Mr. Charles Lloyd his cozen, being brother in law to the pl. to repayre to [the said plt.] from hym and to acquaynt him with the said offers and persuasions, and to let him understand that he was resolved to stand to hys first sale to Ieuan Mathew, yf he would gyve hym less by xx*li.* or xxx*li.* then the said Richard and Charles Lloyd did therein ; but what answere the pl. made them he knoweth not. And further that the said Lodowicke Lloyd afterwards, about Somer was xij monethes, being then in Churbury parishe, in the Countye of Saloppe, was sued with some process from her highness Corte of Starre Chamber unto the pl. or Ieuan Mathewe suyte touchynge the premisses, wherewith the same Lodowick was very highly offended and very

angry with the said Mr. Prynce and thother defftes. and the said Mr. Edward Mores for cozeninge hym as he said to make the said Prynce and Vernon a newe sale thereof. Thereupon the said Lodowick shortlie after y't he was sued repayred to the said Mr. Prynce to Shrewsbury, where this deponent attended upon hym, and this deponent hard the said Lodowick chyde with the said Mr. Prynce for assuringe hym touchinge the premisses, and the said Mr. Prynce then willed hym to content hym selfe, and gave hym very faire speeches; yet the said Lodowicke beinge very angrie with hym asked hym whether he woulde bere hym out for the same, and he gave hym noe answere therein, as farre furth as this deponent coulde hear; and thereupon the said Lodowick toulde the said Mr. Prynce that he woulde answere the pltes. bill and confesse the whole truth, howe that they the said defftes. knowinge that Raffe Bowyer his lease of the premisses was voyed, which they had from the said Bowyer, and that therefore the said Lodowickes graunte was to take place presently upon the forfeiture of the said Bowyeres lease, they enveygled, enticed, and cozoned the said Lodowick to sell the same to them; and hard the said Lodowick diverse tymes after make hys complaynt thereof to divers of his frendes, sayeinge further that there was great faulte in the plt. that he would not have gyven hym more money then the said Ieuan Mathewe had agreed with hym for the same, and offringe a some to hym and he should have had yt. And touchinge R. Lloyd he hard yt reported he was convicted of felony for stealinge; and that he kepeth an other mans wief as his concupyne.

RYCHARD PRYCE,
ED. BLUCK.

The Court of Exchequer.

DECREES AND ORDERS (*Elizabeth*).

[1593.] *Termo S'ci Mich'is, Anno xxxvj Re'ne Elizabethe, Sabb'i, xvjt. die Novembr.*

Ordered "that the matter depending in this Court, by English Bill, between Sr. Edward Herbert, Knight, playntief, and John Owen Vaughan and others, defendantes, shalbe hard in the Exchequer Chamber the second Sitting in Hillary Term next; the playntief to give the defendants knowledge of the said day."

[1593-4.] *Adhuc de Termo S'ci Hillarij, A'o xxxvj R'ne Elizabethe. Jovis, xxxj° die Januarij.*

Upon mocon this day in Courte by Mr. Moryce, being of Counsell with Thomas Ellys, pl., against Richardi Herberte, deft., in the cause dependinge in this Court by English Bill. Fforasmuch as he affirmeth that the deft. by his answer, upon his oath made unto the pl. bill, hath confessed that the Quenes Ma'tie in the vijth yere [1564-5] of Her Highnes raigne Did grant a Lease of the Rectory of Llanvayr to the playntiff and one Lawrence Manley, for xxjtie yeares, to begyne upon the xxth day of Marche 1593; and that the playntief granted his interest in the said Rectory to one Hugh David Lloyd, To have and to hold from the xxth daye of Marche 1593 untill the full ende of xxtie yeares, the Estate and interest of the said Hugh David Lloyd. The defendant by way of answer claymeth the which xxtie yeares by true compensacon ended upon the xxtieth day of March laste passed, whereby the defendant his own confession it doeth appeare that he hath no right to the said Rectory. Ordered that yf the said Deft. doe not shew good matter to this Courte on Wennesday next to maintain his tytle to the said Rectory, that then the playntief shall have an Iniuncon against the defendant to put him in possesson thereof and to prevent the said defendant and all others clayming the same by, from, or under him, and that the said defendant shall answere to the plaintiffe or his assigns the profitts of the Rectory by him received, from the said xxth day of March laste paste.

[1594.] *Adhuc de Termo S'ci Trin, A'o xxxvjte Re'ne Elizabethe. Mercurij, xix° Junij.*

Whereas the Courte was this daye informed by Mr. Oteley, being of the Counsell with Richard Herberte in an English Bill agaynst Humffrey Lloyd and Howel Vaughan and others, that a subpena under Seal of this Courte was leafte at the house of the sayd Humffrey Lloyd, which was alsoe directed to the said Howell Vaughan, and that the sayd Humffrey Lloyd and Howell Vaughan did not appere accordinge to the daye of apparence menconed in the said writt; an affie. [affidavit] being made, a writt of attachment was directed to the sheriff of the said County of Montgomery to attach the bodyes of the said Humffrey Lloyd and Howell Vaughan whoe have putt in answere to the said bill not satisfieinge the Court for the sayd Contempt. Ordered that the plaintiff shall exhibit

articles against the said Humffrey Lloyd and Howell Vaughan before the Barrons touching the sayd Contempt, whereupon the sayd Howell Vaughan beinge nowe in towne shalbe further examined, and that an attachment shalbe likewise awarded to the Sheriff of the sayd Countye of Montgomery to attache the sayd Humfrey Lloyd to answere this sayd Contempt retornable the second retorne of Mich'as Term next.

[1594.] *Adhuc de Termio S'ci Mich'is, Anno xxxvjte R'ne Elizabethe. Mercurij, xxx° die Octobris.*

Uppon mocon this daye in open Courte of Mr. Moryce, beinge of Counsell with Edward Vernon, gent., plaintiff, against Richard Herbert, esq. and others, defendants, touching the Rectory of Llanvaire, whereof the plaintiff is Her Ma'ties Ffermor for Terme of years to come. Fforasmuch as he affirmeth that Her Ma'tie made a sound lease thereof to one Ellis and Manley for xxj yeres which ended the xxth daye of Marche last past, before the end whereof Her Ma'tie made a lease in revercon thereof to one Raphe Bowyer for other xxjtie yeares, to begyn after thende of the sayd former lease, whose estate therein the plaintiff hath; and that the *plaintiff entred* after the sayd xxth day of March being thend of the former lease, and *was quietly possessed* untill he was interrupted by the defendants who have delayed the plaintiff of answeare from thexhibitinge of his bill in Easter terme last untill now, in which mean tyme the defft. Herberte *being a Justice of Peace there and Custos Rotulorum, and havyng nyne other Justice of Peace there to his brother, bretheren in law, uncles, and cozen germaynes, by whose parcyalytie he hath not only indited at severall Pryvie Sessions kept before them by his procurement,* the plaintieffes fermors, servantes, and freindes to the number of xxixtie, by sevérall indictments for misdemeanours supposed to be committed in gatheringe of the tenthes of the sayd Rectory, the xixth of July last, but also hath for the same matter complayned against them in the Starre Chamber, this Terme. And nevertheless hath taken a greate parte of the fruites this last Somer, sythence the tyme prefyxed to him to have answered; and affirmeth further that the plaintiff hath answered unto Her Ma'tie the whole yeares rent due for the same, and the defendant Richard Harberte by his answeares upon his othe to the pl. bill, hath confessed the pl. sayde lease, surmising the same to be voyed by nonperforminge of a condicon therein menconed, in that the sayd Bowyer, the pattenttee, did not tender a lease thereof to Edward Herberte the defts.

father, the then tenante in possess'on thereof, whose executor he is, according to the condicon; and further that he the sayd Herbert hath the state of one Lodowyck Lloyd to whom Her Ma'tie granted an other lease thereof in revercon to begyn after thend of the plts. lease, both which matters he denyed, and traversed by the plt. by his Replicac'on, and in proof thereof the sayd Mr. Morryce alsoe shewed to the Courte the coppy of an Order taken by the same in Hillary Terme last, whereby it appeared that the sayd Ellis was Her Ma'tie's aunciente tenante of the premisses by force of the sayd first lease, and not the said deft. Herberte, nor the said father, as by his answer is surmysed. Ordered that yf the defendantes doe not shewe good matter to this Courte on Wenesday next to maintaine his tytle to the sayd Rectory, the plaintiff shall have an Iniuncon against the defendants to putt hym in possession thereof and to put out the defendantes and all other clayming the same by, from, or under them or any of them.

Jovis, xxviij° die Novembris.

By Order in the present terme uppon the mocon of Mr. Morys, being of concell with Edward Vernon playntiff against Richard Herberte, esq. defendant, and others, defs., it was ordered that Mr. Herberte should shewe sufficient matter to mantayne his tytle to the same Rectorye, otherwyse there should be an Injuncon awarded agaynst the defendant for the possesson of the sayd Rectory, whereunto the concell of the deft. has been attending from tyme to tyme to answeare the suggestion and allegacon soe made by the concell of the sayd plt. this present daye upon mocon made by Her Ma'ties Attorney Generall beinge of concell with the sayde deft. did shewe that the lease in revercon made unto Raphe Bowyer of the sayd Rectorye was a proviso to the use of the tenants, fermors, and occupiers of the same; and that the said Bowyer should by his sufficient deede in wryting under his hand and seale assign the sayd lease unto the tenantes, fermors, of the premises within one year next followinge, upon such considera-con as are conteyned in the said proviso and premises, the same to be voyed; under which lease with proviso, the sayd Mr. Vernon claymeth; and Mr. Attorney General shewed further that there was noe such tender or offer made by the sayd Bowyer, or assignment of the premisses unto Mr. Harberte, father of the deft. unto whom the benefytt of the said proviso is ment and doeth appertein, whoe was tenaunte of the premises at the tyme of the lease made to Bowyer and

for xij yeares before, and viij yeares after, and the sayd deft. or his father have and doeth hitherunto paye the whole rent due to the Queenes Ma'tie for the same. *Ordered*, that the said deft. Herberte contynewe his possession of the sayd Rectory without any lett or interrupcon of the sayd Mr. Vernon or any other clayming from, by, or under him or the sayd Bowyer; and *further Ordered* that the said defendant Harberte, and the residue of the defendantes, shall have a *dedimus potestatem* into the country for takinge of theire answeares to the complainants bill, retornable in the beginning of the next terme.

[1594-5.] *De Termio S'ci Hillary, Anno. xxxvjmo R'ine Elizabethe. Jovis, xxiijtio die Januarij.*

Uppon examinacon of the matter between Edward Vernon, gent., plaintiff, and Richard Herberte, Esq. and others, defendants, *Ordered* that the Courte will not alter possession of the sayd Rectorye, but let it remayne as nowe it doeth and in the which nowe take the profitts thereof, any order to the contrary notwithstandinge; and that the said parties shall proceed to the hearing of the said cause with all speed.

[1595.] *Adhuc de Termio S'ci Mich'is, A'o. xxxvijmo R. Elizabethe fin'. Mercurij, xxijmo die Octobris.*

Uppon the mocon of Mr. Otley, *Ordered* that the several causes at yssue in this Courte brought by Edward Vernon, gent. plaintiff, agaynst Richard Harberte, esq., and others, deffendants. Another by the said Harberte, plaintiff, against the said Vernon, and George Lawley, gent., and others, defendants, appoynted to be heard by the third sittinge this terme shall be contynewed until the fourth sittinge in the exchequer chamber in Hillarie term next; and whereas there is a third sute brought by the said George Lawley, playntieff against the said Richard Herberte and Vernon; for and concernynge the selfsame thing, which was to have been herd on one daye with the said other traverses, according to an order taken in the Court xvth of this October. Forasmuch as it was alledged by the said Mr. Otley that the said Richard Herbert in the said cause between Lawley, playntieff, and him the said Herbert and Vernon, defft. hath not examined four of his wittenesses in that cause, which were served to appear at Westbury the xxvth

of September last. *Further Ordered* that upon Affid. made the said allegacon to be true and that the same four wittenesses so now requested to be examyned be the same wittnesses that were served to appeare at Westbury, that the said Harberte shall have libertie to bringe into the Court before *Crastino Martini*[1] of this terme the same four witnesses to be examyned before one of the Barons of the Court, upon such Interrogatories as were mynistred heretofore in the said cause touchinge onlye the tytle of the said Herbert, the sam Interr. to be first shewed unto the plaintief or hys sollicitor; and the plaintief to be at libertie to examyn them on his behalfe yf he please in this courte, and such other wittnesses as he hath for proof of his tytle, in the such meantyme of Crastino Martini; and thereupon publicacon presently to be granted, and all the saide matters to be heard the said first sittinge of Hillarie terme next peremptory without any further mocon.

[1595-6.] *Adhuc Termio S'ci Hillarij, Ao. xxxviij° Reg'ne Elizabeth. Jovis, Tricinto die Ffebruarij.*

Uppon the full and deliberate hearing and debating of the matter depending in this Courte between Edward Vernon, gent., pl., and Richard Harberte, esq., and others deffts., before the Right Honorable the Lord Treasurer of England, Sir John Ffortescue, knight, Chancellor of Her Highness High Court of Exchequer, Sir Wm. Peryan, Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons there, by the counsell on both sides, it appeared to the Court that her Ma'tie in the vijth year of Her Highness raigne [1564], granted a lease of the said Rectory to one Thomas Ellis and Laurence Manley, for one and twenty yeares, to begyn the xxth daye of March 1572, and that the same lease ended on the xxth of March in the xxxvjth yeare of Her Ma'ties said Raigne, And that her highness in the xxviijth yere of Her Grace said raigne [1594] granted a lease of the said Rectory in revercon to on Ralff Bowyer for xxjtie years to hym after the end and expiracon of the said lease soe named to Ellys and Manley, as aforesaid, and that the estate, term, and interest of the said Ralff Bowyer is by good conveyance in the lawe in the said compl't. And in the said lease to the said Bowyer there is a proviso that the said Ralff Bowyer or his assignes should offer to Her Ma'ties severall tenauntes in possession of the said Rectory his interest

[1] The morrow after the feast of St. Martin.

and Term therein, the said Tenantes paying therefore such somes of money as should be agreed uppon between the said Ralff Bowyer or his assignes and the said tenantes and occupiers for their severall holde; and if the said tenantes and the said Ralff Bowyer or his assignes could not agree, that then the said tenantes and occupiers should pay to the said Ralff Bowyer such somes of money as the Lord Treasurer, or Chancellour of this Court for the time being upon the said tenantes peticon to theym or one of theym in that behalf made, should be by theym or one of theym under their or one of their handes sett downe in wryting. And whereas also it appeared by the answere of the defftes. Richard Herbert that he confessed that Her Ma'tie did grant the sayd Rectorye to the said Manley and Ellys, and after to the said Ralff Bowyer, and further alledged that Her highness afterwarde in the xxxiiijth yeare of Her Ma'tie raygne [1592] did grant a lease in revercon of the said Rectory to one Lodowick Lloyd, Esq. for one and twenty yeares, to begyn after thende, forfeyture, or other determynacon of the said Bowyers lease, the estate of which Lodowick Lloyd the said defendant Richard Herberte by his said answere pretended to have; and further pretended that the said Bowyer had forfeyted his estate in not performing of the said proviso, for that he did not offer a lease to Edward Herberte the said defendantes father, nor to the said defendant, pretending to have the said interest of the sayd Ellys and Manley in the said Rectory saving the last yeare of the moytye appertayning to the said Ellys, and by his said answere further alledged that the sayd forfeyture was found by officers by vertue of a commission out of this Courte in that behalf awarded, and soe went aboute as it seemeth to overthrowe the said lease made to the said Ralffe Bowyer. Nowe for that the said proviso was ment for the benefit of the occupyers and ancient tenantes in possession of the premises at the tyme of the making of the said lease to Bowyer and not of any others having or receyving onlye a yerely rent out of the same, ordered that the sayd lease soe made to the said Ralff Bowyer as aforesaid, the interest whereof the said complainant Edward Vernon hath, shall stand and remayne in full force and effect agaynst the said defendant Richard Herbert, and thother deffendantes, notwithstandinge their pretended tytle made by the said answere. And that neverthelesse the said auncient tenantes in possession and occupyers shall contynewe in their possession, paying to the plaintiff such dueties and profittes as they paied at the granting of Bowyers lease; and that those ancient tenantes and occupyers onlye, if they will informe this Courte what they will give to the plaintiff severally by yeare

or by way of composition for their severall parcells of the said Rectory in their severall holdings, that this Courte maye order and sett down what shalbe reasonable for him to take of theym for the same.

[1596.] *Adhuc de Termio Pasche. xxxviij° A'o. R.' Elizabeth. Sabb'i, xvto die Maij.*

Uppon the open reading and deliberate cons'on of the Courte made the laste term in the Exchequer Chamber, in the cause then hard and long debated by the counsell on both sides between Edward Vernon gent., plaintieff, and Richard Herbert esq., and divers others, deffendantes, and also upon the reading of an Affid. this term made in Court by John Bradley reportyng the manyfest breaches of the said decree, both by the said Herbert and divers others, deffendants, and by some of the servants of the said Mr. Herberte by his appointment and commandment. The Court much mistyking therewith was of opinion that the said deffts. and servants had committed manyfest contempt against the said decree. Ordered by the Courte in the presence of the consell on both sides that process against the said Richard Herbert, Esq., and agaynst Dd. ap James, Lewes Trevor, Ieuan ap Dd., Morice ap Ieu'n ap Gruffyth, John ap Edward ap Rees, and John Morgan, being deffendants named in the said bill refusing to paie their tithes and dutyes to the said Edward Vernon contrary to the said decree, and also Watkyn Morice and William Whittingham two of the servantes of the said Richard Herberte to come and answere their said contemptes. *Also Ordered* that Her Ma'ties Writ of Iniunction shalbe awarded under the Seale of this Courte to the said Richard Herberte, Esq., and to all thother deffts., commanding theym to permit and suffer the said Edward Vernon, and his assignes, peaceably, and quietly to have, holde, occupy, and enioye the said Rectory with thappurtenance, and to receive and take all tithes and duties thereto belonging without the lett, troble, disturbance, or interrupcon of the said Richard Herbert and thother defendants, or any of them or of any other clayming by, from, or under the said Richard Herbert or anie other of the said deffendantes, upon payn of ffyve hundreth ponds. *And lastly it is Ordered* that the said plaintiff maye procure Her Ma'tie Attorney General to exhibite a bill into the Starre Chamber against the said Richard Herberte and his servants, upon the matter layd downe against him and his servants in the Affid. before menconed.

[1596.] *Adhuc Termio S'ci Trin. xxxviij° Ao. R. Elizabeth. Lune, xiiij to die Junij.*

The xvth of this instant moneth ordered that Mr. Richard Herbert, esq., and his servants against whom Affid's hathe been made by on John Bradley for the supposed breach of an order made in the Chamber Hillary terme last, that the said Richard Herbert and his servants against whom attachment have been awarded they should be examined uppon such Interrogatories as the plaintiff Edward Vernon should exhibit upon the poyntes of the said Affids. Nowe for that the Courte is this daye enformed that the said Mr. Herbert is nowe in town attending only uppon the exhibites of the said article whereupon he is to be examined, that the said plt. shall exhibit the same articles before Friday next or ells the Courte will take order for his discharge of the said contempt.

Mercuiij, xxxmo die Junij.

After reciting that the fiveth daie of Ffebruarij last, It was Ordered among other things that the lease made to one Raff Bowyer of the said Rectory should stand in force, and that nevertheless the ancyent tenants in possession should contynewe their possession; Now forasmuch as this Court resteth doubtful who were the tenants in possession at the time of the granting of the said lease made to the said Bowyer, Ordered that a Commission be awarded to enquire who were the tenantes and occupyers of the said Rectory of Llanvair the xijth daie of July in the xxviij yeare of Her Ma'tie raigne [1586], being the time of the making of the lease by Her Ma'tie unto Ralff Bowyer, and who were the tenantes, ffarmors, or occupyers of the said Rectory by the space of tenn yeares next before the said lease made to the said Raff Bowyer; and that the said Commission be retornable *Crastino A'i'arum* [Animarum, *All Souls*] next; And that both parties shall attend this Court within three daies after the retorne of the Commisson aforesaid that the Court maye take such order touchinge the said cause as to them shall be thought fitt and convenyent; And in the meane tyme the deffendant or any persons menconed in the Affidavit made by one John Bradley shalbe stayed.

[1596.] *Adhuc termio de S'ci Mich'as, Anno xxxviij° Ao. R. Elizabeth. Sabb'i, xvjto die Octobris.*

After reciting that in Hillary terme last, It was Ordered (*inter alia*) that a lease made to one Ralff Bowyer, esq., of the said parsonaidge (the intrest whereof the said Edward Vernon hath) shall stand and remayne in full force and effect against the said deft. Richard Herbert, and the other deffendants, who went about to overthrowe the said Bowyeres lease, and yet the ancyent tenantes in possession, and occupyers, should contynew in their possession, paying to the pl. such rents, dutyes, and profyttes as they paied at the granting of Bowyers lease. And where also in Easter terme last upon the affid. made that the said Richard Herbert, and Watkyn Morice, and William Whittyngham his servantes by his commandment, and divers others of the said deffendants had committed manyfest contempt to the breach of the said decree. The Courte then much mistyking therewith ordered in the presence of the counsell on both sides that processes of attachment should be awarded against the said Richard Herbert, Watkyn Morice, and Wm. Whittyngham, and dyvers others named, to come and answeare their said contempte; and that Her Ma'ties Writt of Iniuncon should be awarded to the said Richard Herbert and all thother defendantes, commanding them to permit and suffer the plt. and his assignes quietly to have and enioye the said parsonage, and to take all manner of tithes and duties thereunto belonging, without lett or interupcon of the said Richard Herbert, or any other of the said deffts., or of any other clayming, by, for, or under them, which contempte the said Richard Herbert and his servants have not as yet fully answered; *Ordered* upon the mocon of Mr Solicytor, beinge of the plt. councell, that further process of Iniuncon shalbe awarded to the said Richard Herbert, Esq., and all others clayming the tithes of the said Rectory of Llanvair, to avoyde the possession thereof and suffer Edward Vernon, gent., and his assignes, quietly to occupy and enioye the same; And that also further process of attachment shalbe awarded against the said Richard Herbert, and all such others as have contemptuously disobeyed the former orders and processes of the Court, according to severall Affid's thereof made this terme on the behalf of the said Edward Vernon; *And Ordered* that the Commission awarded the last terme on the behalf of the said Mr Herbert alone shalbe suppressed, any order heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding.

[1596-7.] *Adhuc de Termo S'ci Hillarij, A'o. xxxixmo Reg. Elizabeth. Veneris, xmo die Ffebruarij.*

This daie being given and appoynted by the Courte for the Consell on both sides to attend and informe the Courte of the former proceeding had betweene Edward Vernon, gent., pl., and Richard Herbert, esq., deceased, and dyvers others, defts. Uppon the open reading and considering of the former Orders and Decrees of the Courte and upon the hearing of the allegacons on both sides, the Courte doth confirm their former Orders and Directions touchynge the taking and enioyinge of the said Rectory and tiethes to be in the said plaintiff Edward Vernon and his assignees. *And the Courte doth further declare* that the said Richard Herbert, Esq., was not the ancyent tenante in possesson of the premises nor anie other clayming by from or under him was, nor is ment or intended to be provided for by the said decree to hold any parte of the said tiethes in question. *It is therefore Ordered that John ap Edward ap Rees, and Moryce ap Dd. ap Ieuan, clayming under the said Richard Herbert, and now appearinge uppon Attachments, shalbe comitted to the Ffleete for their contempt in not performing the said decree, and disobeying of process of this Courte, and shall enter into Bond before their departure to performe the same;* And that process of *duces tecum* shalbe awarded to the Sheriff of the said county to bring into this Courte *Quindena Pasche*[1] next the bodyes of *Watkyn Morrys, John Morgan, John ap Ll'en Gwynn,* and *Caddwalyder ap Griffith,* which he hath arrested according to his retorne of process of attachment, to him in that behalf made; And that further process of attachment retornable the same daye be awarded against *Mawdlyn Herbert,* wyddowe, late wieff of the said Richard Herbert, and *all others* that have broken the said decree, to answere their contempt; And that further process of *Iniuncton* shalbe awarded under Seale of this Courte to the said Mawdlyn Herbert, and to all others anything having or clayming by from or under the said Richard Herbert, or anie other of the defftes., commanding them and every of them by the same to avoyde from the possession of the premisses, and to permitt and suffer the said

[1] The Quindena was the fourteenth day of the feast. In the case of *Easter*, the Quindena (or Quinzaine) is said to begin on the eighth day before, and to end on the eighth day after Easter Day.

Edward Vernon, and his assignes to have and quietly and enioy the said parsonage and all tiethes and dutyes thereunto belonging without lett or interrupcon uppon payne of Ffive Hundred pounds.

[1597.] *Adhuc Termio Pasche, A'o. xxxixmo Reg. Elizabeth. Jovis, xxviij° die Aprilis.*

Whereas heretofore upon the hearing of the cause in controversy between Edward Vernon, gent., pl., and Richarde Herberte, Esq. defendant, now deceased, it was ordered amongst other things, that the ancyent tenantes in possesson should contynewe their possesson; And whereas sythence question hath arysen between the plts. and defts. who should be the ancyent tenantes in possesson, ment, in the said decree; *And for that this Courte was not fully advised therein* a Commisson under the Seale of this Courte was in Trinity terme last, at the suite of the said deffendantes, awarded to certeine gent. in the said County of Montgomery to inquire the certayntie thereof, and to certify their doinges therein unto this Court, which Commission hath been accordinglie executed and is retorned into this Court; and this daie Mr. Hesketh, her Ma'ties Attorney of the Court of Wards and Lyveries, being present here in Courte, moved the Right Honorable the Ld. High Treasurer of England and the Barons of this Courte, on the behalf of Edwarde Herberte, gent., sonne and heir of the foresaid Richarde Herberte deceased, being Her Maiesties warde for the publicacon of the said Commission soe executed and retorned, Ordered that the said Commission and the whole proceedings therein should be published, unlesse good cause be shewed to the contrary, the next sytting in the Exchequer Chamber this terme; at whych tyme Her Ma'ties sayd Attorney of the Courte of Wardes is required to declare what matter he can in this cause on the behalfe of the said Warde.

Mercurij, Quarto die Maij.

After reciting Order of Thursday, the xxviij of April last. But forasmuch as Edward Herbert, gent., sonne and heir of the said Richard Herbert, on whose behalf the cause is nowe prosecuted, is in his minoritie and is the Q. Ma'ties ward, the Lord Treasurer being present in Court did not think good to hear the said cause or to doe anything therein before his Lo'pe had been made acquaynted therewith by Her Ma'tie Attorney

of the Court of Wardes, and therefore hath ordered that publicacon of the said Commission shall till then be stayed, and in the mean tyme the pl. Edward Vernon to receave no preiudice by the not hearing of the said cause.

[1597.] *Adhuc Termio S'ci Trin., A'o. xxxix° Reg. Elizabeth. Martis, xiiijto die Junij.*

Ordered that a *newe Commission* shalbe awarded to indifferent gent. to be agreed uppon by both parties to inquire whoe were the tenantes and occupyers in possession in the xxviijth year of the raygne of our Sovrayn Ladye the Quenes Ma'tie of the tiethes in Llanvair, in which year a Lease was thereof made by Her Ma'tie to one Bowyer and sithence being now in question between Edward Vernon, gent. pl., and the heires of Richard Herbert, Esq. defendantes; and that the former Comysson awarded to that purpose shalbe suppressed, for that the said Vernon did not ioyne in the same as it was alledged and confessed; *And further Ordered* that the said plaintiff shall give to the said defendant Commissioners xiiijtie dayes warning of the daie and place of the execucion of the said Commisson and that to be donne before Mich'mas next, and if he faile thereof before that time the said defft. to exercise a duplicate of the said Comisson after Mich'mas, giving to the sayd plt. commissioners sixe dayes warning of the daye and place.

[1597.] *Adhuc Termio S'ci Mich'is, xxxix° Reg. Elizabeth. Mercurij, xxvjto die Octobris.*

After reciting last mentioned Order for a new Commission, which comysson is executed accordingly, *Ordered* that the same be retorned before Monday next, and that thereffrom publicacon to be had without further mocon.

Tertio die Novembris.

Reciting Order for Commission and that the Courte was this daye informed that by vertue of that Comisson there have been wittenesses examined *touching the title which was not the meaning* of the Courte; Ordered that the said Comisson be retorned accordinglye; and Monday next is geven to the Sheryf of the County of Montgomerye to bring into the Courte the body of *Watkyn Morice*, and also to retorne all such process as he hath, either agaynst the said Watkyn or any other of the defts., at the suite of Edward Vernon, plt., uppon payne of xx*li.*

[1598.] *Adhuc Termio Pasche, Ao. xlmo Reg. Elizabeth. Martis ix° die Maij.*

Where it was the ffowereth of this inst monethe of Maye Ordered upon the mocon of Mr. Harries, being of Consell with Edward Herbert, Her Ma'ties ward, against Edward Vernon, plt., touchynge the devision of the tithes of the Rectory of Llanvair, that the Consell on both sides should be in Court this present Tewesday; nowe for that the Consell of the said Edward Vernon came not according to the sayd Order, *It is Ordered* uppon the mocon of Mr. Seriant Willyams that the Consell of the said Vernon shall have further daie till Satterdaie next to be here in Courte touchynge the said Cause at their perill.

[1598.] *Terme S'ci Trin., Ao. xl° Reg. Elizabeth. Mercurij, xxj° die Junij.*

Ordered that the Counsell on both sides shalbe in Court on Monday next to have the iudgement of the Courte touchinge the said devisions.

Lune, xxvj° die Junij.

Ordered that Edward Vernon, gent., shalbe admitted to put into the Courte excepcons in wryting to the Certificate of George Harries, and Richard Pryce, of a devision by them made of the tiethes of the Rectory of Llanvair by vertue of a Commisson to theym and others directed whereof, and of the state of the Cause the Courte will consider, and will take further order therein.

Sabb'i, primo Julij.

Ordered upon the mocon of Mr. S'iant Willyams, being of Consell with Edwarde Herberte Her Ma'ties ward, that Edward Vernon, gent., shall deliver unto the said Herbert, in wryting, tomorrow in the morning such excepcons as he can against the devicon made by vertue of a commission retorned into this Courte in Easter terme last touchinge the tiethes of the said parsonaidge without any further delaye.

Martis, Quarti die Julij.

After reciting the last named Order; Nowe for that the said excepcons being shewed this daie in Courte are very long,

and tyme will not suffer to consider of the same; *Ordered* that the examynacon of the said excepcons shalbe reserved to the consideracon of Mr. Baron Savill and that he shall make report of what force and validitie he findeth in the same, and thereupon the Courte will proceede *to take some fynall order* therein.

Jovis, vjto die Julij.

Whereas the Courte was this daye informed by Mr. Sariaunt Will'ms, beinge of Counsell with Edward Herbert, Her Ma'ties Ward, in the cause between him and Edward Vernon, gent., and others concerninge the parsonadge of Llanvayr which hath been longe in suyte between the said partyes, that in Mich'mas terme last it was Ordered and decreed that a Comisson should be awarded out of this Courte to devyde the Rectorye, and sythence into two equal parts, and to certyfye theire doings into this Courte that the Courte may take Order that the playntiff, and one Prince, his partner shall have the one moyety and the sayde Harbert the other, and the partyes shall accompte each to other for the profytts of three yeares last past and the profytts to be devyded accordinge as the thinge is by order of this Courte; Nowe, forasmuch as Commisson hath been awarded unto certayne gen. in the Country in Hillary terme last, to devyde the same Rectory into two equall partes, and have certefyed theyr doings in Easter term next following unto this Honourable Courte, and the devision is made soe equall that Mr Harbert is contented that Mr Prince and Vernon have theyr choyce whether parte they will have. And when this Courte hath these two last terms gyven Vernon severall dayes to make his choyce for himself and his partner Prince which yet he hath not done; the Courte notwithstandinge many dayes already gyven have this daye gyven further tyme unto the said Vernon and Prince untyll St. James tyde next, to make choyce whether parte they will have, and the devision so stands in force, and yf in case Mr Vernon and Prynce doe not make choyce of a parte for them before St. James tyde aforesaid: Ordered that Mr Harbert shall take his choyce of the one moyety for himself and the other moyety shall be to the use of Mr Prince and Vernon; And further Ordered that Mr Barron Clarke shall sett downe what recompence the sayd Mr Herbert shall paye unto the sayd Mr Prynce and Vernon in lue of the sayd moyety; *And also further Ordered* that process be awarded out of this Court to the said Mr Prynce, commandinge him thereby to appeare in the Mich'mas

terme next in this Courte, by himself or his attorney, to receave such some of money as the sayd Mr Barron Clarke shall sett downe for him for his parte of the sayd Rectory, and to abide for further order therein as by the Courte shalbe then sett downe; *And lastly Ordered*, that before the sellinge or disposing of the tythes by the said Vernon and Prince, or theyr ffermors for this present yeare of the sayd Rectory or any parte thereof, that Vernon and Prynce shall send worde in wrytinge unto the said Mr Herbert, or else it shalbe openly published in the Church a weeke before, when and att what place the same tythes are to be soulde, or disposed of, to the end the sayde Mr Herbert maye, before anye sale made, ioyne with them or to be pryvye to the sale thereof, alsoe that he maye have deduccon and allowance of soe much as his parte shall amounte unto for and towardes the payment of such money as the sayd Mr Barron Clarke shall sett downe for him to paye to the sayd Prynce and Vernon as is aforesayd, which the said Vernon and Prynce shall keepe in theyr handes by way of retayne in parte of payment thereof; and that the matter for the accompt shall be stayed untyll the same maybe hearde and consydered of by the sayd Mr Barron Clarke.

[1598.] *Adhuc Termio S'ci Mich'is, A'o xl^o Regine Elizabethe. Sabb'i, xviij^o die Novembris.*

In the matter betweene Edward Vernon, gent., pl., and Edward Herbert, Esquire, Sonne and heyre of Richard Herbert, Esq., deceased, and one of the Administrators of the sayd Richard Harbert, defendant, touchynge the devision of the Rectory of Llanvayre; Fforasmuch as uppon openinge of the sayd matter this daye in open courte in the presence of the Consell on both sides it appeareth that the interest of the lease made to one Raff Bowyer, esquire, by Her Ma'tie, for xxj years was in the sayd Vernon and one Richard Pryce, esq. deceased; and that the said Vernon hath made othe that the moyety of the sayd Rectory was graunted to the sayd Mr Pryce by one John Leaver, gent., before the suyte commenced between him the said Vernon and the said Rychard Herberte and that the sayd Vernon had no estate from the said Pryce of his moyety but only of a lease for certayne yeares; nowe fforasmuch as the Courte doth not think it fytt to proceed any further with the dyvisyon of the sayd moyety; *Ordered*, that the said Edward Vernon and Edward Herbert shall attend Mr. Barron Clarke for *a fynall end* in the same matter.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

It may be well to note down, before they are entirely lost or forgotten, such reminiscences and memorials as still exist of the French prisoners who during the later years of the Napoleonic wars sojourned on parole in Montgomeryshire. Batches of these gentlemen, most of whom appear to have been officers, were located at Llanfyllin, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welshpool.

Llanfyllin.—About one hundred and twenty French and Germans were stationed at Llanfyllin during the years 1812 and 1813. Many of them lived together in a large house which stood where Bachie Place now stands, others at the "Council House", in High Street. The drawing-room on the first-floor of the latter (formerly for many years occupied by Miss Griffithes, afterwards by Mr. William Jones, and now by Mr. William Williams) was cleverly painted in panels with landscape scenes by some of them, and fortunately these interesting memorials still remain uninjured. These prisoners were liberally supplied with money, which they spent freely, and they had liberty to walk a mile along each of the main roads leading out of the town, namely, to Pwynt, Ysgubor-lwyd, Garthgell, and Pentrellymru. An attachment grew between one of the prisoners, Captain Augereau, and the Rector's daughter, which resulted in their marriage after the peace in 1814. All left on the treaty of Paris in that year.[1] The following communications appeared in the *Salopian Journal*, in July

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, iii, p. 54.

1827, and were republished in *Byegones*, Oct. 30, 1878 :—

"SIR,—Having lately had the pleasure of conversing with a native of Germany, who was making a tour through some of the mining districts of the Principality, and whose manners and conversation bespoke him a gentleman of no ordinary rank, I was requested by him to make the following communication to the inhabitants of Llanfyllin; but, considering the high sense of gratitude which it manifests ought not to be confined to the precincts of a town, I am induced to extend its circulation through the medium of your Journal, that it may be the means of adding additional energy in us as Britons to maintain that reputation which has rendered it a characteristic of our country to befriend the destitute exile and unfortunate refugee, and to set forth to foreign nations *our consistency* in the circulation of that BOOKE which inculcates, 'if thine enemy hunger, feed him, and if he thirst, give him drink.'—I am, Sir, yours, etc., H.P. [Henry Pidgeon.] Shrewsbury, July 9, 1827. 'The German soldiers from Hessia, so well received by the inhabitants of Llanfyllin during their captivity, have requested the undersigned to state that the kindness and the favour shewn to them by the esteemed inhabitants of Llanfyllin will ever remain in their thankful remembrance.—C. W. WEDIKIND, Newtown, June 17, 1827.'"

Montgomery.—In a Shrewsbury paper of 1804 it is stated that Government had ordered the French Generals Boyer and Rochambeau to be removed from Ashburton to Montgomery.[1] An old number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* contains a notice of the death of "M. Chatuing, a French officer who had been nearly four years a prisoner on parole at Montgomery." I have in my possession a little box made of paper and diverse-coloured straw by one of the Montgomery prisoners.

Newtown.—Mr. David Morgan, of the Canal Basin, Newtown, who is now (February 1885) 81 years of age, remembers over 300 prisoners passing through Kerry village on their way from London, *viâ* Ludlow, to Newtown. He was then a little boy attending Kerry school, and

[1] *Byegones*, May 21, 1879.

the children all ran out to see them. All were on foot, and were said to be all officers. A great number of them were billeted at various public-houses, and some in private houses at Newtown. They exerted themselves greatly in putting out a fire at the New Inn in Severn Street, and were to be seen, says my informant, an aged inhabitant, "like cats about the roof". When peace was made they returned to France, and many of them were killed at Waterloo. The news of that great battle and victory reached Newtown on Pig Fair day, in June 1815. I have a memorandum-book of M. Auguste Tricoche, one of the prisoners, who appears to have served in the French fleet in the West Indies, and to have been taken prisoner at the capture of Martinique in 1810.

Welshpool.—On the occasion of a great fire at the Corner shop, in December 1813, there was a terrific explosion of gunpowder, which hurled portions of timber into the Vicarage gardens, some distance off. The French prisoners were very active, and some of them formed a line to the Lledan Brook (which at that time was not culverted over), whence they conveyed water to the burning building to others of their comrades who courageously entered it.[1] Dr. P. L. Serph, one of the prisoners, settled down at Welshpool, where he obtained a large practice as a physician and surgeon, and continued to reside there until the time of his death. Dr. Serph married Ann, the daughter of John Moore, late of Crediton, in the county of Devon, gentleman, by Elizabeth his wife. Upon Mr. Moore's death his widow came to live in Welshpool, and died there on the 21st May 1813, at the advanced age of 82. Mrs. Serph died 14th December 1837, aged 68,[2] and there is, in Welshpool Churchyard, a monument erected to their memory. There is at Gungrog a miniature of the late Mrs. Morris Jones, who died in

[1] *Byegones*, June 25, 1879.
[2] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xv, p. 307.

1868, aged 84, which was painted by one of the French prisoners; also a water-colour drawing of the Waterfall at Pystyl Rhaiadr, which is attributed to one of them. I recollect seeing in the possession of the late Mr. Oliver E. Jones, druggist, a view of Powis Castle, ingeniously made of diverse-coloured straws, the work of one of the prisoners.

It is said that French blood runs in the veins of some of the inhabitants of each of the towns where the prisoners were located.

R. Williams.

THE HOUSE OF GREGYNOG.

THE BLAYNEYS AND THE HANBURY-TRACYS, LORDS SUDELEY.

By Rev. GEORGE SANDFORD, M.A., Vicar of Ecclesall, Sheffield.

In the chief ranks of the aristocracy of Montgomeryshire stands the family of Hanbury-Tracy. It has attained the highest distinctions, discharged with credit the most responsible trusts, earned the good-will, confidence, and admiration of the inhabitants of the County, and been conspicuous for its uniform devotedness to the cause of Liberalism. The conduct of its members has borne the fiercest light which could be thrown upon it, and has sustained the ordeal. The representatives of this family have walked fearlessly and faithfully in the unpretending paths of duty, and shown themselves on every emergency worthy of the faith and hope reposed in them. They have performed the duties of every office committed to them, whether of a local nature or in the great council of the nation, with exemplary fidelity and success.

When the Liberal freeholders of the Town and County of Montgomery looked out for able champions of their political principles, they have turned instinctively and spontaneously to the House of Gregynog; nor was their reliance misplaced, or their hope disappointed.

But the Blayney family, of which the Hanbury-Tracys are the territorial representatives and successors, deserves first honourable mention at our hands, although already it has not unfrequently been referred to among the Sheriffs and Worthies of Montgomeryshire.

The Blayney family has been repeatedly celebrated by the chief bards of the Cymry, and eulogised by its ablest genealogists, and antiquaries. Eminent also for the public spirit, patriotism, and philanthropy of its members through successive centuries, it claims a descent worthy of its renown from Cadell Deyrnllwg, King of old Powys, the grandfather of Brochwell Ysgythrog, who was the protector of the monks of Bangor at the commencement of the seventh century, and the head of the tribe, of which the Blayney, or Meilir Grug, was a branch.[1] They were allied by intermarriages with the leading families of the county, the Herberts of Montgomery, the Lloyds of Berthllwyd and Clochfaen, the Maurices and Owens of Rhiwsaeson, and the Prices of Newtown. Their arms were *Sable*, three nag's heads erased, two and one, *argent*.

Rees ap Morris ap Owen, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1565, was descended from Cadell Deyrnllwg, King of Powis. Sixteenth in descent from King Cadell was Meilir Grug of Llwyn Melyn, and sixth in descent from him was Evan Blayney of Tregynon, who appears eighteenth in the list of burgesses found in the ancient charter of Welshpool, 7th June, 7 Henry IV, 1406. Gregynog, in the parish of Tregynon, 5½ miles from Newtown (N. by W.), was his domicile.

The following table shows the descent of the Blayneys of Gregynog:—

TABLE A.

Evan Blayney of Gregynog.—Evan, dau. of David ap Evan Lloyd ap Lewelyn ap Tudor.

Griffith Blayney.—Joned, dau. of Howell ap Meredith Vaughan.

Evan Lloyd Blayney.—Jane, dau. of Meredith ap Rees.

Thomas Blayney.—Gwenllian, dau. of Thomas Herle ap Thomas Herle.

a

---

[1] See "Genealogical Keychart", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 211.

a
David Lloyd Blayney, Sheriff 1577 and 1585. = Elizabeth, dau. of Lewis Jones of Bishop's Castle, Salop.

Lewis Blayney. = Bridget, eldest dau. of John Price of Newtown.

John Blayney, Sheriff 1630 and 1643. = Elizabeth, dau. of Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd.

Joyce Blayney. = Sir Arthur Blayney, knighted for his conduct in the battle of Beaumaris, 2nd son of 1st Lord Blayney, Sheriff in 1644.

Henry, 3rd son of Sir Arthur Blayney. = Mary, dau. of Dr. Sidney, *alias* Seddon, of Worthyn.

John, Sheriff in 1716. = Anne Weaver, dau. of Anthony Weaver of Morville, Salop.

Arthur, Sheriff in 1764; died 1st Oct. 1795, unmarried.

Evan Blayney had three sons—Howel, the ancestor of the Prices of Manavon, and the Blayneys of Ystymgwen; Griffith, the ancestor of the Blayneys of Gregynog; and Owen of Aberbechan, grandfather of Rees ap Morris ap Owen, Sheriff in 1565.

Owen seems to have been the first of his line who settled in Aberbechan. He was employed by the Duke of York, as Deputy-Steward of his lordship of Cedewain, and subsequently became an Esquire of the Body of the Duke's son, afterwards Edward VI. The bard, Lewis Glyn Cothi, has commemorated the brothers, Owen and Griffith, in a poem still extant:

> "White as the lily
> Are the swans of Tregynon;
> Leaders of men are the two
> Scions of Iewan Blayney.
> Owen, stout is the point of his spear,
> And Griffith, a stag of gentle birth."

Owen ap Evan Blayney married Catherine, daughter of David Lloyd ap Griffith Deuddwr, by whom he had Morris of Aberbechan, who married Maud, daughter of David ap Tudor ap Meredith Ddu, by whom he had Rees ap Morris ap Owen, our Sheriff.

The distinguished bard, Huw Arwystli, has left an ode in praise of the Sheriff, and anticipated his eleva-

tion to the higher order of Knighthood, or the Golden Collar:

> "If I may be believed, we may expect
> That thy collar will be rather yellow, than dark:
> Never weary of distributing yellow gold,
> And ere long thou wilt wear the golden chain."

By his wife, Gwenllian, he had Thomas Price of Aberbechan, who appears on the roll of magistrates for the 20th Elizab. He married Mallt, daughter of John Pugh of Mathavarn, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert, Kt.; and his daughter, and heiress, Gwen, married Sir Richard Price of Gogerddan, Knight, Sheriff in 1603 and 1622.

Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the Sheriff, married John Price of Newtown, Sheriff in 1566; and the second, Maud, married Thomas Blayney ap Rees ap Owen ap Howell ap Evan Blayney of Gregynog.

But we will pass on from the branch of the Blayney family, located at Aberbechan, to their kinsmen, residing at Tregynon.

David Lloyd Blayney, of Gregynog, in the parish of Tregynon, situated between Newtown and Llanfair, was also of the princely line of Brochwel Ysgythrog, and retained the large landed possessions of his ancestors in spite of the action of the law of gavelkind. He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1577. His immediate ancestor, and the first who seems to have adopted a surname, was Evan Blayney. As "Evan Blayney of Tregynon" he appears eighteenth on the roll of burgesses found in the ancient charter of Welshpool, 7th June, 7 Henry IV. He was succeeded at Gregynog by his son, Griffith Evan Blayney, "the stag of gentle birth" of the poet, Lewis Glyn Cothi.

Griffith, by his wife Joned, daughter of Howell ap Meredith Vaughan, had

Evan Lloyd ap Griffith, who, by Jane, daughter of Meredith ap Rees (Esquire of the Body to King Henry VII, Steward of Kerry, Kedewen, Arwystli, and Cyfeil-

iog, and High Constable of the Castle of Montgomery) of Glanmeheli, had

Thomas ap Evan Lloyd of Gregynog, the father of the Sheriff in 1577, David Lloyd Blayney, by his first wife Gwenllian, daughter of Thomas Herle ap Thomas Herle ap William Herle, the old Esquire, by Jane, daughter of John Perrot.

David Lloyd Blayney, Esquire, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Jones of Bishop's Castle, Sheriff in 1543 and 1558, by whom he had—1, Lewis Blayney of Gregynog, Deputy-Sheriff to his father, who married Bridget, eldest daughter of John Price of Newtown, Sheriff in 1566; 2, Captain Thomas Blayney; and 3, Sir Edward Blayney, Kt., a soldier from his youth in the service of Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently under James I.

Sir Edward Blayney accompanied the Earl of Essex in 1598 to Ireland, with the rank of Colonel. Acquiring fame and fortune in the subsequent wars, he was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, 29th July 1621, as Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, co. Monaghan. He married Anne, second daughter of Dr. Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland,

Lewis Blayney, Deputy-Sheriff to his father, David Lloyd Blayney, Sheriff in 1577 and 1585, appears for the first time on the roll of County Magistrates at the Assizes in the 35th year of Queen Elizabeth. He was on the roll as late as 41 Elizabeth 1599. By Bridget, daughter of John Price of Newtown, Sheriff in 1566, he was the father of John Blayney, Sheriff in 1630 and 1643.

John Blayney de Tregynon, Gent., appears on county juries as early as 1605-6. He was entered a barrister of the Inner Temple as John Blayney of Tregynon in 1609. He was a County Magistrate at the Assizes, 21st April, 20th James I, 1622, and on several occasions acted as foreman of the grand jury.

In 8th Charles I he held the important position of chief steward to Sir Percy Herbert, Kt. and Bart.,

of the lordships of Kerry, Kedewen, Halcetor, and Montgomery. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd, and had a son named Lewis, who died unmarried, and a daughter, Joyce, who married in 1642 her cousin, Sir Arthur Blayney, Kt., second son of Sir Edward, first Lord Blayney.

John Blayney was, in 1666, one of the seventy-five gentlemen of the thirteen counties of Wales, inclusive of Monmouthshire, who were deemed qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak, an Order intended by King Charles II as a reward to several of his followers, who were designed to wear a silver medal, with a device of the king in the oak, pendant to a ribbon, about their necks, but the project was finally abandoned through fear of causing umbrage and disaffection. The estates of John Blayney were valued at £1,000 in 1660. He borrowed £100 from Mr. Arthur Weaver of Morvil, co. Salop, with whose family his great-grandson of the same name intermarried.

Richard Blayney, second son of Lewis Blayney of Gregynog, in the Irish Parliament of 1639 represented the county of Monaghan, of which he was a Justice of the Peace. He was Seneschal to the Lord Blayney, Commissioner for his Majesty's (Charles I) subsidies, and Captain of a Foot Company, with which, on the 23rd of October 1641, at the outset of the Great Rebellion, he was surprised by Colonel Mac-Mahon, and imprisoned in the castle of Carrick; whence he was removed to that of Monaghan, and, after about a fortnight's confinement, he was fettered with irons and taken to the back of the castle, and thence led to Lord Blayney's orchard, where he was subjected to a violent death, as a penalty for his unswerving loyalty.

Joyce, or Joyous, the daughter and heiress of John Blayney, after the death of her brother Lewis, married her cousin, Sir Arther Blayney, Kt., second son of the first Lord Blayney, who was knighted for his bravery in the battle of Beaumaris. He was Sheriff of Mont-

gomeryshire in 1644, when, according to the Peniarth list, "Montgomeryshire Castle and Red Castle was goten by ye Parliament". He assisted Sir William Owen of Brogyntyn, the Governor, in the defence of Harlech Castle, for the King, and was one of the Commissioners appointed by him to sign the articles of surrender on 13th March 1647, under which that fortress, the last stronghold which held out for the royal cause in England and Wales, was given up on the 16th to the Parliamentary forces. He died in 1659, leaving issue four sons and a daughter.

In 1667, Thomas Blayney was Deputy-Sheriff to Arthur Weaver of Morvil, in the county of Salop.

Henry, the third son of Sir Arthur Blayney, Kt., was the father of John Blayney, Sheriff in 1716, who married Anne, daughter of Arthur Weaver of Morvil, co. Salop, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1667, and had eight children. Their youngest son and eventual heir, Arthur, is described by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway[1] as a liberal patron of every useful institution in his native county of Montgomery, and the genuine descendant of its ancient sovereigns, the Kings of Old Powys, and taking great pains to collect and maintain a fine breed of strong and active, but not tall, horses, which he considered as the true posterity of the stud of Robert de Belesme, third Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. His name appears in the list of the Justices of the Peace for Montgomeryshire appointed by the Commission of the Peace, dated Oct. 3rd, 33 George III, 1793, which is in Powis Castle office.

Dying at the advanced age of eighty years, and without issue, October 1st, 1795, he gave and bequeathed by a Will, dated 6th July 1792, and preserved at Doctors' Commons, all his lands and real estate in the counties of Montgomery and Salop, to the Hon. Henry Tracy, of Portman Street, London, who succeeded to the title of Viscount Tracy on the decease of his brother in 1793, and to his heirs for ever.

[1] *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 54.

He bequeathed also to him all his personal estate, and appointed him his executor.

A well-known author refers to Gregynog as "a good old family mansion, neither fortunate in situation nor elegance, yet eminent as having been the residence of Arthur Blayney, who may be justly ranked with the Man of Ross. The door of Mr. Blayney was equally open to the titled tourist, as to the wretch whose wanderings never knew the world's regard. Patriotism seemed in him an innate principle. He improved the roads, and the churches he repaired and ornamented. His tenants he considered his friends. To each of his labourers he allowed land to support a cow or two, and in winter often gratuitously supplied them with hay. To the poor his charities were diffusive and liberal, but he rather sought the retiring subjects of distress, than favoured the idle, the vagrant, and the clamorous.

> "'Behold the market place with poor o'erspread,
> Gregynog's lord divides the weekly bread;
> He feeds yon almshouse, neat, but void of state,
> Where Age and Want sit smiling at the gate,
> Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans, blest,
> The young who labour, and the old who rest.'"

In the parish church of St. Cynon, which was repewed and embellished at his expense, there is a monument of white marble to his memory, by J. Bacon, R.A. The following is the inscription upon it:—

"Sacred to the memory of ARTHUR BLAYNEY, Esq., who, during a long life passed at Gregynog, devoted his time, his fortune, and his talents to the good of mankind, and this neighbourhood in particular; by spiritedly and generously promoting Works of great publick utility, to the constant exercise of liberal hospitality, by a fatherly attention to his Tenantry and Dependents, by patiently and skilfully reconciling differences, by largely encouraging Industry and Merit; and by relieving most bountifully the Poor and Distressed. He died October the 1st, 1795, interred in the north part of this Churchyard. This document, an humble tribute to his exemplary Virtues, is most gratefully placed in this Church (itself an object of his pious munificence), by Henry Lord Viscount Tracy, his Friend and Executor."

Arthur Blayney was the last of a time-honoured race, a worthy scion of the kings of ancient Britain. He belonged to a family well known, and deeply respected in the annals of Montgomeryshire, ever ready to respond to the call of duty, and to part with their substance, or their blood, in the cause of patriotism or the exigencies of royalty. There was in them a salient spring of noble and generous action, and the spirit, which they had inherited from renowned Pendragons, continued to arouse their courage and regulate their conduct. They felt the luxury of doing good, and prized each passing day for the golden opportunities of adorning the domestic and social circle, and promoting the common weal.

The benefits they conferred flowed in many a branching stream, and became wider and stronger in their progress. They dwelt among their own people, and contributed to their innocent recreation, and relieved their wants, and filled to overflowing their cup of happiness. They were fortunate in retaining for centuries the resources of their line, in spite of the levelling influence of the law of gavelkind, and left behind them a blank, which seemed hardly capable of being filled up.

Burke alludes to the connection of the Blayneys with the eighth Viscount Tracy in the following terms.

"Born 25th Jan. 1732, he married Susannah, daughter of Anthony Weaver, Esq. of Morvil, co. Salop, son of Anthony Weaver, Esq., M.D., of Castle House, Bridgnorth, who was brother of John Weaver, Esq., of Morvil, M.P., and of Ann Weaver, wife of John Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog, co. Montgomery, and mother of the late Arthur Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog, who died unmarried, 1st October 1795."

The Weavers suffered a loss of £3,000 in the Parliamentary war through the wanton destruction of their houses, and barns, on account of their loyalty to the cause of Charles I.

The Blayneys of Gregynog passed away, but their kinsmen of Castle Blayney, co. Monaghan, still remained, yet their name and honours were not long to survive.

Cadwallader Davis Blayney, twelfth and last Lord, was born in 1802, and represented Monaghan from 1830 to 1834, and succeeded to the title April 8th, 1834. He was for many years a Representative Peer for Ireland, and died unmarried, *circa* 1874. His motto was:

"Integra mens augustissima possessio."

We will proceed with the Hanburys of Hanbury, and of Beanhall in Feckenham, Worcestershire, whose descent and arms were recorded at the Visitation of 1569, and who have a common ancestry with Lord Bateman, who was advanced to the peerage in 1837. From Roger de Hanbury, who was of Hanbury in the twelfth century, sprang Geoffrey de Hanbury, who in the twenty-sixth year of Edward III sealed with the arms still borne by the family. John Hanbury of Hanbury, living in 1400, had three sons — William, who carried on the line at Hanbury; John of Beanhall, from whom the Hanburys of Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire (now represented by Lord Bateman), are descended; and Richard of Elmley Lovett, ancestor of Lord Sudeley, and the Hanburys of Pontypool.

John Hanbury of Feckenham, co. Worcester, M.P. for the city of Gloucester in 1626, was a staunch Parliamentarian, high in the confidence of Oliver Cromwell, by whom he was appointed Sheriff of Worcester in 1649-50. He married Anne, daughter of Christopher Capel, Esq., of Capel House, Herefordshire, Alderman and M.P. for Gloucester; and his grandson, John Hanbury of Pontypool Park, in Monmouthshire, M.P. for that county, and a major in the army, married, in 1703, Bridget, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Ayscough of Stallinborough, co. Lincoln. Their eldest son was Capel Hanbury of Pontypool Park, M.P. for Monmouthshire.

The following Table (B) shows the descent from him.

TABLE B.

Capel Hanbury of Pontypool Park, M.P. for Monmouthshire. = Hon. Jane, dau. of Thomas Charles, 5th Viscount Tracy.

John Hanbury of Pontypool Park, M.P. for co. Monmouth. = Jane, dau. of Morgan Lewis of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.

John Capel Hanbury. — Capel Hanbury. — Charles Hanbury, 1st Lord Sudeley, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. = Hon. Henrietta Susanna Tracy, d. and heiress of Henry, 8th Viscount Tracy.

Thomas Charles Hanbury Tracy, 2nd Lord Sudeley, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. = Emma Elizabeth Alicia, dau. of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq.

Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, 3rd Lord Sudeley, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire; died 28th April 1877. — Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, 4th Lord Sudeley. = Ada Maria Katherine, only surviving dau. of Hon. Frederick James Tollemache.

Hon. William Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, born 19th April 1870.

Capel Hanbury married, 7th October 1743, Jane, daughter of Thomas Charles, fifth Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole, in the peerage of Ireland; and their only son, John Hanbury of Pontypool Park, M.P. for Monmouthshire, married Jane, daughter of Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre in that shire, and had issue; of whom the third son, Charles, was born at Pontypool, December 28th, 1777, and educated at Rugby.

The following genealogical Table (C) will give the descent of the Tracys, Viscounts in the peerage of Ireland, and, without further remarks, will show alike their connection with the Blayneys and the Hanburys.

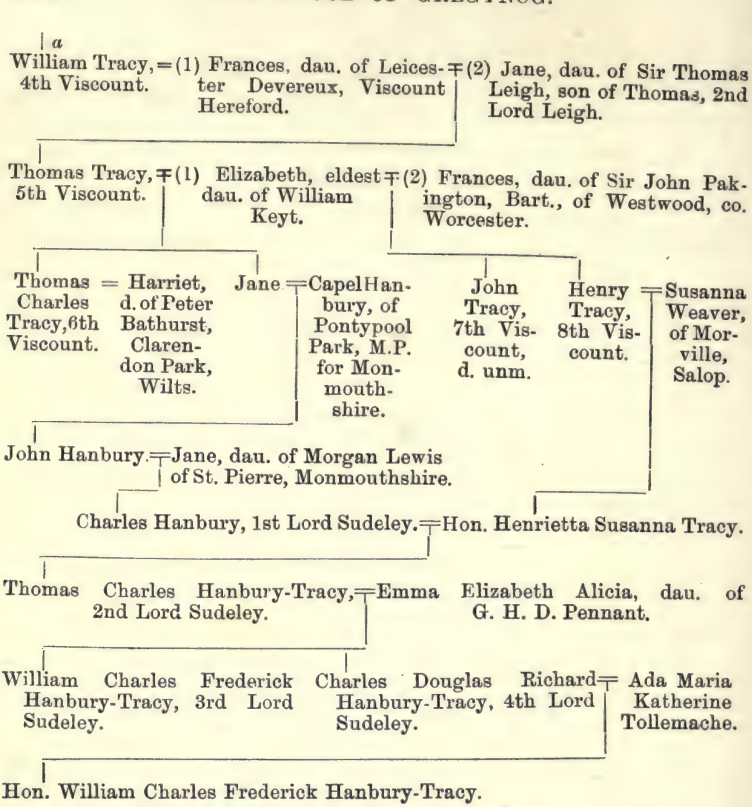
TABLE C.

Sir John Tracy, Kt., advanced to the peerage of Ireland as Baron and Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole. = Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Shirley, Kt., of Isfield, Sussex.

Sir Robert Tracy, Kt., 2nd Viscount. = Bridget, dau. of John Lyttelton, Esq., of Frankley Court, co. Worcester.

John Tracy, 3rd Viscount. = Elizabeth, eldest dau. of 1st Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh.

a


a
William Tracy, 4th Viscount.
(1) Frances, dau. of Leicester Devereux, Viscount Hereford.
(2) Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Leigh, son of Thomas, 2nd Lord Leigh.
Thomas Tracy, 5th Viscount.
(1) Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Keyt.
(2) Frances, dau. of Sir John Pakington, Bart., of Westwood, co. Worcester.
Thomas Charles Tracy, 6th Viscount.
Harriet, d. of Peter Bathurst, Clarendon Park, Wilts.
Jane
Capel Hanbury, of Pontypool Park, M.P. for Monmouthshire.
John Tracy, 7th Viscount, d. unm.
Henry Tracy, 8th Viscount.
Susanna Weaver, of Morville, Salop.
John Hanbury.
Jane, dau. of Morgan Lewis of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.
Charles Hanbury, 1st Lord Sudeley.
Hon. Henrietta Susanna Tracy.
Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy, 2nd Lord Sudeley.
Emma Elizabeth Alicia, dau. of G. H. D. Pennant.
William Charles Hanbury-Tracy,
Frederick 3rd Lord Sudeley.
Charles Douglas Hanbury-Tracy, 4th Lord Sudeley.
Richard
Ada Maria Katherine Tollemache.
Hon. William Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy.

Henry Tracy, eighth Viscount Tracy, of Rathcoole, in the peerage of Ireland, born 25th Jan. 1732, married Susanna, daughter of Anthony Weaver, Esq., of Morvil, co. Salop, son of Anthony Weaver, Esq., M.D., of Castle House, Bridgnorth, who was brother of John Weaver, Esq., of Morvil, M.P., and of Ann Weaver, wife of John Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog, co. Montgomery, and mother of Arthur Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog, who died unmarried, Oct. 1, 1795, leaving his estates to the Hon. Henry Tracy, who had married his cousin, Susanna Weaver. The intimate connection with the Weaver family of the Blayneys and the Viscounts Tracy will perhaps be best shown by the Table D.

TABLE D.

WEAVERS OF MORVILLE, NEAR BRIDGNORTH, CO. SALOP.

Arthur Weaver of Morville, near Bridgnorth, Salop. ∓

John Blayney. ∓ [For his descent, see Table A.] — Ann Weaver. — John Weaver. — Anthony Weaver, M.D., of ∓ Castle House, Bridgnorth.

Arthur Blayney, d. unm. — Anthony Weaver ∓

Henry, 8th Viscount Tracy. ∓ [For his descent, see Table C.] — Susannah Weaver.

Charles Hanbury, 1st Lord Sudeley, m. 29 Dec. 1798. Sheriff in 1804. [For his descent, see Table B.] ∓ Hon. Henrietta Susannah Tracy.

Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy, 2nd Baron. Born 1801. ∓ Emma Elizabeth Alicia, d. of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq.

Sudeley Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, 3rd Baron, d. unm. — Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, 4th Baron. ∓ Ada Maria Katherine, dau. of Hon. F. J. Tollemache.

Hon. William Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy. Born 19 April 1870.

On the 15th December 1798, Charles Hanbury assumed by licence the name and arms of Tracy, being the maiden name of his grandmother, the Hon. Jane Tracy, as well as that of his cousin, the Hon. Henrietta Susanna, the daughter and heiress of the eighth Viscount Tracy, whom he married on the following December 29th. Succeeding to the large estates of Gregynog in right of his wife, he took an active and prominent part in the public affairs of Montgomeryshire, especially in the promotion of the county canal, the improvement of turnpike roads, and the unwonted excitement attending the passing of the Reform Bill, and the political agitation of the Montgomeryshire boroughs. He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1804, and represented Tewkesbury in Parliament from 1831 to 1837, and was a uniform supporter of the Governments of Earl Grey and Viscount Melbourne,

by the latter of whom he was raised to the peerage on the 12th July 1838, by the title of Baron Sudeley of Toddington, (near Winchcombe), in the county of Gloucester, an estate which belonged to his Saxon ancestors before the Conquest.

Lord Sudeley "bore his blushing honours thick upon him", but a higher distinction, which a representative of the Herberts and Clives had been proud to possess, was yet in reserve.

> "Glamis, and thane of Cawdor;
> The greatest is behind."—(*Macbeth.*)

After the death of the Earl of Powis, K.G., Jan. 17th, 1848, Lord Sudeley was appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of Montgomeryshire on the following February 23rd, and died full of years and honours, February 10th, 1850, aged 81 years. Lady Sudeley had died June 5th, 1839.

His second son, Henry, was successful in an electioneering contest at Bridgnorth in 1837, having triumphed over his opponent, Sir R. Pigot. His eldest son, Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy, second Baron Sudeley, was born Feb. 5th, 1801, and married, Aug. 25th, 1831, Emma Elizabeth Alicia, second daughter of George Hay Dawkins Pennant, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire, the largest landed proprietor in the county of Carnarvon, and of Sophia Mary Maude, daughter of the first Viscount Hawarden, in the peerage of Ireland. He assumed the name of Leigh by sign manual in 1806, but resumed his patronymic by another licence, dated in 1839. On the death of his father, Feb. 10th, 1858, he succeeded to the title and estates, and on the following March 4th was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. He died at Pau, Feb. 19th, 1863, aged 62 years, leaving issue six sons and six daughters.

His eldest son, Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, third Baron Sudeley, was born April 9th, 1837; he was a captain in the Grenadier Guards. On the death

of Colonel Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, in June 1862, he had contested the County seat in the Liberal interest with Mr. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Conservative, but was defeated by the latter by a majority of 307. On the death of his father he succeeded to the title and family estates, and also became Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, 25th April 1863. He died unmarried, April 28th, 1877, at Toddington, aged forty years, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Douglas Richard, born July 3rd, 1840, who had represented the Montgomeryshire boroughs from Aug. 20th, 1863—when he was elected *vice* Captain Willes Johnson, deceased—to April 28th, 1877. In early life he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in the Baltic war, and was present at the siege of Bomarsund in 1855, and was employed in the Chinese and Pacific stations, and took part in the battle of Fatsham, and in the occupation of San Blas, and was gunnery-lieutenant in the Mediterranean in 1862. He became a barrister-at-law in 1866, and acted as a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant in Montgomeryshire. He married, in 1868, Maria Catherine, only surviving daughter of the Hon. Frederick James Tollemache, son of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, in her own right, by whom he has two sons and five daughters :—Hon. Eva Isabella Henrietta, b. 25th Jan. 1869 ; Hon. William Charles Frederick, b. 19th April 1870 ; Hon. Algernon Henry Charles, b. 11th April 1871 ; Hon. Florence Emma Louisa, b. 11th Feb. 1873 ; Hon. Ida Madeleine Agnes, b. 20th Jan. 1875 ; Hon. Alice Evelyn Agatha, b. 12th Aug. 1877 ; Hon. Rhona Margaret Ada, b. 13th July, 1879. The acreage of his lordship's estates in Montgomeryshire is given in the return of 1873 as 17,158 acres, 1 rood, 17 poles, and the rental at £13,539 12*s.*

Frederick Stephen Archibald, fifth son of the second Lord Sudeley, was born 15th Sept. 1848 ; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge ; B.A. 1870 ; married in the same year Helena Caroline, daughter of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. ; was appointed Captain of the

Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry; became M.P. for the Montgomery boroughs in 1877, on his brother's accession to the peerage, and was returned in 1880 with a majority of 351 votes over his competitor, Mr. Pryce Jones, who came forward in the Conservative interest.

The Hanbury-Tracys are zealous and prominent in the service of Church, and State, and, while they derive their time-honoured lineage from the dynasties of ancient Britain through Prince Brochwel Ysgythrog, and the Saxon monarchs, they resemble the majestic oaks in their own domain, in retaining memorials of bygone centuries, yet holding out the promise of vigour and stability for ages yet to come.

The arms of Lord Sudeley are—

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, an escallop in the chief point *sable*, between two bendlets *gules*, for Tracy; 2nd and 3rd, *or*, a bend engrailed *vert*, plain cotised *sable*, for Hanbury.

Crest.—On a chapeau, turned up, *ermine*, an escallop *sable*, between two wings *or*, for Tracy. Out of a mural crown *sable*, a demi-lion rampant *or*, holding in the paws a battle-axe *sable*, helved gold, for Hanbury.

Supporters.—On either side a falcon, wings elevated ppr., beaked and bellied *or*.

Motto.—"Memoria pii æterna."

Seats.—Toddington, Gloucestershire, and Gregynog, co. Montgomery.

ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS.

By E. ROWLEY-MORRIS.

(*Continued from page* 92.)

NORTH WALES.—MONTGOMERY.

INDEX LOCORUM *to the Second Series of Royalist Composition Papers.*

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Ref. to Notes
Abermule, township and lands of	xxvi, 267	38
Alberbury, an estate in Criggion and Basseley, in the parish of	xxxii, 697	42
Badioch, lands in	xliii, 809	54
Bahallown, a messuage or tenement called, in the parish of Kerry	xxxiii, 589	44
Balsley, an estate in fee in	xxxii, 687	42
Beandor, lands and mills	xxxviii, 446	51
Berewe, lands and tenements in the parish of	xxxiii, 179	43
Bernwelshepoole, messuages and lands in the parish of	xii, 311	30
Bettus	xxvi, 267	38
Bettuswish, land in	xxxviii, 446	51
Blowtey, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Bramarth, manor of, in the parish of Guilsfield	xxxiv, 85	46
„ Manor, a water-mill belonging thereto	xxxiv, 85	46
Bremoth	xxxiv, 79	46
Brincemiseire, messuages, lands, and mill within the township of	xliii, 821	54
Brintalch, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Brinthdair, a tenement and lands in	viii, 133	28
Buffington, lands and tenements in	xxxvi, 537	48
Bury, land in	xxxviii, 446	51
Buttington, lands and tenements in	xxxvi, 537	48
Cam Gorror, rent in	viii, 133	28

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Ref. to Notes
Cam Gorror Castle, a fee farm rent . . .	viii, 133 . .	28
Castle Kerenyon, messuages and lands in . . .	xii, 311, 323 .	30
Caye Pasture, a parcel of pasture land called . . .	xxxvi, 541 . .	48
Charbury, messuages and lands in Ryston, in the parish of .	xxiii, 176 . .	43
Chestocke, lands and tenements in . . .	xii, 323 . .	30
Chettwood, messuages, lands, and mills within the township of .	xliii, 821 . .	54
Churchstoke, a messuage called [1]Marrington Hall, in the parish of . . .	xxxiv, 51, 57 .	
Clanvair, a tenement and lands in	viii, 133 . .	28
Clawdd Pasture, a parcel of pasture so called . . .	xxxvi, 541 . .	48
Close Back, a parcel of land called	xxxvi, 541 . .	48
Clutterwood, a tenement called Garth tenement, in the township of . . .	xxxvi, 541 . .	48
Clutterwood (*continued*), a tenement in Gely, in the township of .	xxxvi, 541 . .	48
Clutt-y-Kellioge, the house, mill, and rest of demesne called, in the township of Clutterwood .	xxxvi, 541 . .	48
Clutwood: house, mill, and rest of demesne called Clutt-y-Kellioge, in the township of . .	xxxvi, 541 . .	48
Coedtallage, manors, messuages, and lands in . . .	xxxiii, 162 . .	43
Conwey, manors, messuages and lands in . . .	xxxiii, 175 . .	43
Crane Kenewill, manors, messuages, and lands in . . .	xxxiii, 162 . .	43
Cregin . . .	xliii, 731 . .	41
Criggion and Basseley, an estate in, within the parish of Alberbury . . .	xxxii, 687, 697 .	42
Cruggion . . .	xxxii, 689 . .	42
Cryggion . . .	xxxii, 693 . .	42

[1] Should be Mellington Hall, which see, p. 281.

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Ref. to Notes
Crwyne Pasture, a parcel of pasture called	xxxvi, 541	48
Cumgwernogge, lands and tenements called	xxxiv, 855	47
Cynrigg Pasture, a parcel of pasture called	xxxvi, 541	48
Dalberton in Changelonghaine, parcels of land in	xxxviii, 444	51
Darowen, lands and tenements in the parish of	xii, 793	31
Deither, manor of	xxiii, 572	35
Deynas, manor of	xxv, 347	37
Dolevorion, township and lands in	xxvi, 267	38
Dolgeog	xii, 793	31
Dolvorens, a messuage and lands in	xxxviii, 439	51
Dolvorren, capital messuage and tenement in	xxxviii, 443	51
Dorhue, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Doyfrode, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Doyrhue, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 175	43
Dyther, manor of	xxiii, 552	35
Frith, a water mill and some lands in	viii, 133	28
„ Berew, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Garth, a tenement called	xxxvi, 541	48
Garthmill, messuages, lands, and mill within the township of	xliii, 821	54
Gely, a tenement in, within the township of Clutterwood	xxxvi, 541	48
Gilfield, impropriation of	xx, 393	34
„ lands and tenements in	xxix, 629	40
Gilsfield, lands and tenements in the township of	xxv, 347	37
Gilsfield, lands and tenements in	xxix, 631	40
Glanbechan, lands and tenements in	xxvi, 267	38
Gorthgellen, lands and tenements in	xxvi, 267	38
Govenynog, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Great Hemm, messuages, and lands in	xliii, 809	54

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Ref. to Notes
Guilsfield, manor of Bramarth, in the parish of	xxxiv, 75	46
Gungrod Wawr, a meadow called Pwll-y-Keffell, in the township of	xxxvi, 541	48
Gwerney Herrion, lands and tenements called	xxxiv, 855	47
Gyngrog Wawr	xxxii, 227	41
Gyvenynog, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 175	43
Haverne Pasture, a parcel of pasture so called	xxxvi, 541	48
Hemm Great, messuages and lands in	xliii, 809	54
„ Little, messuages and lands in	xliii, 809	54
Hen Mayes, a field called	xxxvi, 541	48
Hessington, lands and tenements in	xii, 323	30
Hope, lands and tenements in the township of	xxv, 343	37
Hudden, a tenement and land in	viii, 133	28
Huggledress, a messuage and lands in	xxxviii, 439	51
Hurdley, messuages, lands, and mill within the township of	xliii, 821	54
Kedewenno, lordship of	xxxviii, 449	51
Kenewill, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 175	43
Kerrey, lands and tenements called Keven Gwynn, in the parish of	xxxvii, 161	50
Kerry, a farm in the parish of	xi, 43	29
„ lands and tenements in	xxxiii, 585; xxxvi, 823	44 49
„ lands and tenements in the parish of	xxxvii, 153	50
„ a tenement called Bahallown, in the parish of	xxxiii, 589	44
„ the impropriation of	xiii, 518	32
Keven Bareode, lands and tenements called	xxxiv, 855	47
„ Coth, lands and tenements in	xvi, 430	33
Keven Gwynn, lands and tenements called, in the parish of Kerry	xxxvii, 161	50

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Ref. to Notes
Kevenllis, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Kilknowchwyn, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Landinam, lands and tenements in	xxxvi, 823	49
Landinie, messuages, lands, and mill within the township of	xliii, 821	54
Landloes, lands and tenements in	xxxvi, 823	49
Langernick, lands and tenements in	xl, 36	52
Lansanffraide, lands and tenements in	xxvii, 195	39
Little Hemm, messuages and lands in	xliii, 809	54
Llamerewig, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Llandrinio, lands called Wereglaure-vaure, in the parish of	xxxiv, 75	46
„ lands called Rogerigg, in the parish of	xxxiv, 75	46
Llanervill, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Llangadvan, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Llangerrick, lands and tenements in	xl, 31	52
Llansanfraid, lands in	xxxiv, 75	46
Llansanfrayde, a tenement in	xxxiv, 75	46
Llantillinge, lands and tenements in	xxvii, 195	39
Llanvaire, lands and tenements in the parish of	xxxiii, 179	43
Llanverhen, parish of	xxvii, 202	39
Llanvinchion, lands and tenements in	xxvi, 267	38
Llanvithion, tenements and cottages in township of	xxvi, 277	38
Llanvoythian, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Llanvyre, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Llanwoge, lands and tenements in	vii, 694	27
Llanworin, lands in	xii, 793	31
Llanwothin, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Llanver clothwell, lands and tenements in the township of	xxv, 347	37
Llivior, township and lands of	xxvi, 267	38

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Ref. to Notes
Llyvoir, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Lynches, a tenement in	xii, 311	30
Machynlleth	xii, 797	31
Manavan, lands and tenements in	xii, 311	30
Manaven, a messuage and lands in	xxxiii, 175	43
Manavongaynog, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Manovan, land in	xxxviii, 446	51
Mayes-y-Sarnegarreg, a field called	xxxvi, 541	48
Maes-y-trefe, a field called, in the parish of Poole	xxxvi, 541	48
Matchgulleth, lands in	xii, 793	31
Mellington Hall, a messuage called, in the parish of Churchstoke	xxxiv, 51-57	45
Metharavell, a tenement in	viii, 133	28
Minwood, impropriation of	xx, 399	34
Montgomery, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
„ castle of	xxxiii, 162	43
Moyle, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Mynwood, impropriation of	xx, 393	34
Nantmichiad, lands and tenements of the manor there	viii, 127	28
„ rent of the manor	viii, 133	28
Penant, lands and tenements in the parish of	xxxiii, 179	43
Pencoed, messuages and lands in	xliii, 809-821	54
Pennegoes, lands in the parish of	xii, 797	31
Penowern, messuages, lands, and mill within the lordship	xliii, 824	54
Pentinch, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Penthren, parcels of land in	xliii, 809-821	54
Pleby, lands and tenements in	vii, 694	27
Poole, lands and tenements in the town of	xxv, 347	37
„ a field called Mayes-y-Trefe, in the parish of	xxxvi, 541	48
„ impropriation of	xx, 393	34
„ tenements in	xxxvi, 541	48
Pwll-y-Kefull, a meadow called, in the township of Gungrod Wawr	xxxvi, 541	48
Querngloyd, a farm in	viii, 133	28

Index Locorum.	References to Volume and Folio.	Ref. to Notes
Randyre, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162, 175	43
Ratissa, cottages and tenements in	xxxviii, 443	51
„ a messuage and lands in	xxxviii, 439	51
Rhwargor, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162, 175	43
Rhwhyriarth, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162, 175	43
Rhydycarw	xxxiv, 852	47
Rogerrigg, lands called, in the parish of Llandrinio	xxxiv, 75, 85	46
Ruarth, lands and tenements in	xvi, 430	33
Ryston, messuages and lands in the parish of Charbury	xxxiii, 176	43
Saint Churchstoke, tithes, parcel of the rectory, impropriate of	xxiv, 314, 323	36
Tan-y-lan, lands called	xxxiv, 855	47
The Gongrod, a tenement called	xx, 403	34
Tredervin, lands and tenements in the township of	xxv, 347	37
Trefnant, a water-mill and low land in	viii, 133	28
„ the demesnes thereof	viii, 133	28
Treganell, messuages and lands in	xliii, 809	54
Trevant, lands and tenements in	viii, 127	28
Trevegloes, lands and tenements in	xxxvi, 823	49
Treveglos, lands and tenements in	xii, 323	30
Treverne, lands and tenements in the township of	xxv, 347	37
Trevithen, lands in	xliii, 821	54
Trewithan, messuages and lands in	xliii, 809	54
Triddy Borough	xxxiv, 849, 853	47
Trogon, land in	xxxviii, 446	51
Trustwelin, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162	43
Uppington, lands at	l, 601	55
„ als Keldray, tenements in	l, 597	55
Vcheldref, lands and tenements in	xxvi, 267	38
Vtheldref, tenements and cottages in the township of	xxvi, 277	38
Welshpoole, lands and tenements in	xxxvi, 537	48
Wereglaure Vawre, lands called	xxxiv, 75	46
Ystingyman, land in	viii, 134	28
Ystingynan, tenement and land in	viii, 133	28
Yvillyarth, manors, messuages, and lands in	xxxiii, 162, 175	43

NAMES OF DELINQUENTS.

MONTGOMERY.

Copied from folio 197, *in Alphabetical, Numerical, and County Indexes to Second Series of Royalist Composition Papers.*

NO.	
1896[1]	Evans, Edw'd, Triddy.
2001	Garbutt, John, Buttington.
642	Harbert, Fran., Dolgeog.
2627	Lee, Rob't, Cregin.
373	Lloyd, Edw'd, Trevant.
2284	Lloyd, Rees, Langewick.
1738	Lloyd, Sir Edw'd, Bath-Lloyd.
1748	Rock, Tho's, Criggon.
1383	Weaver, Arthur, Bettus.

AN ANALYSIS *of the preceding References, exhibiting the folios relating to* MONTGOMERYSHIRE *in each Volume of the* SECOND SERIES.

VOL.	
vii,	694.
viii,	127, 133, 134.
xi,	43.
xii,	32, 311, 312, 793, 797.
xiii,	518.
xvi,	430.
xx,	393, 399, 403.
xxiii,	552, 572.
xxiv,	314, 323.
xxv,	247, 343, 347.
xxvi,	267, 277.
xxvii,	195, 202.
xxix,	629, 631.
xxxii,	227, 687, 689, 693, 697.
xxxiii,	162, 175, 176, 179, 585, 589.
xxxiv,	51, 57, 60, 75, 79, 85, 444, 849, 852, 853, 855.
xxxvi,	537, 541, 823.
xxxvii,	153, 161, 541 (?).
xxxviii,	439, 443, 449.
xl,	31, 36.
xliii,	809, 821, 824, 709.
l,	597, 601.

NOTES BY E. R. M.

LLANWOGE.

NOTE 27.—Vol. VII, pp. 694 to 720 inclusive, comprise a set of papers relating to the delinquency of John Pierce of Westbury, in the county of Salop.

P. 694.—A statement of the case against him and value of the property he held in possession, which amounted to £210 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and that he was seised in reversion after the decease of Elinor Pierce, his mother, and of Katherine, wife of David Owen, of other lands, in the parish of *Llanwoge* (Llanwnog) in the county of Montgomery, value before the troubles, £30 per annum.

---

[1] These numbers are the consecutive numbers in the general alphabetical list of all the delinquents in the country.

That he was also seised for life of other lands and tenements lying and being in *Marsh* and *Bulthey*, in the county of Salop, of the value of £58 yearly. 695, That he was seised of another estate in reversion in *Marsh*, of the yearly value of £13 6*s*. 8*d*. He had no personal other than that for which he had compounded with the Sequestration Committee of Salop. 697, His petition to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall, confessing that he had been absent from his habitation in the Parliamentary quarters, for a little time, and lived in the enemy's garrisons, and kept corresponding with them, but that in June 1644 he had lent the sum of £55 to the Parliament, which sum he had paid to the Committee of the county of Montgomery. That for this offence aforesaid his estate had, on the 6th June 1645, been sequestrated.

He prays to be admitted to composition, and prays that he may have letters to the Committees of Salop and Montgomery, to certify his estate and his delinquency.

Note at foot:

30 Martii 1646, directing that he was to have letters to the Committees, to certify his delinquency and Estate, the time of his rendering himself up, and to whom he took the National Covenant and negative oath. 698-9, a "particular" of all his estate, real and personal, certified by "John Williams". 700-1-2, details of same, signed by John Peerse, no date on either document. 702, a second "particular". 704, At the Committee at Red Castle, the xxii of January 1644, present, Col. Price, Mr. Whichcoke, Mr. Ll. Pierce, and Capt. Richard Price—"It is this day ordered that if John Pierce of Plele,[1] Gent., shall lend upon the propositions £50 within ten days next ensuing the date hereof, all acts that he hath done during the time of his *Minority* in opposition to the Parliament shall be excused, otherwise the sequestration of his estate to procede, meantime the sequestration of his rent to be suspended." 704, "At the Committee at Red Castle the sixt of June 1645, present, Capt. Jones, Lieu.-Col. Mason, Capt. Rich. Price." *Ordered*, "that if William Waring and John Pierce of *Marsh* did not come in within 10 days from date and clear their delinquency, that sequestration of their estates was to proceed, and that notice was to be served on their tenants not to pay them their rents."

At foot: Exa'iat p'r me,

THO. SYMONDS,
Clerke to the Committee for the County of Montgomery.

706-7, a paper describing how the property of John Peers would devolve after his death. 708, Deposition of James Peers of *Plely*, making oath and saying, "that John Peers and others, his neighbours, were forced by the garrison kept for the King at *Cause*

[1] This is the "Pleby" in the Index.

Castle, to goe there concerning provisions and contribution money, which they were forced to pay there, and the said delinquent did not otherwise frequent the said garrison or any other garrison of the King's." This deposition covers various other matters.

At foot: *Jurat*, 27 Maii 1646.

ROBERT AYLETT.

710, *Certificate* from Hugh Price and Lloyd Pierce, dated Red Castle, 20 Feby. 1645,[1] declaring "that John Pierce of *Marsh*, gent., was seized of an estate in lands of £216 per annum, that he was ordered to lend £55, which he had done. Hearing afterwards that he frequented the enemy's garrisons, and kept corresponding with them, it was ordered on the 6th June 1645 that his estate should continue under sequestration, unless he came in by a day certain to clear his delinquency. That he came in, though not by the time prefixed."

COM. MONTGOMERY.

Pp. 712-713.—A p'ticular of the Messuages, Lands, myles, and Rents of John Peers, late of *Pleley* now of *M'she* (Marsh), gent., Delinquente in the countie of *Mountgomery*, in the several places following.

Imprimis.

In the occupacon of John Price of Llanwnoge, esq. to the value of twenty and one poundes . .	21	0	0
In the poss'ion of Oliver Shenton of the same, five pounds p. ann.	5	0	0
In the poss'ion of David Evans and Lewis Evans of Trevegloes, eight pounds p. ann. . .	8	0	0
In the poss'ion of Morris ap Edward of Llandinnam, nynteene pounds p. ann. . . .	19	0	0
One ten'te and mylle in Penstrewed, twenty pounds p. ann.	20	0	0
In the poss'ion of Wm. Baylie of Aberhafespe, ten pounds p. ann.	10	0	0
In the poss'ion of Elizabeth Morgans widowe of the same, eight pounds p. ann. . . .	8	0	0
In the poss'ion of Thomas Jenynges of the same, thirtie pounds p. ann.	30	0	0
In poss'ion of Thomas Habberley of the same, thirty pounds p. ann.	30	0	0
In the poss'ion of David hary of the same, eight pounds p. ann.	8	0	0
In the poss'ion of Edward Bromell of the same, ten pounds p. ann.	10	0	0
In the poss'ion of Richard Habberley of the same, fower pounds p. ann.	4	0	0

[1] This was 1645-6.

In poss'ion of Morgan ap John of the same, fortie shillings p. ann.	2	0	0
In poss'ion of Anne Parton, widowe, of the same, sixe shillinges eight pence p. ann. . . .	0	6	8
	175	6	8
In poss'ion of David Owens, Gent. of Llanwnoge, twentie[1] sixe pounds p. ann.	26	0	0
In poss'ion of John David Teage of the same, eight pounds p. ann.	8	0	0
In poss'ion of Robert Wilson of the same, five pounds sixteene shillings	5	16	0
	39	16	0
Ten' pounds p. ann. in the p'ishe of Llanwnoge in rever'con after the decease of Katherine the nowe wief of David Owens, of the same . .	10	0	0

JOHN PEERSE.

P. 713.—Red Castle the fifth of Maye, Anno Dni 1646. This is a true particular of the estate in possession of the Delinquent John Pearce, w'ch is all wee know, in the County of *Montgomery*, butt for the estate in revertion menconed in this particular wee knowe nothinge of. As for his delinquency wee have certifyed already as farr as we know. And as for rents of Assize and p'sonall estate wee knowe of none that hee hath in this county. And further wee are Informed that hee took the nationall Couenant before Collonel[2] Mytton, Comander in chiefe for *North Wales*, and for the negative oath hee hath taken that before us this day.

ffor the hono'ble Comittee for Composition, att Gouldsmiths hall, London, these presents.

HUGH PRICE.
LODOWICKE MIDDLETON.

TREVANT (Trefnant).

NOTE 28.—Vol. VIII, p. 127. Edward Lloyd,[3] *Trevant*, in the county of Montgomey, Esq., "his delinquency that he was a com'r of Array for the King, but as he alledgeth, he was put into it without his privity or likeinge, and was once enforced to execute the same."

"That about the 8th of August 1644 he petitioned S'r Thomas

[1] "Twentie" first inserted, erased, and "Ten" written above.

[2] "Mytton" inserted by another hand.

[3] See note 26, p. 92, *supra*. This is a stray paper, which ought to have been with the set in this volume of the "Royalist Composition Papers."

Middleton, Generall of *North Wales*, that he might be received into the favo'r and p'tection of the Parliam'te, and Sithence then hath lived in obedience to all orders and ordinances; and received his protection accordingly as by Affidavit appears.

"He hath taken the Nationall Couenant before Will'm Barton, minister of *John Zacharies*, the 14th of May 1646, and the negative oath heere the 28° May 1646, he compounds upon a particular delieuered in under his owne hand, lykewise he doth submit to such ffine, etc.," and "by which it doth appeare

"*That* he is seized in ffee taile to him and the heires males of his body, in possession, of and in diuers Messuages, Lands, and Tenem'ts lyinge and beinge in *Nantmichard*, and of the Manor there and certaine cheife rents to the same belonginge, and of diuers other lands and Tent's lyinge and beinge in the Countyes of *Mountgomeryshire* and *Denbighshire*, and p'ticularly mentoned in the p'ticuler of his estate, and were of the yearely value before theis troubles, £89 7*s*.

"*That* there is to remain and come unto him after his mother, Mrs. . . . . Lloyd, diuers other lands and Ten'tts lying and beinge in the townes and Countyes aforesaid, of the yeerely value before theis troubles of £67 14*s*. 8*d*.

"*That* he is seized of a ffrank ten't duringe the life of his wife of and in certaine other lands and Ten'ts lyinge and beinge in the said County, of the yeerely value before theis troubles £5 4*s*.,[1] out of which he craues to be allowed a ffee farme rent of £40, paid yeerley to Mr. ffrancis Buller and his heires, one of the members of the hon'ble house of Com'ons, reserued for euer out of the Lands in *Belvoir* aforesaid, and £1 9*s*. 4*d*. more, these rents paid to the Lords of the ffees, of which his other lands and premises are holden."

2 June 1646. D. WATKINS.

Sum of fine Pet. is £208.

P. 129.—To the Hon'ble Comittee for Compositions of Delinquents Estates Sittinge att Goldsmiths Hall, London.

The humble petition of Edward Lloyd of Treuenant in the Countye of Montgomery.

Sheweth that the said Countie of *Montgomery* was formerly under the power of the King's forces, and yo'r pet'r Liveing there for p'servation of himself and his Estate, was constrayned to undergoe many unavoydable inconveniences, and being named a Commissoner of Array without his privity or consent, was likewise once forced to Sitt in executing the same, w'ch act being taken in the strictest sense may render yo'r pet'r w'thin the letter of the ordinance for Delinquencie.

That about the eight of August 1644 yo'r pet'r being sensible of his Error, humbly peti'coned the Honor'ble S'r Thomas Middleton, generall of *North Wales*, that he might be received into the favo'r

[1] This is the bottom of the folio, and at the foot the following note is written in another hand, "p'd 28o, 7bris, 1646."

& p'tection of the parl., freely offering himself to obey the ordinances and comands thereof, as by his said peticon yet remayning upon record in the said Countie may appeare, nor hath the pet'r at any tyme since Acted or donne any thing contrary thereunto.

Now for that yo'r pet'rs offence is of the lowest ranck he most humbly prays that he may be admitted to a favorable composition for the same, According to the tyme of his humble submission and rendering himself to the parl. And that the Sequestracon may be taken off his Estate, & he, etc. EDW. LLOYD.

Note at foot:

23 May 1646, Rec'd
the aboue—entry 28° May 1646.

P. 131.—"These are to certifye that Edward Lloyd of *Trefnant*, in the County of *Mungumery*, Esquire, did freely and fully take the Nationall Couenant and subscribed the same upon the ffourteenth Day of May 1646, the sayd Covenant being administered unto him, according to order, by me

"WILL'M BARTON,
"Minister of John Zecharies, London."

P. 133.—Schedule of all the reall Estate of Edward Lloyd of *Trefnant*, in the Countie of *Montgomery*, Esq're, as it was worth before these wars began, for which he desires to Compound.

Impr's.	IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.			
The chief rent of the Manno'r of Nant. Michard, p. ann.		3	16	0
A cottage in possession of Tho. Price	„	0	8	0
In Trefnant the Demeasnes thereof	„	30	0	0
A Tenem't & Land in Rice David ap Robt. possess.	„	9	0	0
A Tenem't & Land in Jo. Griffiths possess.	„	13	0	0
Other lands in the s'd Jo. Griffiths possess.	„	3	10	10
A Tenement & Lands in Rob't Rice poss.	„	4	0	0
Two p'cells of Land late in Tho. ap Jo. Griffiths poss.	„	1	6	8
A Water Mill & Some Land in ffrith-y-trefnant	„	3	13	4
A Tenem't and Land in Tho. Hullins possess.	„	5	10	0
In ffrith one p'cell of Land in Phillips possess.	„	1	10	0
In Camgorror & Castle a fee far' rent from Edw. Jones	„	1	10	0
Another fee farme rent from David ap Roberts	„	0	16	8
In Hudden a Tenem't & Land late in Evan Owens possess.	„	4	0	0
In Clanvair a Tenem't & Lands in Rice Davids possess.	„	12	0	0
In Brithdair a Tenem't & Land in Evan Chadwalluth poss.	„	10	0	0
In Yskymgynan a Ten't & Land in Rice Williams poss.	„	3	0	0
For his wive's life, in Matharavell, a ten't late in Evan Meredith poss.	„	5	4	0

In Quernglloyd a farme in Mary Belevoirs possess., purchased 2 years since, not in poss. till Lady-day next . . . . p. ann.	42	10	0

In Denbyshire.

In Eglewysigle a Tenem't Sett to Tho. ap Jo. Lloyd poss. . . . „	1	13	4
In Bache two Tenem'ts & land in Jo. Davids & Edw. FF. poss. . . . „	3	13	4
One Tenem't & Land in Tho. ap Edw. possess. „	0	10	0
Some totall	160	1	4

That he is seized of all the lands abouesaid as tenant intayle in possession and reversion.

Rents and Anuities issuing out of the p'mises, viz't—

Imp's.

In joynture to his mother the Demeasnes of Trefnant & a Ten't & land in Rice David ap Robt. possess.	39	0	0
More (?) the Ten'ts & Lands in Clanvair & Brethdair	22	0	0
This in sute of law—and the Ten't & Land in Hudden . . . . p. ann.	4	0	0
The land in Ystymgyman . . . „	3	0	0
To Tho. Price for life, a cottage in Nant Mychiad	0	8	0
and a parcel of land in frith . .	1	1	0
	69	18	0

a ffee farme rent to Mr. Buller for Querneyloyd farme, in Mary Belvoirs possess. . p. ann.	40	0	0
a chiefe rent for the demeasnes of Trefnant . „	1	2	0
a chiefe rent p'd for the lands in Brithdier . „	0	3	10
„ „ for a Ten't in Clanvair . „	0	2	0
„ for ye lande in Denby-shire . „	0	1	6
Some	41	9	4

This a true p'ticular of all my estate reall and personall, for which I onely desire to compound to free it out of sequestration, and doe submit unto and undertake to satisfye and pay such fine as by this Com'tee for Composicons shall be imposed and sett to pay for the same in order to the freedome and dischardge of my person and estate, and I doe affirme I was neuer member of the hon'ble house of Com'ons, nor was euer or am a papist recusant nor popishly affected, nor was euer Counsello'r or Advocate at Lawe Com'on or Ciuil, nor Attorney nor Procto'r nor other officer whatsouer towards the Lawe

com'on or ciuill, nor other officer belonginge to the Estate of the Com'on wealth. EDW. LLOYD.

P. 136.—16 Maij 1646. At the Comittee sitting at Goldsmiths hall for ent'ring the names and examining of such as come out of the King's Quarters.

The Bearer hereof, Edward Lloyd, Esq're, appeared the day abouesaid before the said Com'tee, and entred his name, place of residence at the *Greene Dragon* in *May poole Alley* neere *Drewrie lane* ... ... (w'ch lodging he is not to remoue w'thout first giuing notice to ye said Com'tee), and was examined according to ordinance of parl't bearing date the thirteenth of November 1645.

GEO. HERON,
Clerke to the said Com'tee.

P. 137.—Copy of E. Lloyd's petition.

(On the *dorso* of this paper the following is written.)

GENTL.,

I doe know ye petitioner, and believe ye Contents of his peticon to be true, and doe Certifye that he among other Gentlemen in ye County of *Mountgomery*, submitted himselfe to ye obedience of parliament upon ye fifth day of August 1644, beinge ye first tyme that our forces approached to ye said County, and long before the County was reduced.

Given under my hand this Nyne and twentith day of May 1646.

THO. MYDDELTON.[1]

P. 139.—Edward Lloyd of *Trevenant*, in the County of *Montgomery*, Esq., maketh oath that all the ffee farme rents, chief rents, anuityes or p'fitts issuing out of his estates expressed in a schedule p'sented to the Hon'ble Comittee for Compositions of delinquents estates sitting at Goldsmiths hall, London, and subscribed unto by this deponent, are all duly payable out of his estate in such sort (?) as they are herein expressed; viz't to Mr. ffrancis Buller a ffee farme rent of fowerty pounds p. ann. for ever, and a chief rent for his demeasnes of *Trevenant*, two and twenty shillings; a chief rent for Lands in Brithdair, three shillins six pence; for a chief rent for lands in *Clanvaire*, two shillins; for land in Denbyshire, eighteene pence. All w'ch are as he conceaveth according to the said schedule delivered unto ye s'd hon'ble Comittee, and subscribed by this depon't.

Sworn 4° Junij 1646. ROBT. AYLES.

Endorsed,—Edward Lloyd,
No. 373.[2] 9 June 1646,
of Trevant, Mountgomery.[3]
Report past 20° Dec'r 1647.
ffyne £208, all p'd.[4]

---

[1] Signature only in General Middleton's own handwriting. This certificate fixes the date when the Parliamentary forces first appeared in Montgomeryshire. [2] Consecutive number in list of delinquents.
[3] Inserted by a different hand. [4] Inserted by another hand.

NOTE 29.—Vol. XI, *Gwernigo*. P. 43, Richard Oakley[1] of *Oakley*, in the county of *Salop*. In a statement of the above gentleman's estates it says: "That he hath a reversion after a lease of 27 yeeres yet to come, for which tyme there is noe rent reserved of and in a certaine ffarme lyinge in the parish of *Kerry*, in the county of *Mountgomery*, of the cleere yearly value before theis troubles £91 13*s*. 4*d*., which his ffine is £91 13*s*. 4*d*"; fo. 52, Richard Oakley "maketh oath that in the yeere 1621, hee beinge then Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the greate seale of England, was for favor called to the barre in the middle Temple, London, butt that ever since he hath followed other implmoyents, and hath not made that his profession." RI. OAKLEY.

Jurat, 20th ffebru. 1645.

Cora me .....

(I could not decipher the signature.)

P. 53.—In a particular of the debts of Richard Oakley, which amounted in the total to the sum of £2,701, the following among other names occur as creditors:

Mr. Rowland Oakley, Pentrenant, co. Montgomery.	£300	0	0
„ Richard Owen, Rhusaison „ „ .	200	0	0

In the deposition at foot of this particular, Richard Oakley "further saith that the debts due to Rowland Oakley, Elizabeth Needham, and Mr. *Eoland* (?) were contracted and entered into by the deponent for the purchase of his estate in the farme of *Gwernigo*, menconed in his p'ticular, being in the p'ish of *Kerry*, in the countie of *Mountgomery*."

Jurat, 2° Martii 1645.

Cora me ..... (illegible).

NOTE 30.—Vol. XII, Beru (Berriew), p. 323. In a particular of his estate for composition, Walter Waring[2] of *Owlbury* mentions

---

[1] Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 132, states that the sheriff for the year 1660, "William Oakley of Oakley, in the parish of Bishops Castle, was *grandson* of Rowland Oakley, of the same place, who died in October 1622. His son neglected to enter his pedigree at the Herald's visitation of the following year, perhaps because he was absent on official duty, for he represented the borough of Bishops Castle in parliament." Although Blakeway does not mention the *name* of Rowland Oakley's son, father of the Sheriff, it is probable he was the Richard Oakley above, as he was in possession of the Oakley property when the delinquency papers were drawn up. The deposition sworn 20th Feb. 1645 indicates the position Richard Oakley filled in 1621.

[2] This Walter Waring was son of Edmund Waring, elder brother of Richard Waring, Sheriff of Shropshire for the year 1659. Edmund married the heiress of Richard Broughton of Owlbury, near Bishops Castle, second Justice of Chester. Walter Waring, fourth in descent from this marriage, sold Owlbury to Lord Powis.

as part thereof "that he is seized of an estate for life as tenant by the Curtisy being his wive's inheritance of and in several messuages, lands, and tenem'ts lying and being in the p'ish of *Beru, Welsh-poole,* and *Castle Kerenyon,* in the county of *Mountgomery,* which together with a messuage in *Shropshire* he valued at £99 8*s.* 0*d.* p. ann.; also that he is seized of an estate to him and his heires of and in certaine tenem'ts scituate and being in the p'ishes of *Manavan* and *Trefegles,* in the county of *Mountgomery,* of the yearly value of £30; also he is seized of an estate to him and his heires after the expiracon of one life in being, of and in certaine messuages, lands, and tenem'ts in the parishes of *Chestock* and *Hessington,* in the said county of *Mountgomery,* of the yearly value before these troubles of £20."

The following document is filed among the papers of Walter Waring; it appears to have been sent in by him as a set-off against the amount of his fine for delinquency.

P. 322.—1644, Sep. 28. To the Garrison of Mountgomery fro' my house in Shropshire.

Taken (upon notes under theyr hands) by Comissary Barber (Comissary to S'r Thomas Midleton) and Coronet Wynn, 5 feather beds, w'th Bolsters, sheets, Blankets, Rugges, cover-lets, curtaines, and all other appurtenances, 24 chees (then worth 10*s.* a chees), 4 tubs of Butter, 2 Hogsheads of March Beere, Bread, Beif, and Bacon, in all valued at £60.

P. 323.—Sent afterwards for ye use of Mongomery Castle, 4 suites of table Linnen and a payre of fine sheetes and Pillow *Beeres* [I cannot make this word to be anything other than as above] *n'ver yet returned.* W. Waringe.

Note 31.—Vol. XII, p. 793, *Darowen.* Francis Herbert of *Dolguog,*[1] in the county of *Mountgomery,* Esq. "His delinquency that he was a Com'r of Array, and as the com'tee of that county doe certefye, he submitted himselfe to them the 28th of November , and made his composition with them for his estate; they doe alsoe certefye that he is an infirme man, and not able to travill, and therefore one Mr. Thomas Powis of *Lincoln's Inn* hath preferred

---

This last Walter was member of Parliament for Coventry, which seat he obtained in a singular manner. (See Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire,* p. 132, *n.* H.)

[1] This is the gentleman referred to in the *Strena Vavasoriensis,* or Hue and Cry after Vavasor Powell (4to., 1654), exposing the enormities practised by that furious itinerant under the powers entrusted to him by the regicide Parliament of 1649. He mentions "his seizing upon Mr. Herbert of Dolegyog, without any cause at all, which so affrighted the gentlewoman, his wife, that she miscarried of a child", p. 9. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs,* p. 129, *n.* H.)

his peticon and particular to compound in his behalfe, by which it doth appeare,

"*That* he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in certaine messuages, Lands, and Tenem'ts lyinge and beinge in the parish of *Darowen*, in the county of *Mountgomery*, and of other Lands in *Llanworin*, *Matchulleth*, and *Pennall*, in the countyes of *Mountgomery* and *Merioneth*, and altogither beinge of the yeerely value before theis troubles, £129 3*s*.

"That there is to remane and come unto him in revercon after the decease of Margaret Herbert, Widdowe, certaine other landes and Tenem'ts lyinge and beinge in the parishes of *Llanegryn* and *Towyn*, in the county of *Merioneth*, of the yearely value before theis troubles, £60." D. WATKINS.

25th June, 1646. fine £318.

P. 796.—To the Hon'ble Comittee for Composicons sittinge in Goldsmith's Hall, London. The humble peticon of ffrancis Herbert, Esq.

Humbly showeth,

That the peticioner being att his house in *Merionethshire*, was taken prisoner by Major Generall Laugherne in November last, since w'ch time hee hath continued in the parliam't Quarters. The peticoner living within the Kings quarters doth confess his delinquencie, and submitts to the mercie of p'liament, and desires to bee admitted to his composicon according to the ordinance of the fifth of December last. And hee shall ever pray, etc.

30° April 1646. FRAN. HERBERT.

P. 797.—A true and iust p'ticular of the estate reall and personall of ffrancis harbert of *Dolgeog*,[1] in the Countye of *Mountgomery*.

Imprimis, He is seised of an estate in fee simple of and in certaine messuages, lands, and tenem'ts lying and beinge in the p'ish of *Darowen*, in the County of *Mountgomerie*, of the yearly value before these troubles of £50.

He is likewise seized of a life estate of certain messuages, lands, and tenem'ts lying and beinge in the parish of *Llanworin*, in the said county, of the yearly value before these troubles of £20.

He is seized of a like estate of certaine messuages and tenem'ts, and a meadow and other lands thereto belonging, in the sev'ral parishes of *Machynlleth* and *Penegeos*, in the said county of *Mountgomery*, of the yearly value before these troubles of £51 3*s*.

Hee is seized of a like estate of and in certaine lands and tenem'ts in the p'ish of *Pennal*, in the County of *Merioneth*, of the yearly value before these troubles of £8.

P. 798.—Hee is seized of an estate in revercon after the decease

---

[1] See Note 10, *supra*, p. 80, which is a paper relating to this matter, and ought to have been in this set.

of Margaret Harbert, Widdow, scituate, lying, and being in the parishes of *Llanegryn* and *Towyn*, in the County of *Merioneth*, of the yearly value of £60.

This is a true and just p'ticular of the estate reall and p'sonall of ffrancis harbert, Esq., for w'ch he desires to compound, and I, Thomas Powis of *Sutton* (?), in the County of *Salop*, Esq., doe submit and undertake to satisffye such fyne as by this Comittee for Composicions with delinquents shall be imposed and sett upon the said francis Harbart, to paie for the same in order to the freedom and discharge of his estate. THO. POWYS.

P. 800.—To the Honorable the Comittee for Compositions.

At request of ffrancis Herbert, Esq're, we thought good to certifie y'r honors that he rendered himself unto us at the Garrison of Red-Castle upon the twentith day of february 1645, and then did take the Covenant and negative oath of the fift of April (?) before us. HUGH PRICE.

Red-Castle, 20 febr' 1645. LLOYD PIERCE.

P. 801.—To the hon'ble the Comittee for Compositions att Gouldsmiths hall, London.

These are to certifye that ffrauncis Herbert of *Dolgeog*, in the County of *Mountgomery*, Esq., did upon the xxth day of November last submitt himselfe to us, beinge the Comittee for the said Coun', and desired he might remaine in o'r quarters in the meane while that he made his composition accordinge to the ordinance of Parliament. And wee likewise certifie that allthough he was named a Commissioner of Array for the sayd County, he never appeared therein, butt still carryed himselfe for the p'servation of his Country (as wee are credibly informed), and beinge Infirme in body (as wee beleave), and not able to travell, wee thought fitt to certifie you theareof, leavinge all to yo'r consideration. Wee rest, ffrom Red-Castle this 29th of May Anno D'ni 1646.

HUGH PRICE.
RICH. GRIFFITH.
EVAN LLOYD.
LODOWICKE MYDDLETON.

17° Martii 1645.

P. 803.—Memorand' that this day Mr. Thomas Powys of Lincolnes Inn attended this com'tee on the behalfe of ffrancis Herbert of *Dolgyogg*, in the county of *Mongom'ie*, Esq., desiring by his appointm't that his appearance might be here entered w'th his submission to the parl't and desire to take the benefit of the ordinance for his composic'on. He having been a prisoner to Major Generall Laughherne above foure moneths last past, and yet under restraint, so y't he cannot as yet make his personall appearance here as he desireth, but will w'th all convenient speede.

THO. POWYS.

This a true copie of that remains w'th the Com'tee for entering of names, etc., sitting at Goldsmiths hall.

GEO. HERON, Clarke to the said Com'tee.

NOTE 32.—Vol. XIII. This is a set of papers relating to the delinquency of Sir Henry Herbert of *Ribsford*, in the county of *Worcester*, Knight, but as he was interested in a lease connected with *Kerry* tithes, I append a few extracts from these papers which will explain his position relative to the same.

P. 518.—"That he is possessed of the remainder of a terme for 13 years yet to come, of and in the Impropriation of *Kerry*, holden by demise from the Bishop of St. Davydes under the yearly rent of £20 per ann., and was worth before theis troubles over and above the rent reserued, £100."

P. 528.—A certificate under the hands of John Ireton, dated ffeb'y 5, 1649, "that he had discovered that S'r Henrie Harbert, Knight, had undervalued his lands in *Worcestershire* £300 per ann., and the Rectorie of *Kerrie* in *Mountgomerie* £60 per ann.

P. 530.—A schedule of real and personal Estate of Sir Henry Herbert, in which occurs the following, "This is holden of the Bishop of St. Davids by lease dated the 30th of Sept., 13° Carolus Regis, for 21 years, and remain 13 years as appears by the lease, paying the Bishop £20 yearly.

P. 536.—This is an interesting document, being a copy of an application by Sir Wm. Brereton, who commences by stating that he has been very chary in making such applications, and therefore trusts that the favour he applies for will the more readily be granted; he then recites some of the hardships and inconveniences to which Sir Henry Herbert and his lady had been put, and begs Sir Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House, to send him a pass for Sir Henry and Lady Herbert to proceed to London.

NOTE 33.—Vol. XVI. John Royden of *Lloran*, in the county of *Denbigh*, Esq., whose connection with Wales appears to have been as a mining adventurer, and, as I infer, he had taken Lloran as a residence.

P. 430.—Among the items in his particular which in the opinion of the Committee had a money value upon which the prescribed fine might be levied, was the following: "He hath a lease as Joint Lessee with another of Lands and Tenem'ts lyinge in *Ruarth* and *Keven-Coch*, in the County of *Mountgomery*, which is holden by Demise from S'r Piercey Herbert for 21 yeeres, whereof five are expired, under the yeerely rent of £10, which is the full value of the lands as he alledgeth, and so offereth not to compound for it."

6 October 1646. D. WATKINS.

P. 439.—John Royden, in his own statement of his property, as regards this item said, "In the Countie of *Mountgomerie*, in the

Towneshipps of *Ruarth* and *Keven Coch*, I have a lease from S'r Piercey Herbert for 21 years as partner with Theodore Moris, of lead mines, five years whereof are expired. Wee have spent much money in the workes, and have never yett made one penye p'fitt. We paye for the said lease p. ann. £10.

There is a marginal note in a different hand on folio 430, "not compounded for", which indicates that the Committee were satisfied this lease was of no assessable value.

P. 440.—At the Committee at *Denbigh*, the sixth day of August, 1646, "a warrant having been issued for sequestrating the mansion called *Lloran* as belonging to John Roydon, Esq., Edward Morris, gent., appeared and produced several writings, whereby he claimed the title and inheritance of *Lloran*, etc., to be his." Inasmuch as the Committee could not determine this until they had heard Mr. Roydon or some one on his behalf, they directed that he and Mr. Morris should appear before them on the 25th of the same month. Meanwhile they appointed Mr. Edward Thelwall of *Glantannat*, in the co. of Denbigh, to take possession of the mansion, etc., of *Lloran*, and take "care of the winninge and harvesting of the grass, corn, and hay thereupon, etc." This is signed by

THOMAS MYTTON.
JOHN JONES.
THOS. MASON.
GEORGE TWISTLETON.
RICHARD PRICE.

P. 441, which is the *dorso* of the above, has the following written thereon:—

"Denbigh, the 25th Aug. 1646.

"Mr. Roydon failed to appear, so the Committee directed that Edward Thelwall, Esq., should become tenant unto the State, of the Mansion house, Lands, etc., for one year, to commence at Michaelmas next, at such rent as shall be returned by the sequestrators appointed for that purpose, as also for the profits thereof arising for the year past, at a valuation by the same sequestrators."

(Signed) THOS. MASON.
GEORGE TWISTLETON.
RICHARD PRICE.

NOTE 34.—Vol. XX, p. 393. A set of papers relating to the estates of Sir James Palmer of *Burnham*, in the county of *Bucks*. On this folio and subsequent ones is a particular of his estate, bearing date 24 June 1646. Among other items, he states "he is seized of a ffrank Ten'te duringe three lives of and in the Impropriations of *Mynwood, Poole, and Gilfield*, in the County of *Mountgomery*, holden by demise from the Colledge of Christs Church in Oxford, under the yeerely rent of £161 8*s*. 4*d*. paid to the Deane and Chapter, and was worth before theis troubles, over and above the rent reserued,

£58 11*s.* 8*d.*; and out of this he payes to the Viecar of Burnham,[1] beinge a chappele of ease belonginge to *Poole*, £8 p. ann. as by acquittances."

P. 399.—According to an order of the 2nd of May 1649, upon the petition of Sir James Palmer, Knt., desiring to add to his former composition, *of his own discovery he found* "where he valued a Lease of the Impropriacon of *Minwood*, in the said County of *Mountgomery*, above the rent reserved at £51 11*s.* 8*d.*, he now desires to add to that value of his own discovery p. ann. £180", and "whereas he valued certain Tenem'ts in the Co. of *Montgomery* at £40 p. ann., he now desires to add more thereunto of his own discovery p. ann. £20." This related to "*Gongrod*". P. 400, "he praies a saving to compound for a Tenement in *Castle* p'ish, in the County of *Mountgomery*, for which he is now in suite, being of the yearly value of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* D. WATKINS.

16 Oct. 1649.

JO. READINGE.

P. 403.—A petition of Sir James Palmer, showing that he had compounded upon the Oxford Articles and paid the whole fine, but that at that time his "Rent Rolls being then lost, and himself desperately sick of a Quarterne Ague, hee could not give in an exact valuation of his effects, which he desired really to do"; and he desired to be permitted to send in an additional "Particular", with a more exact and better value to some lands mentioned in his particular and to compound for the same in this additional particular. Referring to the former one, he states "that whereas he likewise compounded for a Lease of 3 Lives of the Impropriation of *Mynwood*, *Poole*, and *Gilsfield* (held of the Deane and Chapter of Christchurch in Oxford), within the county of *Montgomery*, at £220 p. ann., he now addeth of his owne discoverie—*one hundred and four score pounds.*

(Interlined in another handwriting)—

"And whereas he also compounded for a Tenem't cal'd *Gongrod*, within the s'd countye of *Montgomery*, amongst other scattering Tenem'ts' all at ye yearly value of £40, hee now addeth of his own discoverie £20 (twenty pounds)."

(Interlined in another handwriting)—

P. 404.—"Hee prayeth a savinge to compound for a Ten't in *Castle* parish, in the s'd County of *Montgomery*, whereof he is wrongfully disposest by one Gabriell Wynne since ye beginning of ye late troubles, for w'ch hee is at suite at Lawe, which tene't is not sequestered and is of ye yearly value of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*"

JAMES PALMER.

P. 409, is another particular of his estates, dated 21 Nov. 1646. This is the one in which he under-estimated the value of his property. In these particulars there are descriptions and values of his jewels,

[1] Evidently this should be "Buttington".

where some of them are in pledge, and in whose possession others are. He is described as "Gentleman usher of the King's Privy Chamber".

NOTE 35.—Vol. XXIII, pp. 551 to 572 inclusive, is a set of papers relating to the extensive estates of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, in the county of Salop, Knight. There is only one item in the voluminous particulars which is connected with the county of Montgomery. Sir Richard, who, as appears below, left the country, never took the Negative Oath or National Covenant; his lady, Rahel Newport, obtained permission to compound on his behalf. On folio 570 the annexed order, or copy of an order, appears.

Vera copia. "Die Veneris, 24º July 1646.

"Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament that Mr. ffrancis Newport's mother shall have libertie to compound for her Husband's Estate, and that the proceed of the Composition bee Imployed as was formerly appointed.

"H. ELSYNGE, Cler. Parl. D. Com."

The following words occur on a slip of paper pasted on this sheet: "my mother's order to compound".

P. 551.—"By order of the howse of comons, dated the 24th of July 1646, it is ordered that the Lady Newport shall have the liberty to compound for her husband's estate upon his petition presented heere the 23rd of April last, and that the proceed of the composition be imployed as was formerly appointed, in pursuance whereof shee hath exhibited a petition and 'particular', by which it doth appeare, *inter alia*, that he hath neither taken the negative oath nor National Covenant, he beinge absent beyond the seas in ffraunce, as is enformed, and the particular now put in by his lady doth show (among other estates), That he was seized in ffee to him and his heirs in possession of and in the Manor of Dyther, in the County of Mountgomery, and which, with other[1] properties described in this paragraph in the 'particular', were worth yearly before theis troubles £378 13*s.* 4*d.* ob. qe."

In Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire* it is stated that this Sir Richard was afterwards made a Baron. "He was stedfastly attached to his Sovereign; no one was a greater sufferer in the cause than Lord Newport, for he was himself fined in £3,287, and his son in £5,284; he was also condemned to pay an annual sum £170 to the Puritan clergy; indeed, in 1644, his estate had been ordered by the Parliament to be sold. At length he was compelled to seek for repose in a voluntary exile, and ended his days at the town of Moulins, in the Bourbounois, the year after his royal master" (pp. 109-110).

---

[1] Among the estates mentioned in this paragraph is the "Manor of *Dowles*, with some Iron works there". Can this be Dowlais in South Wales?

These figures of Blakeway's do not agree with the sums named in the set of papers as the fines; at the foot of folio 551 there is written—

"23 Jan. 1646. fyne at sixt, £4,450."

(In another hand)—

"If he alloweth the p'sonage £85 p. ann. that his fyne is £4 abated accordingly, att 10 yr's p'chase, his fyne will be £3,600."

(In another hand)—

"But upon an adition being made to the value of the p'sonage, makes the fine £3,866, the £85 being settled as aforesayd."

NOTE 36.—Vol. XXIV, p. 314-323. Papers relating to the delinquency of Sir Richard Prince of Shrewsbury, Knight,[1] chiefly to property in Shropshire, but in his "particular" he states "That he is possessed of a remainder of a tearme of 20 years yet to come of certaine tithes, parcell of the Rectory impropriate of *St. Churchstoke*, in the countyes of *Salop* and *Mountgomery*, which he holds by demise from the Wardens and poore of the hospitall of Clun at £110 p. ann. rent and value before theis troubles, ouer and aboue the rent reserued, £25."

"There is an accon (action) of trespasse and eiectm'te brought againste the Compounder at this time to out him of this tearme upon the pretence of a fforfaiture, and therefore prayes a saueinge to compound for it till the said accon be tryed."[2]

NOTE 37.—Vol. XXV, p. 347-357. These papers relate to the delinquency and composition of Roger Kinaston of *Horley* (Hordley), in the county of Salop.

"His delinquency that he did assist his Mat'ye in this unnaturall warre against the Parliam'te, and did petition heere the 29th of September 1645, and tooke the Nationall Couenant before Wm. Barton, Minister of John Zacharias, the 31 of July 1646, and before that tyme tooke both the National Couenant and negative oath before the Com'tee in the country, the 17th day of December 1645, as they certifie by their certificate of that date."

He compounds upon a "particular delieuered under his hand, by which he both submitt to such ffine", etc., and by which "particular" it doth appear that among other properties he was "seized of a life estate of and in the Manno'r of *Deynas*, in the county of *Mountgomery*, and of certain quit rents to the same belonginge, of the yearely value before theis troubles, £9. That he is seized of a like estate of and in seuerall rents issuinge out of seuerall small Tent's lyinge and beinge in the said Mano'r, of the yeerely value before theis troubles, £56. That he is seized of a like estate of and in seuerall Lands and Tent's lyinge and beinge in the seuerall Townshipps of

---

[1] See Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 109, for pedigree, etc., of above gentleman.

[2] See note, *supra*.

Gilsfield, *Llanverclothwell*, *Treuerne*, and *Poole*, and elsewhere in the county of *Mountgomery*, of the yeerely value before theis troubles, £50. That from and after the decease of his mother, Mary Kinaston widdowe, there will remaine and come unto him a like estate for life, with such remainders as aforesaid of and in seuerall Lands and Tent's, lyinge and beinge in the seuerall Townshipps of *Hope*, *Trewerne*, and *Tredervin*, of the yeerely valne before theis troubles, £110.

P. 350.—Petition of Roger Kinaston, praying that he might be admitted to composition. At the foot of the petition the following occurs :—

"Received the 29th of November 1645, and referred to the sub-committee on the 28th of November 1646."

P. 353.—Certificate signed by Wm. Barton, minister of John Zecharies, London, that he had administered the National Covenant to the said Roger Kinaston on the 30 July 1646.

P. 356.—A similar certificate, dated 5 April 1645, that he had taken the same before Henry Watkins, James Younge, and Walter Darrington (no place named on the certificate).

P. 357.—A second "particular" of his estate, in which it is stated that his manor of Horley and the other estates he held for life in possession, the reversion of which was settled at his marriage upon Sir William Whitmore, Major Generall Mitton and others, to the use of his first son in tail, begotten on the body of Rebecca his wife, and so on to the tenth son, as appears by deed, dated November 2nd, 12 Ch. I (1637). In this "particular" he states that "of personal estate he hath none", and that out of the whole of his estates "he pays yeerely to the King a rent of £6". Appended to the "particulars" is a schedule of the debts owing by him and the persons to whom owing.

Note 38.—Vol. XXVI, pp. 267-279. Papers relating to the estates and delinquency of Arthur Weaver of *Bettws*, in the county of Montgomery, gent. Fo. 267, "his delinquency that he diserted his dwelling and went and lived in the enemies quarters and adheered to those fforces raised against the Parlia'te; he rendered himselfe to the Com'tee in the country in October 1645, and then conformed himselfe accordinge to all ordinances of Parliam'te in all things, as their certificate of the 3rd June 1646; and alsoe by another Certificate from before them, they certifye that he tooke the negative oath before them. He petitioned heere the 29th of Nouember 1645, and hath taken the Nationall Couenant before Wm. Barton, minister of John Zacharies, the fift of October 1646. He compounds upon a particular deliuered in under his hand, by which he doth submit to such ffine, etc., and by which it doth appeare, That he is seized in ffee to him and his heirs in possession of and in the Towneshipps and lands of *Lliuior*, *Dolevorion*, and *Abermule*, and of diuers other Lands and Tent's lyinge and beinge in *Vcheldres*, *Llanvinchion*, *Gorth-*

gellan, Glanbechan, £82 18*s.* 4*d.* That he is seized of a ffrank tent'e in right of his wife, she beinge seized in ffee to her and her heirs of and in certaine other lands and Ten'ts lyinge and beinge in the townes and ffeilds of *Aston* and *Loughton* (?), in the county of *Salopp* and in *Bridgnorth*, of the yeerly value togither before theis troubles, £8. That he is seized of a like estate, in right of his wife, of and in certaine impropriate tithes renuinge (?) and encreasinge in the townes and ffeilds of *Quotford*, in the county of *Salop*, of the yeerely value before theis troubles, £12. There are debts owinge to him and personall estate of £355; and he owes £364 12*s.*

"He craves to be allowed £10 p. ann., an anuity paid to Mrs. Mary Weaver, his mother, out of the said lands duringe her life, as by his affidavit (see *infra*); £1 15*s.* p. ann., another annuity paid out of the premisses to one Margaret Perry duringe tearme of her life, as by his affid't; £2 p. ann., another annuity paid to Richard David and his wife during their lives, as by his affidavit; £8 p. ann., paid to a curate to serve the cure at *Quotford*." D. WATKINS.

6 ffebruary 1646.

(I cannot decipher the signature.)

26 of March 1646, fyne att 10th, £240.

P. 270.—Petition of Arthur Weaver.

"To the hon'ble comittee sittinge at Gouldsmyths Hall for compositions. The humble petition of Arthur Weaver, gent., shewinge—that yo'r petion'r duringe the late warr resided for some moneths in on (*one*) of his Ma'te garrisons, his estate lyeinge wholly under the comand thereof, and other his ma'ies then garrisons, and being thereunto comanded, hee among others issued fourth warrants to leavie contributions for his ma'te use, but adhered to the enemies of the Parliament: being severall times complained on for disservice to his Ma'tie and to both the Princes, and in October 1645 fled into the parliament quarters and conformed himselfe thereunto, for w'ch his delinquentie his estate standinge sequestried.

"Hee humblye prayeth to bee admitted to his reasonabl composition, having had 35tie houses and barnes burnt and pulled downe in *Bridgnorth*, and being dampnified aboue £3,000.

"And you'r petition'r shall praye, etc. "ARTHUR WEAVER.

"24° Nov. 1645."

5 October 1646, refer'd to ye Sub-Comittee.

The following is written in a different hand on the fly-leaf of this sheet:

"I doe heereby undertake that ye petitioner will submittee to the fines imposed uppon him by this honourable Comittee."

JN. LLOYD.

P. 271.—"These are to certifie that Arthur Weaver of *Bettue*, in the county of *Mongomery*, gent., did freely and fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe ye same upon the ffifte day of

October 1646. The said Covenant being administered unto him, according to order, by me, WILL'M BARTON,
Minister of John Zecharies, London."

(47)

P. 273.—"Wee whose names are subscribed doe certifie to whom it may concerne that Arthur Weaver, gent., left the King's Quarters where his estate laye, and in the later end of October 1645 did come into Southwales and conforme himself accordinge to the ordinance of Parliament, and was very active and readie to assiste us and others, the mynisters of the parliam't, to the uttermost of his abillitye in all things then required for the good and benefit of the Com'on wealth. RICH. PRYCE.
Dat. 3 Junii 1646. RIC. POWELL.
JOHN JONES."

On the back of this there is a sheet of paper pasted, which has written on it a *pass* of a singular character, inasmuch as it is addressed to *Royalist* soldiers as well as Parliamentary:

"These are to will and desire you to permitt and suffer the bearer hereof, Mr. Arthur Weaver, to passe with his servants and horses through all your garrisons, guards, scouts, and quarters unto *Red-Castle*, without any your lette, hindrances, or molestacons whatsoever. HUGH PRICE.
Given at *Red-Castle* EVAN LLOYD.
22 of May 1646. LODOWICKE MIDDLETON."

"To all Commandr'es, Officers, and soldiers whatsomever under the comand and in the service of King and Parliament.

"The above named Arthur Weaver hath yealded conformitye accordinge to ye ordinance of p'liamente of the vth of April 1645, before us, and taken the negative oath.

HUGH PRICE.
GABRIELL WYNNE. LODOWICKE MIDDLETON."

P. 275.—Affidavit of Arthur Weaver, referred to in the statement of his delinquency, *supra*. "Arthur Weaver, gent., maketh oath, that he fled out of the Kings Quarters, where his estate laye, in October 1645, havinge been sev'al tymes complayned on to his Ma'tie and to both the Princes for Disservice, and then come into *South Walles*, being the Parliam'te quarters, where hee stayed, expecting Com'rs into the Cuntry for composition from the Parliam'te, and had about 35tie houses and barns burnt and pulled down in ye Garrison of *Bridgnorth* in *Shropshire*, having beene plundered on both sides and dampnified about £3,000.

"And further deposeth, that he charged his estate before this war w'th Annityes of x*li*. p. ann. to his mother, xxxv*s*. p. ann. to one Margarett Perry, and xl to Richard David and his wife, being all the monies they have for their subsistence, and viij*li*. wages p. ann. was duly payed to the Curate of *Quatford* out of the estate hee houldes in the right of his wife, the p'ticular grantes whereof are

not in this deponent's custodie or where hee may come by them. And alsoe deposeth that hee this deponent is indebted in sev'all spetialties unto th'executors or Administra'rs of David Edwards and William Jones in £364 12*s.*, as neere as hee can compute the same, besides seu'all other debts w'thout specialtie.

Jur. 19 *die Octob'r* 1646. ARTHUR WEAVER.
JOHN PAGE."

MOUNTGOMERY.

P. 277.—"A p'ticular of the reall and p'sonall estate of Arthur Weaver, gent., at the highest vallue hee could make of or upon the racke seaven years sithence. He houldes in ffee simple to him and his heirs in the Townshipps of *Llivior*, *Dolevoryn*, and *Abermule*, Two Tenem'tts and a Cottage of the yearly value of £9 3*s.* 4*d.* *It.* Hee houldes in ffee simple to him and his heirs in the Townshipp of *Utheldref*, five Tenem'ts and three cottaiges of the yearly vallue of £40 6*s.* 4*d.* *It.* Hee houldes in ffee simple and Mortgaidged to him and his heires in the Townshipp of *Llanvithion*, six Tenem'ts, three cottaiges, and seu'all p'cells of land of the yeerely value of £21 5*s.* *It.* Hee houldes in ffee simple and Mortgaidged to him and his heires in the Townshipp of *Gorthgellyn*, fower Tenem'ts, two cottaiges, and '*seu'all p'cells of land*' (these words are struck out), of the yearly vallue of £16 2*s.* *It.* Hee houlds in ffee simple and Mortgaidge to him and his heires in the Townshipp of *Glanbechan* and *Llanwonicke*,[1] fower tenem'ts of the yearly vallue of £16 1*s.* 8*d.* *It.* Hee houlds in ffee simple, in the right of his wife, in the Township of *Aston* and *Haughton*, in the countie of *Salopp*, one Tenem't and cottage, and a parcell of wood, of the yeerely vallue of £3. *It.* Hee houlds in ffee simple, in the right of his wife, *Underton* (?) and Part of the Teaythes of *Quatford*, yearly worth £12. *It.* Hee houlds in ffee simple, in the right of his wife, seu'all Tenem'ts, Burgaidges, p'cells of Lands and gardens in and about the Town and Castle of Bridgnorth, whereof 35tie houses and barns burnt and pulled down by the enemye, of what vallue cannot be truly knowne, but yearly worth about £15; out of w'ch issueth yearly as by affidavit appeareth—

Imp'rs, on (*one*) Anuitye to Mary, mother of the said Arthur Weaver, yeearly . . .	£10	0	0
It. On other Anuitye to on Margarett Perry .	1	15	0
It. On other Anuitye to Richard David and his wife.	2	0	0
It. To the curatte of *Quatford* yearly wages for serving the cure	8	0	0
Debtes due to the s'd Arthur Weaver, whereof parte desperate, being w'thout specialtie and arreraiges of rent . . .	350	0	0
It. His p'sonall estate	5	0	0
Debte owing by the said Arthur by specialtie to			

[1] This is not in the General Index at the Record Office.

th'executors or Adm't'rs of David Edwards and W'm Jones, as by affid't appe'th . . 364 12 0

This is a true p'ticular of the estate hee doth desier to compounde for with this hon'ble Comitte, wherein he doth submitt himselfe unto them, and doth undertake to satisfye the some imposed by them. ARTHUR WEAVER."

P. 279.—A p'ticular of the Debts and Mortgaidges of (*due to*) the said Arthur Weaver.

Due by—

Hugh ap Rees Thomas .	£16	Troylus Jones .	£4
Humphrey Lloyd .	10	Seu'all desp'at debts, about	90
Lewis Evans . .	20	Richard Powell .	23
Rees Williams .	6	Thomas Evans .	25
Hugh M'edith and ano'r	10	Arthur Price and D'd Owens . .	50
Katherine Lloyd .	10	Matthew Price and P. Price[1] . .	60
Peairs Ambrose .	4	Evan David . .	80
Roger Jones . .	4	William Price .	200
Griffith D'd ap Owen .	5	John Blayney .	100
Charles Evans .	7	Richard Price .	200
Rees David . .	4		
Griffith Penthryn .	2		

ARTHUR WEAVER.

It is much to be regretted that the names of the tenements are not given in these papers; if they had been, a comparison could have been made between the then and present values. It is probable that the debts down to the "desp'at debts about £90", are arrears of rent. Those sums below appear to be advances to friends. The £23 owing by Richard Powell, and the £200 by Richard Price, might have obtained the certificate, on p. 273.

NOTE 39.—Vol. XXVII, p. 195-202. A set of papers relating to the delinquency of Edward Morris of *Glankynlleth*, in the county of *Denbigh*, Esq. The offence he committed was that he left his home and went and lived at Shrewsbury whilst it was a garrison held by the King, and assisted those forces raised against the Parliament; he was taken prisoner and lay "restrayned" till January 1646. He compounded on a "particular" which showed that the rents arising from his estates amounted to £106 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and of a personal estate in "Household stuff and goods", valued at £14. Some of the tenements and lands he owned were in Montgomeryshire, and in his "particular" (pp. 201-2) he thus describes them :—

Mountgomeryshire—

Within the parish of Llansanffraid :

[1] I am not certain that this is the name of a person, but I cannot equate the characters to anything better.

Henry Pryce . . .	ix*li.*
Roger ap Hugh, in ffee . .	xxx*s.*
David Howells . . .	xv*s.*
Arthur ap Humphrey . .	iij*li.*
Daniel ap Evan . . .	ij*li.*
Robert Morris . . .	vi*s.* viij*d.*
Within the parish of Llanvillinge :[1]	
Thomas ap John, in ffee . .	vj*li.*
Griffith Harry . . .	xxv*s.*
Richard Edwards . .	xx*s.*
Within the parish of Llanvechan :[2]	
Robert Thomas, in ffee . .	iij*li.*

The following appears on p. 203; it has no connection with Montgomeryshire, but the entry shows the value of live stock at the period, *or* the neighbourly way in which the local Committee assessed the value of a delinquent's personality.

"A True note of my p'sonall Estate *as the sequestrators have rated it.*

My Household stuff . .	at	x*li.*
Two Cowes . . .	,,	iiij*li.*"

On the *dorso* of this folio—"30 Martii 1647. Fine 281*li.*"

At foot—"*P'd* 5° Octo. 1650, £149 7*s.* 8*d.* (in p'te of principal e' Interest)."

"P'd 16° Oct. 1650, £148 9*s.* 0*d.* (in full of principal and Interest)."

NOTE 40.—Vol. XXIX, pp. 629-645. A set of papers relating to the delinquency and estate of Thomas Betton of *Shrewsbury*, Draper. He, in his particular, enumerated as part of his estate in fee, certain lands and tenements lying in *Gilfield*, in the county of Montgomery, of the yearly value before the troubles, £8. The delinquency of Thomas Betton was, "That he deserted his dwellinge house in *Shrewsbury* whiles it was a Garrison holden for the Kinge against the Parliam'te, and adheered to those fforces; he petitioned here but the eight of October 1646. He deposeth that he knewe not of the ordinances and orders of grace offered to delinquentes for their coming in before the first of December, nor first of May, till now lately" (30 January 1647).

There is a foot-note on p. 631, by which it would appear that on the 15th March 1647-8, an order passed to reduce his fine to a sixth. On the next folio, the following computation of the

---

[1] The person who compiled the General Index at the Record Office has mistaken a "v" for a "t", and in that Index this parish appears as "*Llantillinge*".

[2] A similar mistake to *Llanfyllyn*; in this case the General Index at the Record Office has *Llanverhen* instead of *Llanfechan*; both are correctly spelled in the document.

fine, which is the only instance I have hitherto met with among these papers, may be of interest to readers of *Montgomeryshire Collections*:—

"Accordinge to yo'r order of the 15th of March 1647, upon the composic'on of Thomas Betton of Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop, Draper, for reducing of his fine from a moiety to a sixth. We have examined the particular, and doe find, that the Compounder's estate in fee is of the yearly value of ten pounds, for which his ffine was set at a moiety at £75, w'ch reduced to a sixth wilbe £30. His goods and chattels were £45, w'ch his ffine was sett £22 10*s.*, which reduced to a sixth will be . £7 10*s.* His ffine for his debts was £9 5*s.*, the whole ffine was £106 15*s.*, w'ch reduced as before to a sixth the ffine will be . . . . . £46 15*s.*

"All w'ch, etc. D. WATKINGS."

(In another hand)—

Reviewed 14th June 1648.

Jo. READINGE. fine up'n the revew £53 7*s.* 6*d.*

There are, apparently, several anomalies in this calculation. It may be noted that if the "Moiety" was £75, the whole would be £150, which, on a rental of £10 a year, is equal to a valuation at fifteen years' purchase; but a sixth of this would be £25, not £30. The same discrepancy, apparently, runs through the other calculations, except the one relating to the "Goods and Chattels"; in this instance £7 10*s.* is the sixth of the sum they were assessed to be worth.

NOTE 41.—Vol. XXXII, p. 221. Papers relating to the estate and delinquency of John Haynes (who, it will be seen *infra*, lived at *Gungrog Vawr*) of *Longdon*, in the county of *Salop*. His delinquency was that he had adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament. He petitioned the 25th February 1647. He took the National Covenant and Negative Oath before the Committee at "*Redcastle*" on the 10th of October 1646, as by their certificate appears. He compounded upon a "particular" under his own hand, by which he submits to such fine, etc.; p. 224, petition of John Haynes; p. 220, his "particular"; p. 227, the certificate granted to him "Att *Red Castell* in the County of *Mountgomrey*, the Tenth of October 1646. These are to certifye whom it may concerne that John Haynes of *Gungrog Vawr*, in the County of Mountgomery aforesaide, Gent., hath taken the Negative Oath and couen'te the day and yeear aboue specified before us, whose names are subscribed."

LLOYD PIERCE.
HUGH PRICE.

NOTE 42.—Vol. XXXII, p. 687. "Thomas Rock of *Criggion*, in the County of *Mountgomery*, Esquire. His delinquency that he adhered to ye forces of the King rais'd ag'st the Parliament. He

rendred himselfe to ye comittee of Mountgomery before the first of December 1646, and liued euer since after peaceably at his habitacon, as by Certificate of theirs of the 11° of January 1647. He tooke the National Couenant and the Negative with them, as by another Certificate of the said Comittee of the third of ffebr. 1646(7) appeareth, and was not sequestred till Novemb. last, as he saith. And hath since bin upon his justification before the Lords and Comons for Sequestracons, as he affirmeth. He compounds upon a Particular deliuered in under his owne hands, by w'ch he doth submitt to such ffine, etc., and by w'ch it appears, That he is seized of an Estate in ffee, lyeing and being in *Criggion* and *Balslay*, in the parish of *Alberbury holy cross, St. Julyans, and Brasemeele*, in the Countyes of Mountgomery and Salop, of the yearly value before these troubles £253. Hee is seized of an estate at *Cressage*, in ye county of Salop, being old Rents of the yearly value of 4*s*. He wants allowance of £1,350, porcons to his 6 younger brothers and sisters, charged upon the said estate, as by deed dated ximo Junij, 4to Caroli, a copy whereof he p'duceth attested under the hand of ye Sollisto'r for Shropshire, and affidavit is *offered* (?) that it is a true copie. £400, the remainder of £1,400 debts charged upon the said p'misses by the said deed; and sayth he hath certain debts and arreares of Rents owing w'ch he cannot yet discover, and prayeth a savinge to compound for them when he shall be able to discover them." P. 689, certificate from the Committee of the county of Montgomery, referred to above. P. 692, the petition of Thomas Rock, received by the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall on 21st Feb. 1647, and by them referred to the Sub-Committee; p. 693, certificate from the Com. at *Red Castle* that he took the National Covenant and Negative Oath before them, 3rd Feb. 1647. This certificate is signed by HUGH PRICE.

LLOYD PIERCE.

GEORGE TWISTLTON.

P. 695.—A statement under the hand of Thomas Rock, the rents and debts owing to him; p. 697, a "True Particular" of Thomas Rock of *Criggon*, in the county of Mountgomery, Esq., viz't, "hee is seized of an estate in ffee to him and to his heires in *Criggon* and *Baseley*, in the parish of *Alberbury*, in the said county of Mountgomery, of ye yearly value before these troubles, £90."

The remainder of this particular relates to property in the county of Salop; the total rents of Thomas Rock's property, including the £90 above, appear to have been £163 7*s*. per annum.

NOTE 43.—Vol. XXXIII, p. 162. A set of papers relating the delinquency and estates of Richard Herbert of St. Julian's, in the county of Monmouth, Esquire. "His delinquency—hee went into the Kings Quarters whyle he was a member of the house of Comons, and took upp arms ag'st the p'liament." "Hee peticoned here 6° Marcii 1646; hee submitted himselfe und'r the parliam'te p'tecon

13° Apri's 1646, and took the negative oath before the Com'tee for the said county, as by their certificate dat' 10 ffebr. 1646, appears. By yo'r order 13° Marcii 1646 hee is admitted to take the Naconall Covenant before the Com'tee in the Contrye, and in the meantime may p'ceed uppon his composicon. Hee compounds upon a p'ticular delieu'ed in und'r his hand, wherby hee submitts to such ffine, etc., and by which it appeareth hee is seized in ffee of diuers messuages, lands, and Tenem'ts in *Christchurch* and *Rash*, in the said county, of the yearly val. before these troubles, £50. Hee is seized of a ffranceten'te for his life, the rem'r to the Lord Herbert his father for his life, the rem' to Edward Herbert, the compound'rs eldest sonne and the heyres male of his body, with like rem'rs to John and Richard Herbert, second and third sonnes of the compound'r, in tayle, with like rem'rs to ye 4, 5, 6, and ev'y other sonnes of the compound'r on the body of the Lady Mary his wife, to be begotten, in tayle, with diuers rem'rs over, the rem'r in fee to the compound'r, of one capitall messuage or Ten'te cal'd St. Julians, and of Diuers Messuages, lands, and Tenem'ts in Carlyon, St. Julians, Llebereith Llyswery, Cawldwey, Newport, Stowe, and Diffrin, in the county of Monmouth, settled by conveyance from his ffather, bearing date 6° April°, 12° Car., which is more p'ticularly val'd in his p'ticular, and is *in toto* of the yearly val'e before these troubles of £363 9*s.* 2*d.*, with power to the compound'r to make leases for 3 liues. That if the compound'r overlieue the said Lord Herbert, then will come to him for life, the rem' to the Lady Mary his wife for her joynture, the rem' to the first sonne of his body on the body of his said wife to bee begotten, in Tayle, with like rem'rs to all his other sonnes in tayl, rem'r for 20 years to Sir Andrew Corbett in trust to raise porcons for his daughter, etc., the rem' in ffee to his father of certaine Manors, messuages, lands, Ten'ts, and hereditam's, lying and beinge in *Llangadvan*, *Conwey*, *Blowtey*, *Comvey*, *Llanvothin*, *Llanervill*, *Cranekenewill*, *Moyle-y-villyarth*, *Coed Tallage*, *Kenewillis*, *Llanvyre*, *Llanvoythian*, *Pentinck*, *Rhwhyriarth*, *Ginenynog*, *Doyfrode*, *Rhwargor*, *Manafon Gaynog*, *Dorhwe*, *Frith Berew*, *Trustwelyn*, *Llyvoir*, *Kilknowchwyn*, *Randyre*, *Llamerewig*, *Brintalch*, and *Montgom'y*, in the county of *Montgomery*, so settled by his ffather upon his marriage, by conveyance bearinge date No'bre 3° Car., the which are now p'ticularly valued in his p'ticular, and are *in toto* of the yearly value before these troubles of £600. That if the compound'r ouer lieve his said ffather, then will come unto him for his life, the rem' to the Lady Mary his wife, for augmentacon of her Joynture, the rem' to the compound'rs ffirst sonne on the body of his said wife to bee begotten, in Tayle, w'th like rem'rs to all his other sonnes in tayle, with Diuers rem'rs over, and rem' to his ffather in ffee, the hundred and Manor of *Churbury* and *Walcott*, and diuers Messuages, lands, and Tenem'ts called *Walcott*, *Dudston*, *Brampton*, and *Riston*, in the parish of *Cherbury*, in the County of *Salop*, so settled by the said conveyance of 19° No'bre, 3° Car., of the yearly value of £400.

"That if the Compounder, overliue his said ffather ther will come unto him for his life, the rem' to his ffirst Sonne on the body of his said wife, to be begotten in tayle, with like rem'rs to all his other sonnes in tayle, rem' to his father in ffee, the Castle of *Montgomery* and the *parke*, and Demesne lands ther, with . . . . . in the countyes of *Montgom'y* and *Salop*, of the yearly value before these troubles, £120.

"The Compound'rs lady is seized in ffee of a Messuage or Ten't, with th'appurtenances in Montgomery, in the said county of Montgomery, wherein he hath an interest in her right of the yearly value before these troubles, £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

"He hath Compounded for his p'sonall estate and reall also for the year past with the Com'tee of the County of Monmouth, as by their said Certificate appears."

2° Junii 1647.

R. GURDON. Fine at a third, £2,574.

"19 Sep. 1648, an addicon of £30 p. ann. for life, after a life, omitted in ye former p'ticular, ffor w'ch ye fine at a yere and quarter is £37 10*s.*, w'ch makes ye former fyne £2,611 10*s.*"

P. 165.—ORDER FOR DEMOLISHING OF MONTGOMERY CASTLE.

"Die Lunæ, xi° Junii 1649.

"Coll'll Jones Reports from ye Councell of State the state of Mountgomery Castle.

"The humble peticon of Richard, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, together with a certificate from the committee of Sequestracon, in the county of Mountgomery, w'ch were both this day read, together with a certificate subscribed by Sr. Thomas Middleton.

"Resolved, etc., that Mountgomery Castle be totally demolished, and that the Councell of State doe take care the same be done accordingly.

Resolved, etc., that the Lerd Herbert of Cherbury shall have reparacon in respect of the said Castle out of his second payment of the ffyne for his delinquencie.

"Ordered, that it be reserued to the Counsell of State to take consideracon of the chardges of the demolishing the said Castle, and what damage the Lord Herbert of Cherbury shall receive thereby, and to take care for the disposicon of the materialls, towards defrayinge the said charges and damage, and to certifye to the Com'tee of Gouldsmiths Hall what is further fitt to be allowed to the said Lord Herbert of Cherbury, which the said Com'tee are hereby authorised to giue unto the said Lord Herbert out of his second payment of his ffine for his delinquencie, w'ch is in the meantime respited."

P. 168.— "25° Jan. 1649.

"Whereas by order of Parliament of ye 22th of June 1649, Mountgomery Castle, belonging to the Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was ordered to be totally demolished, *reserued* (?) to the Counsell of State to take consideracon of the damage therein susteyned by ye said

Lord Herbert, and to certifie this Com'tee what is fitt to be allowed him for his losse in the demolishing thereof, which allowance is to be made unto him out of his second payment of his ffine. The Counsell of State have now certified this Com'tee that the said Lord Herbert hath bene endamaged thereby (as to them appears) aboue £4,000, and it is their opinion and desire that the summe of £1,611 10*s.* be allowed him in consideracon of his damages susteyned by the demolition of his said Castle.

"It is therefore ordered that the said sume of £1,611 10*s.* be allowed accordingly, and Mr. Wareing and Mr. Herring (Trea'rs) are hereby required to deliver up unto the said Lord Herbert or Mr. Tho. Herbert, his Lo'pps Agent, his Bond to be cancelled, and for soe doing this shall be their warrant."

In'te E b. 5-6.

P. 169.—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—In pursuance of an Order of Parli't of the 10th of June 1649, this Councell gave Order to certaine persons to take care to have the Castle of Montgomery demolished and the best improvement made of the Materialls, and withall to certifie what damage Lord Herbert received by the demolition of the said Castle, which accordingly they have done, and by their Certificate it appears that he (*hath*) beene endamaged thereby above the sume of fower thousand pounds; and whereas by the order of the House this Councell is Authorised to give order for the paying of such money unto him as they shall think fit to allow for his losse in the pulling downe of his Castle out of the second payment of the fine for his delinquencie, w'ch was respited until certificate would be made, and whereas the Councell is informed that there is remayning yet unpaid of his fine the Sume of one thousand six hundred and eleven pounds, ten shillings, they are therefore] of opinion, and doe desire that the said sume of £1,611 10*s.* may be allowed unto him by you in consideration of his damages susteyned by the Demolition of the said Castle.

"Signed in ye name and by order of ye Councell of State appointed by authority of Parliam't.

"Whitehall, 22° January 1649. Jo. Bradshaw, P'r Sid't."

"Committee at Goldsmiths Hall.

P. 172.—Richard Harbert of St. Julyans, in ye county of Monmouth, Esq. "His delinquencey, that being a member of Parliament, was in arms against them. His estate in ffee p. ann. £500, ffor life p. ann. £370 2*s.* 6*d.* In revercon for his life, after a life, £115, ffor w'ch his fine at a third is £264 10*s.* It is ordered that it be reported, together w'th his fine that hee is indebted to sev'all p'sons £7,000, and y't there was owing to Edw., late Lord Herbert, his father, deceased, above £4,000 by ye Parliament, concerning w'ch ye said Edw. Lord Herbert in his will, w'ch was produced to this Com'ttee, doth thus . . . . . (there are two or three words here I cannot decipher) that the same . . . . . whereas there is due unto

me neere ye summe of £2,000 from ye hon'ble houses of parliament as an arreare of £20 to be payed unto mee weekly, and whereas by my capitulacon wh'h S'r Thomas Middleton, Kn't, employed by yo'r sayd ho'ble houses, my losses and other damage w'ch did amount unto £12,000 p. ann. more, were all to bee made good unto mee. I do hereby totally remitt the same, desiring ye said ho'ble houses that in lieu thereof and for my sake they will please to remit unto my son, Coll. Richard Harbert, ye sume of £8,500 imposed on him as a fine for his delinquency by ye Comittee sitting at Goldsmyths Hall."

P. 174.—Petition of Richard Herbert, Esq.

"To the right Ho'ble the Comissioners for compositions at Goldsmiths Hall. The humble peticon of Richard Herbert of St. Julians, in the county of Monmouth, Esq., Sheweth—that yo'r pet'r cannot deny but that himselfe, though a member of the House of Comons, did repaire to the Kings Quarters and Garrisons, and took up arms for his service against the Parlia't, not w'th intencon yet soe much to offend the Parliam't as to obey His Ma'tie. But when he saw his erro'r he submitted himselfe to the Parliament, and certifyed long since in a L're w'ch the Earle of Northumberland did show to the Com'tee of both Kingdomes, his humble desires to submitt, and that in further acknowledgm't thereof be took the Negative Oath before the Com'tee of the county of Monmouth the 13th of April last, and hath ever since yielded all obedience to all orders and Ordinances of Parliam't, as by th'annexed certificate appears.

"Now, in regard yo'r Pet'r did offend rather out of ignorance than malice, and never heard till very lately (his residence being soe remote from London) of any tymes assigned by the favor of the Parliament to those in his condicon to come in and submitt themselves to a composicion for their delinquency, that being the only reason why he came in noe sooner.

"Yo'r Pet'r now humbly prayes that he may be admitted to a favorable composicon for his delinquency against the Parliament, according to the value of his estate, w'ch is truly represented in the annexed particular, and he shall ever pray, etc.

Rec'd M'ch 6 1646, and referred. "Richard Herbert."
Jo. Leech.

Pp. 175, 176, 177.—The "particular" of his estate; p. 179, a detail of the rents received from the different estates; p. 181, certificate from the Committee of the county of Monmouth, referred to in the petition *supra*, showing "that Richard Herbert, Esq., took the Negative Oath at Chepstow on the 13th day of April last" (1646).

P. 183.— "Goldsmiths Hall, 13 March 1646.

"Ordered that Col. R. Herbert shall be admitted to take the Covenant before the Com'tee in the Country; in the meantime he may proceed by his agents upon his composition, on the engaigement of Henry Herbert, Esq., a member of the house of Comons, that he shall take the same. "Jo. Leech."

On the back of this folio, which is the last in the set of papers, is entered the following :—"25 Jan. 1649. Discharge E. b. 5-6"; so that it took four years before Richard Herbert, Esq., was able to settle the fine and free his person and estate.

NOTE 44.—Vol. XXXIII, p. 585. Papers relating to the estate and delinquency of Ralph Goodwyn of *Ludlow*, in the county of *Salop*, Esq. "His delinquency was, that he lived in *Ludlow* whilst it was a garrison held for the Kinge against the Parliamente, and voluntarily contributed towards the Maintenance of those fforces; hee came in upon the surrender of that Town, but did not petition heere until the 7th of December 1646." Among the property he possessed was that of a "ffrankten'te during tearme of his life of and in (among other properties) lands and Ten'ts lying and beinge in the parish of *Kerry*, in the County of Montgomery, holden by demise from the heirs and Assignes of Somerset ffox, lately deceased, and was worth before theis troubles over and aboue the rent reserued, £5."

P. 588, his petition; 589, a true "particular" of his estate, in which he states "Hee is seized of an estate for tearme of his ownne life of and in a messuage or ten't called *Bahaillown*, in the p'ish of *Kerry*, in the Countye of Mountgomery, and certaine lands therto belonging w'ch he holds by leas of the heires and Assignes of Som'sett Ffox, lately deceased, and is worth yearly above the rent reserved upon the same the yearly some of £5."

P. 591.—Certificate signed by W'm Barton, minister of John Zecharies, London, that Ralph Goodwin took the oath, etc., before him in September 1646.

(50)

The fine of this Ralph Goodwin was £412 10*s*., "because he had been a member of the House of Commons." His total annual rental was only £85. Hence the fine was equal to a third of the capitalised value of his property at fifteen years' purchase.

NOTE 45.—Vol. XXXIV, p. 51. "Upon a petition of Thomas Kynaston and Henry Harwell, Citizens of *London*, desiring to compound for two parts of certaine Lands in the counties of *Salop* and Montgomery, w'ch they lately purchased of Anthony Hunt of ffernhill, in the county of *Salop*, Esquire, w'ch are sequestred only for the Recusancy of the said Anthony Hunt. It was found that Anthony Hunt was lately seized (among others) of a messuage called *Mellington Hall*, in the county of Montgomery, of the yearly value of £30. That by deeds dated 23 June in the 24th year of his Ma'ties Raigne, in consideration of £500 expressed to be paid to the said Anthony, he did give, grant, and sell the said premises to the compounders and their heires to their own use, w'ch deed is acknowledged before Dr. Aylett, M'r of the Chancery, the third of November instant."

P. 54.—Petition of Thomas Kynaston and Henry Harwell.

P. 55.—"Att the Comittee of Sequestracons in the County of Salop, the xixth day of ffeb. 1646. Whereas the estate of Anthony Hunt, Esq., a papist in this county, seized upon and sequestred as a delinqu't. And forasmuch as upon full hearing of the Deposicions of Witnesses and deliberate consideracon had thereunto, It doth appeare unto this Comittee that that (*sic*) there is sufficient matter proved against the said Anthony Hunt to convict him of Delinquency, but only as a Papist. It is therefore ordered that the seizure formerly made of his reall and p'sonall estate in this county as a Delinq't be taken off, and that the said Anthony Hunt shall and may henceforth have and enioy a third p'te, into three p'tes equally divided, of all his reall and p'sonall estate in this county to his owne use, according to ye ordinancie of p'liament, any former order of this Comittee to the contrary notwithstanding."

H. Mackworth.

Th. Niccols.

And. Lloyd.

Leigh't Owen.

Note 46.—Vol. XXXIV, p. 75. Papers relating to the estate and delinquency of Rees Tanatt of *Bramarth*, in the county of Montgomery, gent. "His delinquencie, that he was in arms against the p'liament. He peticoned the 6th Nov'r 1648, tooke the National Covenant and Negative Oath on Nov. 6th 1648, before Lloyd Pierce and Gabriell Wynne, two of the Committee of Montgomery. That he is seized of a ffrank tenm'te for life, the remainder to Margaret his wife for her life. Rem'r to Thomas Tannat, his sonn and heire apparent, and the heires males of his body, with Diuers other Remainders over in tayle, the Rem'r in fee to his owne right heires of and in the Mannor of *Bramarth*, in the parish of *Guilsfield*, in the county of Montgomery, with a *Water-mill* thereto belonging, and certain other lands there of the yearly value before these troubles of £15. Also of a like estate of and in certaine Lands called *Rogerigg*, *Wereglaure Vaure*, and other lands in the parish of *Llandrinio*, of the yearly value of £10. There is due to him upon a Mortgage from one John Reynolds £100, for w'ch he hath certaine lands in *Llansanfraid* mortgaged unto him, worth p. ann. £5, w'ch was long since forfeited. That he is Seized of a ffrank tenem't for his life as before, of a Tenem't in *Llansanfrayde*, in the said county, of the yearly value of £5." D. Watkins.

23rd Nov. 1648.

Jo. Readinge. fine at a sixt, £50.

P. 79.—"According to yo'r orders of the 16 of ffebruary 1652, upon the peticon of Rees Tannatt of *Abertannett*, in the county of *Salop*, Esq., wherein I am required to state his case in order to a composicon for his intrest in the Mannor of *Abertannet* aforesaid, omitted in his former composicon, I finde that the said Rees Tannat

compounded in Nouember 1648, by the name of Rees Tannet of *Bremoth*, in the county of *Mountgomery*, gent., for his lands in the county of *Mountgomery*, at a sixt at £50 fine, which was Reported the 20 of October 1649, and he paid on the full the 21 April 1649. Hee omitted the Mannor of *Abertannett*, in the county of Salop, concerning which, upon examinacion of his estate therein, I finde that he in 1635, in consideration of six hundred pounds morgaged it to Mr. Thomas Wingfield for 21 years, who redemised it to Mr. Tannatt, reseruing £100 p. ann. for nine years, and a peppercorne rent for the rest of the tearme, which rent not being paid, the mortgagee entred, and hee and his assignes enioy it to this day, there being yet about 4 years to come of the said tearme of 21 yeares. In 1636 hee by deed enrolled, Recovery and deed to declare the uses, settles it on Trustees for 99 yeares in trust to pay him £20 p. ann. for soe many of the yeares as he should liue, and after in trust for his yonger childrens portions; and after the expiracon of the 99 yeares, to the use of Thomas Tannatt his eldest sonne for his life, remainder to his first, second, and every other sonns in Tayle.

"The 10 of July 1651, the Commissioners of *Salop* certifie that Rees Tannat hath £100 mortgaged to Thomas Wingfield, and that in pursuance of instructions they seized and secured the same, desiring yo'r speedy resolucions whether they shall not receave the profitts, which they forbeare to do untill yo'r further order.

"The 23 of July 1651, you wrote to the said Comm'rs of *Salop* that you had perused theirs of the 10 July 1651, concerning the said Mortgage, wherein their instructions would fully satisfie them as to the way of their proceedings, in the same which you desired they would carefully peruse and consult, and to peruse them in that and all other cases of the like nature.

"The 31 July 1651, Mrs. Penelope Owen, the then Mortgagee, by assignment peticoned you that shee, being in possession, *recouered*[1] (?) the Rents till yo'r Commissioners seized, and . . . .[2] the same for the delinquencey of the said Rees Tannatt.

"The said 31 of July 1651, you ordered the Comm'rs of *Salop* to peruse the peticon, and to examine the matter and proofs, and referred it to mee to state and report.

"The 13 of October 1651, the Commissioners certify Mrs. Owen's estate, proued by witnesses, as assigned to her from Collonell Thomas Hunt, a late member of Parliament,[3] being the surviving

[1] Or "*received*".

[2] There is a word in original here I could not decipher.

[3] Colonel Thomas Hunt was son of Richard Hunt of Shrewsbury. He was Commander of the garrison at Wem, after its capture by Col. Mytton. In 1645 he was appointed by the House of Commons member of Parliament for Shrewsbury. He died in that town in 1669, though he had, subsequently to the restoration of Charles II, purchased the estate of Boreatton. He was Sheriff of Shropshire for the year 1656. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 131.)

executor of the said Thomas Wingfield, and the said Mrs. Penelope Owen deposed before the said Commissioners that shee had not receaved aboue £40 from the tyme she entred upon the premises by virtue of Colonell Hunt's assignment, and exhibited unto them a 'particular' of the charges and contributions by her laid out therein.

"The 16 of April 1652, Rees Tannat peticoned for the benefit of the act of pardon in regard the said Mannor, did not stand actually sequestred the first of December 1651, but onely seized and secured by the Commissioners upon yo'r general instructions.

"The s'd 16 Ap'l 1652, you ord'd the Comm'ee in *Salop* to peruse his peticon, and to certifye the ground and cause of seizure of the Manner of *Abertannett*, and whether it were under sequest'con the 1 Dec. 1651.

"The 10 of May 1652, the Comm'rs certifie that in June 1651 they seized and secured the Manner of *Abertannett* as an omission in Mr. Tannet's composicon, and certified it the 10 of July 1651, and certifie the said mortgage and yo'r order of 31 July 1651, and their answer of the 13 October 1651. And that when they purposed to have receaved the rents, there came yo'r order in the case of Sir Henry Mildmay, in allowance of his extent, which being the same case, they conceaved you had allowed the mortgage, which caused them not to receave the rents, which they conceaved they should have been enforced to repay. They have spoken with the Governour of *Salop*, who remembers that the said Manner was in question in their tyme, and that upon producing and proving the m'gee, they allowed of it, and therefore conceaved it fitt to be then freed ontill the deed was expired, which is about 4 years yett to come.

"The 11 of August 1652, upon reading that certificate, you ordered that you cannot discharge the Manner, nor think fitt to require any further certificate in the case.

"The 15 of December 1652, upon Mr. Vaughan's oath that they were not fully heard, you ordered a rehearing, and Mr. ffowl and Mr. Baylie to prepare what they have in the case to be ready at that time.

"The 28 of December 1652, reheard; and upon reading the orders of the 16 April 1652, and 11 of August 1652, and your letter of the 23rd of July 1652, and two certificates of the 10 May and 10 July 1651, and Registers certificates, you resolued that the said Manner of *Abertannett* did stand actually sequestered the 5 of December 1651, and before.

"The 16 of ffebruary 1652, Rees Tannat peticoned that seeing you had resolued the said Manner did stand actually sequestred the 5 December 1651, hee might bee admitted to a reasonable composicon. Wherepon you ordered mee to state his case, in order to a composicon for his intrest in the Manner of *Abertannett*, omitted in his former composicon, and to report it.

"By the Particular delieuered in by him under his hand, it appears:

"That after the expiracon of the mortgage before menconed, which

expires the 25 of March 1656, there will come to the petitioner by force of the said Deed, enrolled Recovery, and deeds to ["lead" ?] the uses before mentioned a rent charge of 20*s.* p. ann. for soe many years of the tearme of 99 as he the said peticioner shall liue."

25 March 1653.

JO. READINGE.

P. 83.—Petition of Rees Tanat. "To the right hono'ble the Com'issioners for compounding with Delinquents, sitting at Goldsmiths Hall, London. The humble Peticon of Rice Tannatt of *Bramarth*, in the county of Mountgomery, Gent.

"Sheweth, that yo'r Peticoner was in Armes ag'st the Parliament, for which his delinquencey his estate is sequestred. That about sixe yeares since yo'r pet'r layd downe his Armes and hath liued quietly ever sithence, as appears by Certificate of the Gentlemen of the County. He therefore humbly prayes that it would please this hono'ble comittee to admitt him to a favourable composicon for his said Delinquencey and estate mencioned in the annexed Particular. And yo'r pet'r shall pray, etc. REES TANAT."

6° March 1648.

Ent'd and referred to ye subcom'tee.

JO. LEECH.

P. 85.—"A Particular of the Estates of mee, Rice Tannatt of *Bramarth* in the County of *Mountgomery*, Gent., ffor which I desire to compound. I am seized for the tearme of my life of the Manor of *Bramarth*, with the Appurtenances in the p'ish of *Guilsfield*, in the County of *Mountgomery*, with a water-mill belonging thereto, and certaine other lands there, of the yearly value of £45. I am seized of a like estate of certaine lands called *Rogerrigg*, *Werglaur-Vawr*, and other lands in the p'ish of *Llandrinio*, of the yearly value of £20. I am seized of a like Estate of and in one tenem't in *Lansanfrayd*, in ye said county, of ye yearly value of £3. I have a mortgage of certaine lands in *Llansanfrayd* for £200, lent by mee, the said Rice Tannatt, to John Reynolds, of the value of £5 p. ann., w'ch is long since forfeited.

"This is a true Particular of all my estate, for which I desire to compound, to free the same from sequestracon, and doe submitt unto and undertake to satisfie and pay such fine as shall be imposed on mee by this hono'ble comittee. REES TANAT."

P. 87.—Certificate, 6th November 1648, signed by Lloyd Pierce and Gabriell Wynne, showing that Rice Tanat did take the Negative Oath and Covenant before them on the above date.

NOTE 47.—Vol. XXXIV, p. 849. A set of papers relating to the delinquency of Edward Evans of *Triddy Borough*,[1] in the county of

[1] Perhaps this is the most ludicrous error in the whole of these papers committed by the person who compiled the General Index at

Montgomery, Gent. His delinquencey that he was in arms ag'st the Parliament. But sayeth he submitted to the Parlia't in October 1645, but proceded not upon it, in regards he was informed that there would be a particular Comittee appointed to compound in Wales, and by that meanes his petition was mislayed. He petitioned here the 30th of Octo. 1648. He compounds upon a particular deliuered in under his owne hand, whereby he doth submitt to such ffine, etc. And by wh'ch it doth appeare that he is seized in ffee to him and his heires of and in certain lands and Tenem'ts in the said county of Montgomery, therein p'ticularly named, of the yearly value before these troubles, £16. But he sayeth that he hath therein but an estate for life. D. Watkins.

13 Jan. 1648. fine at a sixt, £48.

P. 852.—The following certificate appears on this folio.

"Oct. 18, 1648.

"Know all men whom it may concern, that Edward Evans of Rhyd y Carw, in the County of Mountgomery, Gent., tooke the National League and Covenant and the negative oath the day and ycar above written before us.

Hugh Pugh, Vic. Trefeglwys.
Isaac Lloyd."[1]

P. 853.—"Petition of Edward Evans to the Right Honno'ble the Comittee for compounding with delinquents at Gouldsmiths Hall. The humble petition off Edward Evans of Frydd-y-Carrow, in the County of Mountgomery, Gent., Sheweth, that y'r petitioner was a servant to prince morris in this warre against the parliament, for which his delinquenceye his estate is under sequestracon, that he came in to the parliament in October 1645, and peti'oned heere in Nouember following, but did not proceed uppon it, in regard he was informed that there would be a p'rticular Comittee apointed for to compound in Wales. That by reason off his not prosecution being soe long since he petitioned, his petition is mislayed. He humbly prayes he may be admitted to a reasonable composition for his small Estate, according to his coming in, according to his former petitioning. And he shall ever pray, &c.

30 Octob. 1648. Edward Euanes."

Rec'd and refer'd to Sub. Com'tee.
Jo. Leach.

P. 855.—"A particular off the Estate of Edward Euanes, for which he desireth to compound. He is seized off an estate for life

---

the Record Office. The real words in the original papers are *Fridd-y-Carrow*. The place meant is *Rhydycarw*, in the parish of *Trefeglwys*.

[1] "*Rect. or Vic.* of Llanidloes" written here, but obliterated by strokes of ink. The certificate is in the handwriting of Hugh Pugh, Vicar of Trefeglwys.

in a tenement and landes in the possession off Griffith Dauid, called Cwmgwernogge Gwerney Herrion, being off the yearly vallew ouer and aboue the chardges going out off it off £8. He is seized off the like estate in a tenement and certaine landes called Tan-y-lan, in the possession of Euan Dauids pen Couch, off the yeearely vallue off £4. He is seized off the like estate in a Te'ment and landes called Keuen Barrode, in the possession off Dauid Euanes, off the yeerly vallew before theese troubles off £4.

"The deed that doth make it appeare that he Hath but an estate for Life, he cannot produce to this honourable Comittee, it being in others handes, who are alsoe concerned in it, but humbly prayes the perusall off it may be refer'd to the Comittee that he may have allowance accordingly.

"This is a true particular, uppon which he doth submitte to such fine as shall be imposed by this honnorable Comittee.

On the back of this folio: EDWARD EUANES."

"Report past Octo. 25, 49. ffyne, £48."

NOTE 48.—Vol. XXXVI, p. 537. "A set of papers relating to the Estate and delinquency of John Garbett of Buttington, in the County of Mountgomery, Gent. His delinquency was that he was in arms against the parliam't; hee peticioned here the first of October 1648.

"It appears not that he hath taken the Couen't or Negat'e oath. He compounds upon a Particular delieuered in under his hand, by wh'ch he doth submitt to such ffine, etc. and by wh'ch it doth appeare; That by virtue of a conveyance made by the compounder, bearing date the 14th of March 1641, he is seized of a ffranck-tenem't for his life, the Remainder to Mary his wife for her life, Remainder to John Garbett, his oldest sonne in tayle, with other Remainders in tayle, the Rem'r in ffee to the right heirs of his sonne; of and in certaine Lands and Tenem'ts in Buttington and in Welsh-poole, in the said County of Mountgomery, of the yeerely value before the warrs £24, but of w'ch he craues allowance of £300 debt to John Edwards, ffor w'ch the last menconed p'misses are mortgaged by Deed dated the 10th of December 1641, for payment of the said £300 in 1650, with interest in the mean tyme. And he saith the mortgagee is in possession by an order of the Comittee of Mountgomery. And it app'eth by an order of ye s'de Com'tee of ye 14 Aug. 1645, that they did lett ye rest of ye s'd lands, excepting ye lands Mortgaged to said Edwards. D. WATKINS."

27 ffeb. 1648.

Jo. READINGE. fine at $\frac{1}{6}$, £132 12*s*.

April the 3th, 1648.

Note at foot in a different handwriting:

"To *tak* into consideration the allowance of the £300 chardge upo' the land and the estate for life in the £20.

"18 Maij 1649. Upo' the examination of the p'ticulars the fine is reduced unto £72."

P. 540.—Petition of John Garbett.

P. 541.—"A Particular of the estate of John Garbett of Buttington, in ye county of Mountgomery, for w'ch he desires to compound.

	£	s.	d.
For life.[1]—One tenem't in ye townshipp of Clutterwood, called Garth, in ye occupation of Thomas Ellis	1	10	0
For life. One tenement in the aforesaid Township, in ye occupation of Evan Dauid Lloyde	1	10	0
For life. One other tenement in the aforesaid Township, in occupation of Humphrey Jones	4	10	0
For life. One other tenement in Gely, in ye aforesaid Township, in ye occupation of Thomas Oliuer	0	6	8
For life. One tenement in Poole, in ye occupation of Richard ap Hugh	1	10	0
For life. Fiue acres of arable lands in a field called Mayes-y-trefe, in ye parish of Poole	0	12	0
For life. 13 acres of land in a field called Y'r Hen Mayes	1	6	0
For life. 2 acres in a field called Maes-y-Sarnegarreg	0	4	0
For life. One Messuage w'th ye appurtenances in Poole, in ye occupation of Jane Austin	0	13	4
For life. One other house and backside in Poole, in ye occupation of John Harry	0	1	0
For life. One parcell of land called close bach	0	5	0
For life. Two acres of lande in ye township of gungrod wawr, beinge in a meadowe called Pull-y-Kefell	1	6	8
For life. The house, mill, w'th ye rest of ye Demeane unmorgaiged called Clutt-y-Kellioge, in the township of Cletterwood	6	5	4
In ffee. A tenem'nt in ye occupation of James Atkinson, w'th 3 parcells of pasture, called by ye name of Clawdd ffauerice, Cynrigg, and Cae Crwyne, morgaiged to Mr. John Edwards for £300	24	0	0

"This is a true p'ticular of all my estate, for w'ch I onely desire to compound to free it out of sequestracon, and I doe submitt unto such ffine as shall be imposed on me by this com'tee, in order to ye freedome and discharge of my p'son and estate."

Report, 28 Nov. 1649 ffyne, £72. JOHN GARBETT.

---

[1] These marginal references, "for life", are inserted by a different hand. It would be interesting if the fields, etc., mentioned in the "particular" could be identified by some member acquainted with the neighbourhood, as by this means a comparison could be instituted between the rents now paid and those paid in 1648-9; though it is more than probable that John Garbett put a low value upon his property, so as to keep down the amount of his fine.

NOTE 49.—Vol. XXXVI, p. 823. Papers relating to the delinquency of John Eyton of Leeswood, in the county of Flint, Gent. He was seized of an estate during the life of his wife,[1] being her jointure settled on her by her former husband, of and in several lands and tenements lying in Trefegloes, Landnam, Llandloes, and Kerry, in the county of Montgomery, of the yearly value before the troubles of £28; fo. 825, a particular of the above, which does not give the names of the messuages, etc.; fo. 828, petition of John Eyton. The Report in this case is dated 28 Nov. 1649, fine £42.

NOTE 50.—Vol. XXXVII, p. 150 to 168. Papers relating to a purchase by Francis Huxley and Simon Degge of Broseley, of certain lands which they had purchased from Richard Lacon of Linley, in the county of Salop, for the sum of £2,900. Richard Lacon, being a Papist, had had two-thirds of his estate sequestered —one-third was allowed unto him for the maintenance of himself, wife, and children, according to the Ordinance of Parliament in that case made; p. 159, in the "particular" it is stated that the lands in Kerry, in the county of Montgomery, were worth, for the two-thirds, £8 per annum, but had formerly been worth more. Apparently, the Committeee of Sequestration for the county had seized this messuage, for on p. 161, the annexed appears:—

"At the Comittee of Sequestracons for the county of Mountgom'y, the viith day M'ch, anno Dom. 1647.

"It is ordered that Allen Sharrett, of the p'ishe of Kerrey in the said county, gent., shall become tenant to the Kinge and Parliament of one Ten't of land lying in Kerrey afors'd, with the appurtenances now under sequestracon, by the recusancy of Richard Lacon, esq'r, papist, called Keven Gwynn,[2] for one whole year beginning the xxxvth daye of M'ch next, yealding and paying for the same to the use of the State the some of eight pounds of currunt English money at Michaellmas next, and the xxvth of M'ch then next following by seu'all portions, and the contribucon to be dischardged by the said Tenant."

E. VAUGHAN.
HUGH PRICE.
LLOYD PIERCE.
RICH. GRIFFITH.
EVAN LLOYD.

There are other papers relating to this case, but of no local interest.

---

[1] In Peter Elis's *Collection of Pedigrees* (Nos. 28,033-4 *Additional MSS.*, British Museum), it is stated that the above John Eyton married Dorothy, daughter of William Herbert of Trefeglwys. They had a son John, who married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Davies of Gwysanney, but *o. s. p.* (folio 12).

[2] The property now of John Naylor, Esq.

NOTE 51.—Vol. XXXVIII, p. 439. A set of papers relating to the delinquency of Henry Gilbert of Whateley, in the county of Warwick, clerk. He compounded on a particular under his own hand, by which it appeares, "That by a conveyance made by himselfe in Aprill 1642, in pursuance of certaine Articles of Agreement made upon his marriage in ffeb'y, 9° Caroli, he is seized for his life, Rem'r to his wife for her life, remainder to Thomas Gilbert his sonne in Tayle, Remainder to his own right heires—of and in a capital messuage and certaine lands in Dolvorens, Manavon, Retissa, Ugheldress, in the County of Montgomery, of the yearly value before these troubles, ouer and aboue a fee farme rent of £3 6*s*. 8*d*. to the Crowne for euer, £36 13*s*. 4*d*., out of which he craues allowance of £3 6*s*. 8*d*. p. ann. ffee farme rent to the Crowne out of the premises. As by S'r David Cunningham's acquittance."

22 May 1649. D. WATKINS.

JO. READINGE. fine at a sixt, £110.

P. 441.—A petition of Henry Gilbert; p. 443, "a Particular of the Estate of Henry Gilbert of Whateley, in the county of Warwicke, Clerke, for w'ch he desires to compound; he is seized of an estate for tearme of his life, the remainder to his wife for her life, the remaind' to Thomas Gilbert, his sonne, and the heires males of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue, to the right heyres of the said Henry Gilbert for ever, of and in a capitall messuage or Tenem't, and three other messuages or ten'ts lying and being in Dolvorren, Manafon, Ratissa, Huggledresse, in the county of Mountgomery, together with the Lands and app'tenances thereunto belonging, of the yearly value before these troubles of £40.

"This is a true p'ticular of my estate, for which I desire to compound to free it out of sequestracon. And I doe submitt unto such ffine as shall be imposed on me by this Comittee, in order to ye freedome and discharge of my p'son and estate.

HENRY GILBERT."

P. 446.—A copy of S'r David Cunningham's Receipt for the Fee farm rent—

"Receaved the seaventh day of December 1641 of Henry Gilbert, clerk, the summ of three poundes, six shillings, and eightpence, and Humphrey Gilbert, gent., the some of Twelve pounds, four shillings, two pence, being for the whole yeares rent of *Beander* landes and Milnes and Divers p'cells of Land in Dalberton in Changelonghairne, Manavon, Trogon, Bury, and Bettus, with the appurtine'ces in the to'p of Kedeweneno to his ma'tie for one whole yeare, ended at the feast of St. Michaell Th'archangell last past, I say receeved in all to his ma'ties use, £15 10*s*. 10*d*.

"This a true copy of S'r David Cunningham His receate. Witness, Edmund Sleigh. £3 6*s*. 8*d*. 6*d*. ½ of 12*d*. for yo' acquittance."

P. 447.—"MEMORAND. Tertii die Februarii an'o Re. Caroli unus, Anglet'e, nono, an'o D'm. 1633.

"It was concluded and agreed upon between Thomas Gilbert,

Henry Gilbert, and Callingewood Sanders, the day and year above written, concerning a marriage shortly, by God's p'mission, to be had and solemnized between Th'above named Henry Gilbert and Mary Sanders, sister to the above Callingwood in mann' following; That whereas the said Henry Gilbert hath an estate, together w'th other of his brothers, of and in certain ffee ffarme lands of inheritance, and of and in diuers leases for yeares yet to come of diuers and sundry tithes, Rectories, lands, and tenemts w'thin the Shires, liberties, bounds, and precincts of North Wales.

"The above said Thomas Gilbert and Henry do cov'ent and p'mise to and w'th the said Callingewood that the said Henry shall and will before the last day of September next ensuing the date of these p'sents, make such an estate of his p'te of the said land, leases, Rectory, and tythes to the said Mary, or to some others, to her use for and in lieu of her Joynture, as shall be reasonably aduised by indifferent Councell learned in the lawes. And after the decease of the said Henry and Mary, to the use of the heyres betwixt them two lawfully begotten. In witness whereof the p'ties above said have hereunto put their hands and seales the day and year first above written. Sealed and deliuered in the p'sence of Tho. Willington Robert."

HENRY GILBERT (L.S.)
THOMAS GILBERT (L.S.)

Endorsed,—
Articles w'th brother Gilbert for the Joynture of Sister Mary.

DESCRIPTION.

In Report. Fo. 439.	In Petition. Fo. 441.	In Receipt. Fo. 446.	In Articles of Agreement. Fo. 447.
		Beandor Lands & Milnes.	
A Capital Messuage.	Capital & 3 other Messuages.		
Lands in Dolvorrens.	Lands in Dolforren.	Lands in Dalberton.	Fee-farm Lands of Inheritance.
Lands in Manavon.	Lands in Manavon.	Lands in Manavon.	Leases of Tithes.
Lands in Retisoe.	Lands in Ratissa.	Lands in Bury.	Leases of Rectories.
Lands in Ugheldress.	Lands in Huggledresse.	Lands in Bettus.	Leases of Lands.
		Lands in Changelonghaiarne.	Leases of Tenements.
		Lands in Trogon.	

In the above table, cols. 1 and 2 exhibit the property settled by Henry Gilbert on his wife as her jointure. Col. 3, the property held by the Gilbert family in the district, with the exception of "Manavon". The properties in cols. 1 and 2 are described under townships. Col. 3, with the exception of "Dalberton", describes them under parishes; between the two descriptions we can identify and locate the proper-

ties. "Dalberton" doubtless is "Dolforwyn". The form of the letters "v" and "w", in writing of the 17th century, might easily mislead a careless or inexperienced transcriber, as they look like a "b" or "t". Retisoe, Allt-issa, a township in Berriew parish; Ugheldress, Ucheldre, in Bettws, Changelonghaiarne. It is probable the transcriber here converted "Ll" into "Ch". Trogan is, the writer imagines, an abbreviation for Tregynon. Canon Thomas, in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph* (p. 333), referring to some returns sent from Llanllwchaiarn parish in 1710, to St. Asaph, states that at that time the stipend of the vicar was made up of "the Easter book wholly", moieties of the wool and lamb, tithe, corn and hay, of two townships, tenth sheaf and cock paid throughout the parish, unless for some *brandir* lands, which in a foot-note he translates as "*privileged lands*, and which pay only the thirteenth sheaf or cock." In a description of the various lots of the Newtown Hall property, which was put up to auction on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of October 1775, some of the lands offered were described as "Beander Lands", and paid only a thirteenth as tithe; presumably, therefore, "Brandir" and "Beander" is one and the same word, and the writer conjectures that the first "e" in "Beander" is an error of some transcriber mistaking an "r" for an "e", which, it may be said, might very readily be done. There are several grants recorded in the Land Revenue Rolls at Spring Gardens, of "Beander" mills and lands at almost concurrent dates, which establish the fact that in the district around Newtown there were several parcells of "Beander", for instance, in vol. iii, p. 200, 9th June, 12 Elizabeth, there is a grant of "Beander" Mills, Frith Garth, "Frith-Beander", and Cae Henry, also the Desmesne lands called "Beander", then part of the lordship of Kedewen, part of the possessions of the Earl of the Marches, for twenty-one years, rent reserved, £6 2*s*. 1*d*., to John Pryce. In vol. v, p. 183, a grant to Henry Astell for 21 years of "Beander" (lands), rent reserved, £7 18*s*. In the same volume, p. 253, a grant of "Desmesne lands" to Henry Gilbert, 25 June, 7 Elizabeth, for 31 years. This entry is the earliest that the writer has met with connecting the Gilbert family with the district, and it probably relates to some, if not all the lands dealt with in the delinquency papers above. The word "Brandir" is still preserved in the name of "Byander" Mills at Newtown, popularly known as "Oversevern Factory".

Note 52.—Vol. XL, p. 31. Papers relating to the delinquency and estate of Rees Lloyd of Llangerrick, in the county of Montgomery, gent. "For his delinquencey he saieth he was never sequestred or judicially impeached for any delinquencey ag'st the parliam't, nor was engaged in the latter warr; but doubting that he might be lyable hereafter to sequestracon for something sayd or done in relacon to the first warr, hath in obseruance of the late vote of p'liament of the 7th of March 1648, peti'oned this Comittee, and prayes the benefitt of the said vote. He peti'oned here the 2 of June 1649."

P. 36.—The following is a "Particular of the Estate of Rees Lloyd of Llangerrick, in the county of Mountgomery, Gent. Hee is seized in fee to him and his heires of and in certaine lands and Tenem'ts in Llangerrick aforesaid, of the yearly value before the warres, £11." REES LLOYD.

The fine levied was £11.

NOTE 53.—Vol. XLIII, p. 731. Papers relating to Robert Lee of Cregin, in the co. of Mountgomery, gent. This gentleman had never been sequestered or impeached, nor had he been engaged in the latter war against the Parliament, but doubting that he might be liable to sequestration for something by him said or done in relation to the former war, he petitioned to compound. His petition is dated July 28, 1649. He stated that he was not possessed of any real estate, but that he had some little personal effects; the following is the "particular" he sent in regarding these.

P. 736.—"A particular of the estate of Robert Lee of Cregin, in ye County of Montgomery, gent., for w'ch he desires to compound.

The Compounder hath two horses of the value of . .	£19
He hath thirty sheepe of the value of . . .	6
He hath nine Cowes worth	18
He hath bedding and other meane household stuffe of ye value of	17
	60

The report was passed 5 March 1649, and the fine fixed at £3.

NOTE 54.—Vol. XLIII, p. 809. A set of papers relating to the estate and delinquency of John Edwards of Rorrington, in the county of Salop. Although not residing in the county of Montgomery, the greater part of his property, as he himself states, is within it. The papers are classified under Montgomeryshire at the Record Office, so I include him among those who suffered as Royalists in our country during the civil wars. John Edwards, as appears *infra*, must have been the banker, or money broker for the district, and, like others who follow the same profession in these days, he seems to have been quite able to look after his own interests if the borrowers failed to perform their part of the contract. In the usual report which accompanies these papers, it is stated[1] "that for his delinquency he was never sequestered nor judicially impeached,

[1] John Edwards was rather disingenuous here, for he knew he had been sequestered in Shropshire, and in the sequel, though he, on this his petition, was let off on the most favourable terms, and to close, as he thought, the account, paid the whole of his fine into the treasury the day after the amount was fixed, yet the Committee ultimately levied a very different sum.

nor was engaged in the latter war against the Parliament, but doubting he might be lyable to sequestracon for something said or done in relacon to the former warre, he hath in obseruance of the late votes of p'liament of the 7th March 1648, peticoned to compound, and prayes the benefit of the s'd votes. Hee peticoned here the 27th July 1649, hee compounds upon a particular delieuered in under his own hand, and by w'ch he submitts to such ffine, etc., and by w'ch it appears that by virtue of a conueyance made by himself the 23 of ffeb., 14th Caroli, he is seized of a ffrank tenem't for his life, Rem' to his first 2-3, and euery other of his sonnes in tayle, with other Rem'rs in tayle, Rem'r in ffee to his own right heirs of and in Diuers Messuages, Lands, and Tenements in Rorington and Ilmington (*Wilmington*), in ye said county of Salop, of the yearly value of £50. That he is seized in ffee to him and his heirs of and in certaine p'cells of land in Penthren, in the County of Mountgomery, of ye yearly value of £2 13*s*. That he is seized in ffee of diuers Messuages, Lands, and Tenem'ts in Brompton, in ye said county of Salop, and in great and little Hemm, Treganol, Pencoed, and Trewithan, in the said County of Mountgomery, w'ch he hath recouered by Suits at Law and inheritancy upon seueral Mortgages, forfeited to him by diuers persons, and he is in poss'ion thereof, being altogether of ye yearly value of £41. He saith he hath a right to certaine Lands in Badioch, in the said County of Mountgomery, of the yearly value of iij*li*., ffor w'ch he is in suite, and desires a sauing to compound for them till he shall recouer them. There is owing to him by seuerall p'sons in his particular named, upon Mortgages, Judgments, and Bonds, £980. His personal estate in goods, cattles (chattels ?), and household stuffe, amounts to £80. He deposeth that he is indebted to seuerall p'sons, in his p'ticular named, £700 5*s*. He saieth he had been seuerall times imprisoned by the King's party to his great damage."

30 July 1649. RICHARD *Bennad* (?).

JO. READINGE.

9 August 1649. fine, £109 13*s*.

P. 811.—"According to yo'r order of the 26th of ffebruary 1649, upon ye peticon of John Edwards of Rorington, in the county of Salop, gent., informing that he compounded here ye 9th of August last, as of his owne discouery as being neuer sequestred, and payed in his whole ffine. But finds that part of his Lands were then sequestred, and desiring an addition to his fine according to your Rules. We finde, That he compounded here on the 9th of August 1649, upon his owne discouery for an estate for life, with to his owne issues of land of the yearly value of £50, and of an estate in fee of other lands of the yearly value of £43 13*s*., and for a p'sonall estate of £1,060. But deposeth he was then indebted to others £700. For all w'ch his fine was then sett £103 13*s*., w'ch he payed into the Treasury the 10th of August 1649. He then

craued a saueing for other Lands for w'ch he was in suite, of the yearly value of £4. JOHN EDWARDS.[1]

1 April 1650. 16 July 1650,
JO. READINGE. fine, £444 12*s.* 4*d.*

P. 813.—Petition of John Edwards. "To the right honno'ble the Comissioners for compounding w'th Delinquents sitting at West'r. The humble peticon of John Edwards of Rorington, in the county of Salop, gent., Sheweth, That yo'r Pet'r beeing a poor man and ignorant in the p'ceedings of this honno'ble Comittee in compounding w'th Delinquents, did compound w'th yo'r honno'rs for his small Estate, that he in July last compounded for the same as upon yo'r Pet'rs owne discouery, yo'r Pet'r not beeing then sequestred nor adiudged a delinquent in the County of Mountgomery, where the greatest part of his small estate lyeth, but yo'r Pet'r was then sequestred in the County of Salop. That so soone as yo'r Pet'r found the wrong that was thereby done, he came up from his dwelling house, 130 miles[2] distant from this place, to inform yo'r honno'rs thereof. And therefore humbly beseecheth yo'r honno'rs that he may not be utterly ruined, but that yo'r honno'rs would be pleased to grant a reference to the Sub-Comittee for an addicon to his former ffyne, according to the rules of this honno'ble Comittee, he hauing paid one years full value already. And yo'r pet'r shall pray, etc. JOHN EDWARDS."

26 ffeby. 1649.

Referred to ye sub-Comittee to examine and report.
JO. LEECH.

P. 816.—Certificate showing that John Edwards had paid into the Treasury on the 10th August 1649 the sum of £109 13*s.*; p. 817, *First* petition of John Edwards; no date to it, but at foot:

"Re'd this 27 July 1649, and referred to sub-comittee,
"JO. LEECH."

P. 820.—Affidavit of John Edwards, deposing that he owed the several persons mentioned in a particular annexed "Seaven hundred pounds at least". Sworn the first day of August 1649, before JOHN PAGE.

P. 821.—"A true and perfect p'ticular of all the estate reall and p'sonall of John Edwards of Rorington, in the County of Salope, Gent. He is seized for terme of his life, the remainder to his 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and soe to his 10th sonne, and to their respective heires males, the remainder to his daughter (I am not sure whether this is not daughters; the whole margin of this document

---

[1] This name is obliterated; it was evidently an error for his signature to be appended to the above document.

[2] This is either an error for 230, or the distance in miles from Rorington to London was inaccurately estimated in 1650; measured, it scarcely would have been at so early a period.

is mutilated, and the marginal entries relating to values are missing), the remainder to his owne right heires for euer—of and in diuers Lands and tenem'ts, and heriditants Lying and being within the townshipp of Rorington and Wilmington, in the sayd County of Salope, together with a certaine corne mill thereunto belongeing, all which Estate before the troubles began was of the yearly value of £50.

"Hee hath A mortgage of certain Lands and tenem'ts within the towneshipp of Branton,[1] in the said county, ffrom Edward Price, hee having *receaved*[2] the same in, and is in possestion thereof, which are of the yearly value of £6.

"Hee had A mortgage of certain messuages, land, and tenem'ts within the townesheips of Little Hem and Greate Hemms, in the county of Mountgomery, which weare the lands of Charlotte Lloyd, but hee hath a recovery in law of them and A decree in Chansery, and is in possestion thereof, which estate is of the yearely value of £20.

"Hee is seized in ffee of certayne p'cells of Lands in the towneshipp of Penthren, in the sayd county of Mountgomery, of the yearely value of £2 13*s*.

"Hee hath tow seuerall mortgages from Evan David ap Owen, deceased, David Evans, his son and others, of certayne measuages, lands, and tenem'ts in the townships of Treganol and Pencoed, in the sayd county of Mountgummery, which are long since forfeited, and hee hath a recovery at law for the same, which Estate is of the yearely value of £9.

"Hee hath A mortgage upon A measuage and diuers Lands from Richard Shenton, deceased, and Olliver his sonne, lying and beinge in Trewithan, in the said County of Mountgummery, which is long since forfeyted and decreed unto him in Equity, and hath possestion thereof, which is of the yearely value of £6.

"Hee hath alsoe A right to A p'cell of Land within the Towneship of Badiock, which was intended to bee comprized in the sayd mortgage from the said Richard and Olliver Shenton, but for want of expressing the sayd p'cell and towneshipp in the sayd mortgage, the same doth not pass by deed, hee therefore prayeth a saueing to compound, till hee shall be in possesstion thereof.

"Hee hath 5 seuerall mortgages, upon diuers messuages, Lands, tenem'ts, and hereditaments, with a water corne mill within the seuerall towneshipps of Clettrood, Hurdley, Beincemisseire, Garthmill, Landinie, and *Penowerne* (that is the word in the document), in the County of Mountgummery, from John Garbett, Thomas Bowen, Rowland Moston, Howell Jones, Richard Percell and others, upon which lands there is due to him the sum of £805.

"There is owing to him from Edward Pursell, Esq., Robert Edwards, Thomas Edwards, Pearse Robinson, Thomas Price, Olliver Shenton, John Morgan, Arthur Price, John Gurge, Richard Griffith,

---

[1] I think this should be *Brompton*, see *supra*.

[2] Qy. "*recovered*."

Morris ap Evan, Hugh ap Evan, Henry Speake, Rice Williams, Edmund Ridg, Edw'd Blany, Edward Powell, ffrancis Thomas, Thomas ap John, Tho. Jones, John Thomas, Thomas Morris, Arthur Weaver, Richard Whittington, Richard Price, John Merideth, William Woodind, Edward Baxter, Robert ap Evan, and John Jones, by severall bonds and judgments with Dyvers other suretys, all of the county of Mountgummery, the some of £95.

"There is alsoe owing to him from Mr. John Newton and Mr. Peter Newton, Edward Bradeley, Edward Broughton, John Thomas, John Jones, Edward Price, Edward Jones, Edward Lloyd, Walter Waring, John Griffiths, John Matthews, Richard ap Evan, Richard Porter, ffrancis Williams, John Evans, Evan Lewis, all of the county of Salope, and other sureties by severall bonds and Judgments, the some of £80, w'th interest and principall.

"Hee is possessed of goods and cattles, as oxen, horses, swine, poultry, corne, and graine in the Barne, and on the ground, hay; bedding, bedsteads, with the ffurniture, Linnens, pewter, brass, Iron-ware, tables, Livery, Cubborts, Chayre stooles, Boxes, Trunckes, and chests, hempp yarne, with other howshold stuff, etc., and impleaments of huswifery; waines, plows, harrows, bords, planks, panneles, and punches, chaynes and yokes, with divers other impleaments of husbandry, to the value of £80.

"Hee oweth to William Edwards, Thomas Edwards, Mary and Sarah Bray, John and Thomas Edwards the younger, William Byrcke, Robert Mordant, Elizabeth, Judith, and Dorothy Morris, and Elizabeth Edwards, by Bonds and other ways, the sum of £700 5*s*.

"This is a true p'ticular of all my estate for which I desire to compounde, and do undertake to satisfye and pay such ffine as by the honno'ble commiss'rs ffor composicon with delinquents shall be imposed, and to pay the same. Jo. Edwards."

"Hee hath been divers times imprisoned by the King's p'ty and plundred and lost by them the value of £300, and prayeth the consideracon may bee had thereof. Jo. Edwards."

The following endorsement, which is on the *dorso* of the last folio, indicates that the report from the sub-committee to which he had appealed, did nothing beyond confirming the fine levied at Westminster.

John Edwards.
No. 2639. 9° Aug. 1649.
Report past, 5° Martii, 1649.
ffine £109 13*s*.
3 Nov. 1651. ffine confirmed, £442 13*s*. 4*d*.

Note 55.—Vol. L, p. 579. "A true and perfect p'ticular of all ye lands that I, Robert Betton ye yong'r of Shrewsbury, in ye County of Salop, doe hold in p'sent possession certain property in Shropshire, totall £80.

Here ffollow the p'ticulars that ye sayd Robert Betton is to enioy

in reuersion aft'r the death of his ffath'r, and specially entayled on his issue att his marriage (*inter alia*)—

Imprimis. Att Uppingham, alias Heldray, in ye County of Mountgomery, fo'r p'sent resolue £80.

The said Robert Betton hath payd to ye committee at Shrewsbury £150 for proposition money, and all other contribucons, etc., liuinge in obedience and conformity to ye p'sent gouerment, and sayth that neither before nor' since that Towne of Salop became a Garrison for the Honorable parliament, he committed any act to make him a delinquent (sauing that time when he was Maior thereof), att w'ch time he being under the power of Prince Rupert and others, was compelled to what he did, and therefore humbly desires this honorable Committee to deale in as ffauourable a way as with justice and ordinance of parliament may be, they hauing consideracon to his great chardg, hauing many chilldren, and himself indebted above one thousand pounds, and y't he hath taken ye couenant.

18° Dec. 1645, ffined at £320. ROBERT BETTON.

P. 598.—Certificate of his having taken the solemn league and covenant, Nov. 28, 1645; p. 600, his petition; p. 601, a second particular of his estate in possession and reversion.

Endorsement on back of file of papers:

18° Dec. 1645. No. 3302.
ffyne, £320.
Rep't, 31 January 1645.

This completes the list of delinquents whose papers are under "Montgomery" in the arrangement at the Record Office. It will be observed that the writer has dealt with many persons whose names do not appear in the official list. This may be explained by assuming that those not included in the Montgomery list will be found under some other county, they having larger possessions therein. It is much to be regretted that two sets of papers, those relating to Sir Edward Lloyd of Berthllwyd, and Thomas Rock, Esq., of Criggion (Nos. 1738-1748 in the General Index), are missing. These appear to be the only papers connected with Montgomeryshire that are not in their places in the series.

There are three sets of papers, those relating to Sir Percy Herbert, to Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth, and Sir John Pryce of Newtown, not dealt with. They will, as they relate to the three most influential families in the county at the period, probably form the subject of a subsequent paper.

A RELIC OF "THE CYCLE" FOUND AT MAES-MAWR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

"The Cycle" was originally a secret assembly or club, which met for the purpose of furthering the pretensions of Prince Charles Edward to the crown of Great Britain, but ultimately degenerated into a social and convivial meeting.

The *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* (vol. i, p. 212) gives the articles of the Society, which afford no clue to the purpose of the club being anything further than social, and for providing *mid-day* dinners at the respective homes of the members. The names of the members given there is perhaps the earliest list extant of the meeting or club, consisting of seventeen Denbighshire and Flintshire squires, at the head of which was "Watkin Wms. Wynn". This is said to have been signed in 1722 and 1723 ; if so, it was before Watkin Wms. Wynn succeeded to the baronetcy, which he did in 1740, on the death of his father, Sir William Williams, Bart.

The ramifications of "The Cycle" extended much further than the two counties of Denbigh and Flint. The Gogerthan family were said to be implicated in it, and Shrewsbury is said to have been its headquarters, "where secret meetings and banquets were held ; at which toasts were drunk and fidelity sworn to the Pretender."

From a relic which has turned up, it appears that "The Cycle" also extended to Montgomeryshire.

More recent lists of the members than the one printed in *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* are said to have been

drawn up in the form of a round-robin,[1] for the curious reason "that this form was probably adopted soon after the establishment of the Society, to prevent the possibility of any one of its members being indicted as the principal of an assembly which would undoubtedly have been considered treasonable."

The relic of "The Cycle" to which we have alluded consists of a small circular stand, six inches in diameter, the rim and feet being of brass, and enclosing in its centre a piece of Nankin porcelain. It was presented to the Museum by the Rev. Richard Roberts, whose grandmother, Mary Morris Jones, who died in 1803, was sister of John Lloyd Jones of Maesmawr, who died in 1825.

The Rev. Richard Roberts has given the following graphic account of this interesting relic :—

"This bit of Nankin porcelain, though very shabby in appearance, has yet a history of its own, and if endued with speech, could relate some curious tales, some of which, once upon a time, would seriously have compromised not a few Montgomeryshire squires. With a number of other articles appertaining to the brewing and consumption of punch, it was found walled up in one of the rooms at Maesmawr, about the middle of the last century, and was at once recognised as the stand supporting the bowl which was always used at the meetings of the once famous club, called 'The Cycle', which consisted of the Pretender's partisans, a rather numerous body in the border counties of North Wales, who used to meet from time to time at each other's houses, ostensibly for such gatherings as christenings, weddings, and funerals, but really for the purpose of concerting plans to restore the Stuart family to the throne of England.

[1] The phrase is originally derived from a custom of the French officers, who, in signing a remonstrance to their superiors, wrote their names in a circular form, so that it might be impossible to ascertain who had headed the list.

"The great 'Sir Watkin' was in his day one of its most influential members. A tradition has been handed down in the old Maesmawr family, that once, when a young heir was going to be baptised, a large party of Jacobite squires had come together, taking, as usual, advantage of the occasion. Scarcely, however, had the child been christened, when news came suddenly that Sir Watkin had been killed in the hunting field by an accident somewhat resembling the one that proved fatal to William III. It came upon all like a thunder-clap, for every one present knew only too well that the loss to their party was simply irreparable; and it is said that at once, without a word, each of the guests sadly and silently took his departure, leaving the grand feast prepared in honour of the occasion disregarded and untasted, although there never was a time when convivial gatherings had greater attractions for county gentlemen generally than during the whole of the last century. R. R.[1]

"1 *May* 1885."

At Cyffronydd, an old black-and-white house in the county, which within recent years has been replaced by a fine modern mansion, there is a tradition that Jacobite proceedings took place, which in all probability were in connection with "The Cycle". Col. Pryce Jones (the father of Robert Davies Pryce, Esq., the Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, the present owner of Cyffronydd), it is said, when a boy perhaps of ten years old, remembered being made to go on his knees and to drink the health of "the King", holding the glass above a bowl of water, signifying the king "over the water". The late John Vaughan of Penmaen Dovey often reminded the present representative of the family now resident at Cyffronydd, that his ances-

[1] We regret to say that, since this has been in type, the Rev. Richard Roberts died, on the 19th July 1885, at Milton Abbat.

tors were in the habit of going on their knees to drink to the health of the Pretender.

It is probable other traditions of the like significance may be current in other parts of the county, for there is no doubt that in Montgomeryshire, as much as in any other part of Wales, Jacobite opinions were prevalent.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF RICHARD GRIFFITHES-PARRY OF WELSHPOOL.[1]

OF ENTRIES RELATING TO LOCAL EVENTS.

1837. Feb. 28.—All day at the Vicarage preparing Draft Petition to Parliament, preparing for Co. Meeting *re* St. Asaph See.

March 15.—Saw Sir Benjamin Brodie [who reported unfavourably of him].

April 19.—Called to attend a meeting of the Magistrates at the Oak, in consequence of the Riot at Llanfair yesterday by a mob, against Guardians of the Poor Law Union.

June 25.—Rev. Mr. John Longueville (of Oswestry) commenced as curate of the parish this day. He preached for the 1st time in the evening. It was a long and able discourse, but full of Evangelical Doctrines.

June 26.—Queen Victoria proclaimed here with great pomp this day.

July 15.—Summer Assize; the Judge came in this day. The Sheriff (Mr. Philips of Bodfach) gave no dinner as formerly, but several of the gentlemen dined at their own expense.

July 27.—Poll declared at Montgomery for the Borough. Majority for Col. Edwards, 29.

	Edwards.	*Corbett.*
Newtown	304	8
Llanidloes	93	8
Machynlleth	51	19
Llanfyllin	14	30
Welshpool	3	267
Montgomery	7	111
	472	443
	443	
	29 Maj'y for Edw'ds.	

Aug. 1.—Election of the County Members at Machynlleth; went there with Mr. Wynn; upwards of 600 persons attended on

[1] Mr. R. Griffithes-Parry was long a resident here, and practised as a solicitor up to the year 1839.

horseback and in carriages; a most splendid procession; Mr. Mostyn Pryce proposed, and Mr. Evans of Fronfelin seconded, the nomination of Mr. Wynn.

1838. Feb. 18.—In coming out of church, Mrs. Humphreys of Bodheilin was waiting for me to accompany her to Llanfyllin, as Miss Davies, her sister, had that morning ab't 2 o'clock been burnt to death. Mrs. Humphreys in great distress. I went in a chaise with her to Llanfyllin, and found the place in great gloom. It appears her head-dress caught fire; that she fainted and fell down, suffocated, before anyone heard her.

March 19.—Arranging my petition to take the name of Parry, pursuant to the desire of Mr. Jones of Bellan Place's Will.[1]

June 14.—Mrs. Williams Wynn died this day in Grafton St., London; a great loss; I very much esteemed her. R.I.P.

June 28.—Coronation of Queen Victoria; the ceremony went off extremely well. The Houses in the Town were all ornamented with oak boughs, Flowers, and ribbons, and had a very pleasing effect, particularly the arches or Drives at the entrances into the Town. All the Clubs joined the Corporation in procession; the Children of National School, and the Children of all dissenters of all denominations did the same. Two good Bands; portion of the Cavalry and the Staff of the Royal Montgomery Bell ringers, and cannon firing. An excellent service preached by Mr. Clive. Two dinners at the Bear and the Bull; a ball at the Town Hall; I went to the ball for about 2 hours. The Luxmore's and Gunley dined with us; upwards of 600 children served in the street; all exceedingly well done.

Oct. 11.—Went to the Races, Welshpool, which I hope to see discontinued, as the attendance was very poor, and it seems a useless expense.

Oct 12.—Went to Races; much better than yesterday; and I feel disposed to think favorably of them.

Nov. 11.—At Wynnstay in church in the morning; in the evening walked for several hours with Mr. W. P. Richards. Here proposal was made to me about being the General Auditor of Sir Watkin's Estates. I have in some measure assented to it. More upon the subject after the audit; may the Almighty endow me with Mind and understanding for this great undertaking, and to enable me to do what is just and right between Man and Man.

Nov. 27.—All this day my partner [Joseph Jones] being unwell. His mother died after a long illness.

---

[1] See copy of Queen's Licence, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 375.

Dec. 4.—My dear and valued friend, Mrs. Corrie of Dyserth, died this morning at about 7 o'clock.

1839. Jan. 6.—About 8 o'clock last night the wind became rather high and boisterous; it continued worse and worse until from 12 until 7 this morning, a more dreadful hurricane was not in my time experienced. I did not sleep at all during the Night, as I expected the house and chimney to be blown down. Thank God, nothing of the sort happened to us, but great damage was done to the Town and on all the surrounding Country. Dreadful Losses and Loss of life, and great destruction of shipping at Liverpool. The wind abated about 7 this morning, and afterwards became quite calm.

March 19.—Mr. Jos. Jones and myself this day arranged the business upon which he came up, viz., as to my leaving the profession and his succeeding me. We agreed in 20 minutes.

May 1.—Alarming accounts from Llanidloes and N'town. The Chartists armed.

May 2.—Riots continued.

May 3.—Riots cont'd. Mr. W'ms Wynn came from London, Lord Clive from the County Meeting at Mr. Corbett, Mr. Pugh, M.P. All day arranging plans, and writing to Lord John Russell. Lord Clive and Mr. Wynn dined with me at ½ p. 7. Magistrates' meeting adjourned to Oak tavern at one.

May 3.—Meeting of the Magistrates. Town in great excitement. Parties of the lower order deeming themselves illused and wanting a change. Imposed upon by wicked men. No defined object.

May 4.—The Cavalry met this morning, and we all set off for Llanidloes. Slept at Llandinam. Col. Wynn unwell. I had my quarters at Messrs. Owen's, at Glandulas, near Llanidloes. The principal Ringleaders have absconded.

May 5.—At Llanidloes. In church in the morning. Dined with the Mess. The 14 Light Infantry came in yesterday. We dined tog'r. There were 5 officers. A very pleasant set of men.

May 6.—All quiet in the Town. 7. At Llanidloes. Apprehended several, and sent them to Montgomery.

May 8.—Sent down to Montgomery. Announcement came of resignation of Ministers.

May 9.—Returned home. The Cavalry slept at Newtown, at the request of the Magistrates; and Mr. Wms. Wynn also remained there.

May 10.—Mr. W. Wynn and the Cavalry ret'd home. He took an early dinner with me and proceeded by Mail to London. He (Mr. W.) supposed will be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Goulburn to be Speaker.

July 15.—At home. Trial of the Chartists; a good beginning; all as yet found guilty.

July 16.—Trial of the chartists continued; all going on well. News came this evening of dreadful Chartist riots last night at Birmingham, and several houses burnt.

July 20.—Went to Court to hear the cause of Mr. Thos. Humphreys against Pryce (the teetotaller), and Mr. Phillips having come from London on a special retainer of Mr. Humphreys. Verdict for Mr. Humphreys. Damage, £10. It gave me great pleasure.

Sept. 23.—At home. Engaged with Mr. Clive and others as to Lord Clive's birthday, etc., and the erection of a new Church in Welshpool to celebrate the event.

Sept. 24.—Prepared resolutions, which took me up much time, for the meeting at the Town Hall, as to Lord Clive's Birthday, the New Church, and the reg'rs. The resolutions much approved of.

Oct. 1.—Attended with several fixing for the Scite of the New Church in honor of Lord Clive's birthday; fixed Maes y Gwastad.

Oct. 18.—At home busily engaged in arranging resolutions for the grand dinner on Thursday the 9th. And in Honor of Lord Clive's Birthday. The High Sheriff to be in the chair.

Oct. 19.—Attended Church Building Committee. Finally arranged the spot on Maes Gwastad; prepared the resolutions (for R. J. Harrison). Moved that Mr. Penson be the Architect. Seconded by Mr. Corrie.

Nov. 5.—Lord Clive's birthday. Great rejoicings. Great joy; nearly 7,000 people of all sorts assembled. Public procession to the Castle. Add's and proc'd to the site of the New Church. First stone laid by Lord Clive. The ceremony imposing and interesting. Dined at the Oak in the evening; very nice parties lunched with me. Splendid fireworks at night. I laid about 6 dozen lamps with various devices on my portico, which looked very well.

Nov. 6.—Countess of Powis's Ball.

Nov. 7.—Grand public dinner at the Town Hall in honor of Lord Clive's attaining 21 on 5th. Stag to be turned out. A most splendid day. The speeches excellent. It was quite an intellectual treat.

Nov. 8.—Another grand ball at Powis Castle in honor of the Birthday. Attended the Ball.

Nov. 9.—The Rejoicings closed.

Dec. 12.—Mrs. Ffoulkes, my neighbour, to the astonishment of us all, was married at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, to a

young man [named Lamb Hancock] (An American, or saying he was one), who came to be a *Quack* Doctor (a worm killer), and an utter stranger, and apparently not more than 23 years old. Mrs. F. being deaf, nearly blind, and nearly 82 years of age.

Dec. 18.—Went to Castle Caereinion and procured certificate of Mr. Pryce of Coffronydd's death, etc., and returned home to dinner.

1840. Jan. 10.—At 9 o'clock this morning when in my bedroom I was much shocked in receiving a letter from Mr. Lindsay from Wynnstay, announcing the death of Sir Watkin at about 2 this morning, and requiring my immediate attendance. Went by post; arrived at ½ p. 2. The Earl and Countess of Powis arrived 2 hours afterwards. Penny postage commenced this day. Went this morning in my carriage to Acton to Sir R. Cunliffe, in consequence of Lord Delamere's letter declining his son, Mr. Chomondeley, to stand for the County. [He fell and hurt his head.]

Jan. 14.—Sir Watkin's funeral. Not permitted by medical man or Lord Powis and the family to attend on account of my head.

Jan. 30.—Nomination at Denbigh. Mr. Chomondeley returned without opposition.

1841. May 22.—Sir W. W. Wynn attained 21.

June 29.—Nomination for the boroughs. Went to Montgomery. Sir John Edwards proposed by Dr. Johnes and seconded by a man of the name of Davies, a Mechanic, and perpetual overseer at Newtown: a miserable failure. Mr. Chomondeley proposed by Mr. Pugh of Llanerchydol in a very neat and sensible speech, and seconded by Major Harrison in his usual good and sensible style. But the speech of Mr. Chomondeley (1½ hour) was above all praise. One of the best ever delivered in Montgomery; the theme of general discussion and praise.

June 30.—At Pool. Day of election for the Boroughs.

Pool ..... 243 for Mr. Chomondeley.
3 for Sir John.

The Boroughs acted well. Mr. Chomondeley returned by a majority of 26.

July 6.—Accompanied Mr. Wynn and his son to Montgomery. Nomination for the County. Col. Davies proposed and Mr. Turner seconded. No opposition. About 140 dined. Mr. Wynn in high force from ½ p. 3 to ½ p. 8, and then came back with me.

Sept. 9.—At Wynnstay. Grand dinner. About 500 dined in a pavilion made on purpose.

Sept. 10.—Dined with the House party, Duke of Northumberland, etc., etc. Grand Ball in the evening; nearly 700.

Oct. 4.—Meeting of the Montgomeryshire Agricultural Shows.

1842. Nov. 21.—Sir Watkin and Mr. C. Wynn and I went to Llwydiarth and then on to Pool. I had a party of 15 to dine with me and meet Sir Watkin, it being his first visit. Opened my new dining-room.

Nov. 22.—Sir Watkin with me; also had a party of 19 to meet him.

1843.—The whole of the year 1842 (Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter) was one continual Blessing—never was so abundant a year.

"Great framer of this various Frame,
Our souls adore thy awful Name;
Our days a transient period run,
And change with every circling sun;
And in the firmest state we boast
A Moth can crush us into dust.

Our breath is thine, eternal God,
'Tis thine to fix our soul's abode;
We hold our life from thee alone,
On earth, or in the world unknown."

Jan. 1.—May God's Blessing attend us this year. I staid and took the blessed sacrament. Well in health. Thank God.

Jan. 6.—County Meeting as to the consolidation of the Bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor; very fully attended. I drew the petition.

Jan. 10.—Went to Powis Castle Ball with my sister. A very large assembly. Returned home about 3 in the morning.

Jan 16.—Lord Clive returned as Member for North Shropshire this day. I went with Mr. Joseph Jones in his Carriage, accompanied by Major Buckley Williams, to Shrewsbury. Lord Clive made a good speech. The thing went off very well.

March 1.—Correspondence with Mr. Clive as to an indiscreet letter he sent to the Three Tuns Young Club; refused to preach for them as it was Ash Wednesday and a *Fast;* he acted with the best intentions, but very foolishly. The Club went to the Baptist Chapel.

May 4.—In London with Sir Watkin at barracks; perused heads of Settlement Miss Wynn's marriage with Mr. H. Williams.[1]

May 9.—Settlement arranged.

---

[1] The late Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.

May 15.—At Northumberland House.[1] Miss Wynn, the Duchess, Sir Watkin. Invited to attend the Ceremony to-morrow, and to the Déjeuner after the ceremony. Attended in the evening at Northumberland House. Settlement executed.

May 16.—Miss Wynn married by the Bishop of Carlisle to Mr. Hugh Williams; a most splendid sight. From church to Northumberland House; upwards of 50 of the *great world* there.

May 29.—Signed an engagement this day, thus enabling Mr. Jno. Humphreys Parry[2] to be called to the bar in his mother's life-time, and as the son of Humphreys Parry.

July 13.—Attended the funeral of old John Griffiths of Keel, at his (Main) Chapel; upwards of 250 people present.

July 15.—Went to Newtown to attend the Sheriff. Mr. Corrie came in my carriage with me. Sir John Conway (the Sheriff) did the *Dinner duties* very well; returned home that night.

July 17.—Went to Newtown; attended as a Grand Juror.

July 31.—At Ruthin. Sworn with 22 others as a Grand Juror for Denbighshire, as of Llangollen fechan.

Oct. 6.—Grand dinner at the Oak (upwards of 40), in celebration Mr. Charles Wynn's birthday. I dined there, and so did Mr. Williams.

Oct. 12.—Mr. Williams Wynn and Mr. Charles Wynn came. Montgomery Cavalry assembled.

Oct. 13.—Engaged as to the Corps. Sir Watkin offering to be Col., and Major Pugh not pleased. Dined at home.

Oct. 16.—At Llanerchydol. Mr. Pugh declined interfering. The officers of the Cavalry lunched with me at home.

Nov. 13.—[Taken ill.]

Dec. 27.—Saw Sir Benj'n Brodie.

1844. Jan. 1.—In bed, very weak.

Jan. 19.—In bed to this day.

Jan. 25.—So much better. I went out in a carriage for 2 hours, the *first* time of going out for many months.

Jan 28.—Walked out for the 1st time.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Pritchard took leave of me as my *doctor*.

Feb. 23.—Went to London.

March 8.—Returned to Leamington.

March 21.—15 weeks to this day inclusive at Leamington. Oh, my God! how grateful should I be to thee for my preservation and restoration.

---

[1] Pulled down a few years ago, the site being required for the Avenue leading from Trafalgar Square to the Thames Embankment.

[2] Subsequently became the well-known advocate, Serjeant Parry.

March 22.—I left in my carriage yesterday (Thursday) morning with my dear sister, and with my servants Thomas and Jane; at 9 o'clock posted to Birmingham. Dined at Shifnal; arrived at home at 10 last night. The street full, and my feelings overpowered. Held a levee to-day.

March 23.—Held a levee all this day. Quite unable, from friendly calls, to take a walk even in the garden.

Sept. 5.—A large party dined with me in compliment to my *old* client, Mr. Owen, the High Sheriff.

Sept. 27.—Mr. Peele, Mr. Woosnam, and Mr. Marsh came by appointment, and dined and took beds with me (*political*).

Sept. 28.—Left this morning by coach (by appointment) to Wynnstay on the Cavalry business. All evening with Sir Watkin.

Oct. 1.—All day employed in arranging as a committee man for the consecration of the new Church [at Welshpool].

Oct. 2.—The consecration a most imposing ceremony; all extremely well done. The Bishop of Hereford (Musgrave) officiated, and Archdeacon Butler preached a most excellent sermon. There were about 70 Clergymen in their surplices, and about 1,000 persons in the Church. Collections, £212. I had 27 ladies and gentlemen to take luncheon with me after the ceremony was over.

Oct. 4.—Sir Watkin proposes the Cavalry to meet at Newtown.

Dec. 12.—Lord Powis invested this day with the Order of the Garter at Windsor.

Dec. 31.—In looking back this night (10 o'clock) at what I have undergone before and since this day 12 months, how grateful ought I to feel for the many, the manifold and great blessings I have experienced at the hands of Almighty God! Oh! may I never forget His Mercies, and that my sins and iniquities may be blotted out.

1845.—The first day of the year [pious reflections]. In the evening dined at Powis Castle.

Jan. 16.—Dined at Powis Castle.

Feb. 5.—Mr. Corbett called and informed me that he had sold Leighton Hall to Mr. Bullen, of Liverpool.

May 7.—Sir Watkin returned M.P. for Denbighshire.

May 29.—Called at Mrs. Ward's, Mr. Sampson, Gloucester place (intended Mrs. Corrie).

June 8.—Welsh Church in Ely place. The Rev. Robert Jones preached (Rob Roy).

June 18.—Attended wedding of my friend Mr. Corrie to Mrs. Ward at St. James's.

Oct. 15.—Dinner to be given by Sir Watkin to the Cavalry. Upwards of 304 invited.

Oct. 17.—Went to Pool Races—very bad sport.

Dec. 8.—Attended Meeting of Canal. Nothing said about the payment of the shares. I am uneasy about their wanting a terminus at the end of the Street, and on my land and garden.

Dec. 24.—In going from Powis Castle and to make calls this morning, I had an apoplectic attack in the Park. Was totally unconscious of anything, and was brought home in Joseph Jones's carriage. Dr. Johnes sent for.

1846.—On the Eve of Christmas day last past, 1845, I was attacked by paralysis and rendered incapable either bodily or mentally (the Lord's will be done), and so continued for a great part of this month.

About the middle of the month a second attack was experienced.

1846. March 16.—I begin to recover both in mind and body. God be praised.

April 14.—Went to Llanfyllin.

April 24.—Returned home.

May 4.—At Wynnstay.

May 7.—Returned home.

[No entry until 20th Oct. 1846.]

Oct. 20.—Lady Charlotte Herbert married (in London) to Mr. Montgomery. Great rejoicings at Pool. Upwards of 700 children feasted on Roast Beef and Plum Pudding. Cannon firing, bells ringing, and every demonstration shown to the daughter of Lord and Lady Powis.

Oct. 22.—A ball on occasion of the Marriage of Mr. Montgomery and Lady Charlotte Herbert to take place this evening. All classes, and every attention paid to great and small.

[No further entries in 1846.]

1847. Jan. 1.—Grateful thanks to a kind and merciful God, I commence the year 1847 much restored in health, and every other blessing.

Feb. 13.—Long interview with Sir R. Cunliffe as to Denbighshire, and Politics for that County Boroughs.

Feb. 14.—Intelligence came that the Duke of Northumberland died on Thursday morning at Alnwick; was found dead that morning by his Valet in Bed.

July 26.—Busily engaged with Mr. Chomondeley in the Election; accompanied him this day canvassing.

July 28.—Heard this morning that Mr. Pugh of Llanerchydol

had arrived last night, and intends to offer himself as M.P. for the Borough, in opposition to Mr. Chomondeley. This has excited great trouble. Mr. Pugh ought to have declared his sentiments before now. I consider this as unmanly and unfair towards Mr. Chomondeley.

July 29.—Mr. Pugh, Mr. Corrie, Mr. Lloyd Williams (and Mr. Chomondeley), met at about 9 o'clock this morning for the nomination at Montgomery. *The Mob* against us. Mr. Corrie and Sir Charles Jones were mover and seconder of Mr. Chomondeley. A Mr. Richards of Newtown, and Mr. Samuel Powell of this place, moving and seconding [Mr. P.].

July 30.—Came this morning to the Town Hall, and voted for Mr. Chomondeley. Great excitement in Welshpool. The mob in favor of Mr. Pugh.

July 31.—I consider the conduct not only of the Mob, but of many persons (Tradesmen) as disgraceful to the Town. The Return of the Borough was this day opened by Mr. Joseph Jones as Chief Magistrate of Montgomery; the Return equal. A double return.

Aug. 6.—Accompanied Mr. Wynn to Montgomery. He was well received. Elected as M.P. for Montgomeryshire for 47th time.

Nov. 15.—On looking into the papers my name appears as proposed for Sheriff of Denbighshire. Much annoyed and harassed; letter to my Doctor as to my state of health. Also to Sir Watkin for his aid to get me off.

Nov. 24.—The whole day until 2 o'clock with Lord Powis, by appointment. Chiefly on Borough station. Also as to Terminus of the Railway on my property, and disturbance of the comfort of my home.

Nov. 25.—Letter to Mr. Chomondeley, very fully stating my sentiments as to the Borough election. That the 14 days of petitioning would expire on next Thursday or the following Monday, the 6th.

Dec. 6.—Saw Mr. Chomondeley; the petition abandoned.

Dec. 8.—Chiefly with Mr. Chomondeley; he wrote an admirable address to his late constituency. Wrote with it to Mr. Robert Owen to get it corrected and printed.

1848. Jan. 7.—Dear Lord Powis was shot this day in shooting in the plantations at Powis Castle. His son Robert fired at a pheasant, and the shot struck Lord Powis.

Jan. 13.—Poor Dear Lord Powis. An alarming and fatal change has taken place this evening.

Jan. 15.—In London. Received a letter from dear Anne that Sir Benjamin Brodie had been sent for to dear Lord Powis, and

little hopes expressed by Sir Benjamin. Mortification, and a total failure of internal weakness, worn out as to constitution.

Jan. 17.—A letter from dear Anne, announcing that dear Lord Powis died in the morning. Oh! what a loss to all. I loved him when [in] life, and now revere his memory.

Jan. 24.—At home. Had an invitation to attend the funeral of Lord Powis on Friday next, the 28th. All here in great lamentation.

Jan. 27.—Sir Watkin and Capt. Herbert[1] came here to dinner at 8 this evening.

Jan. 28.—They, after breakfast, went to Powis Castle to attend the Funeral. I went before eleven with Mr. Joseph Jones in his carriage. I went from the Castle, in a Mourning coach, with Mr. Corrie, Mr. Edmund Lyon, Mr. Richard Davies. An awful account, yet splendid funeral.

Feb. 4.—Letter also to present Lord Powis. Expressed my feelings as to the death of the late ever to be lamented Earl of Powis.

Feb. 6.—In the morning St. Mary's. The Powis family there. All attended the Sacrament this day.

March 11.—Long letter to Sir Watkin, strongly recommending him *not* to remove the Cavalry meeting from Newtown this year.

April 20.—(In London.) This morning's post brought us letters that dear Mr. Joseph Jones was dead. Oh! my God, what a life we are in. May the Almighty preserve that afflicted family. And may God protect me. Oh! my God, save me. Mr. Joseph Jones, accompanied by Mr. Meredith and young John Williams, went in his gig on Tuesday [18th] morning at 8 o'clock for Myfod. His Horse became restive opposite Sylvaen. Mr. Meredith was driving. Poor dear Mr. Joseph Jones threw himself out of his gig, against the advice of the others. Broke his leg, and a concussion of the Brain followed. He died at 7 o'clock that night. All in great misery and distress, more especially poor Mrs. Jones and the four amiable young ladies. May God protect them.

April 25.—The funeral of poor Joseph Jones. It was a melancholy scene; the shops were all closed; great grief. Mr. Bowen, one of the executors, came in my carriage. Mr. Jones was 49 on his Coffin. Is buried in Myfod Church yard, adjoining his late father.

---

[1] The father of the present Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

April 29.—Called of Mr. Thomas Bowen. That I intended attending in person for the future as Treasurer of the County. Mr. Thos. Bowen kindly promised to attend to receive the Rates, etc.

May 19.—The Cavalry met yesterday. Mr. C. Wynn is with me and servant. But no other of Sir Watkin's friends.

May 21.—Mr. Bonnor of Brynygwalia died at five this morning.

May 30.—Sudden death of dear Miss Jones, of Clive place, yesterday morning. Deeply affects me, as I had a great regard for her.

June 1.—The death of Miss Jones and other causes, and my uneasiness in my Heart and lungs, make me uncomfortable. A great difficulty of breathing, but no pain. No strength in my limbs; in fact, the whole system. Went to Church, but I continue unwell the whole day.

June 2.—Att'd the funeral of Miss Jones, in her 70th year. May the Almighty extend his mercy towards me. I wish I could think less of the affairs of the late office, and more of my happiness in a future life. May I think of God's kindness and goodness to me, and prepare me for the time when I leave this world. The warning for Miss Jones (my complaint being the same) ought to have its proper effect upon me.

June 15.—To meet Mr. Hugh Williams at Wynnstay.

June 18.—(Waterloo.)

[June ..—He died at Wynnstay, and was buried at Llanfyllin, 24th June 1848.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 379.]

HERALDIC JURISDICTION IN WALES.

Amongst the Welsh in ancient times pedigree was held in high esteem, for gentility of descent implied education; knowledge was then confined to the upper classes.

"It must be allowed that the gentry of Wales have kept themselves more distinct than any others in the British dominions. In general, they have small paternal inheritances upon which they live content, keeping up that hospitality which has ever been their characteristic trait. The boast of ancestry silences the envy of wealth."[1]

Among a people where surnames were not in use, and where the right to property depended on descent, an attention to Pedigree was indispensable; and as the prevention of forgery became consequently of the utmost importance, it was requisite that the investigation of genealogy and its preservation should be vested in an especial body of persons in whom confidence could be placed. Hence the *Arwyddveirdd*, or Herald-Bards, who were officers of national appointment, whose duties

[1] "The Welsh gentleman looks down from his small mansion, seated upon his native mountains, with contempt upon the merchant rolling in his carriage and commanding all that the four quarters of the world can offer, who in return beholds the descendant of ancient chieftains with equal scorn. The one boasts uncontaminated blood, unmixed with any foreign stain; the other prides himself with being descended from families who have settled here from many countries, brought hither under the victorious banners of heroes, the conquerors of the aboriginal inhabitants, fled from foreign persecution, religious or civil, or allured by commerce. These similar and discordant characters have virtues which do honour to humanity; virtues distinct, indeed, but such as each should honour and applaud."—Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, p. xxxvi.

included that of registering arms and pedigrees. The generality of Welsh heraldic registers, however, do not, according to the opinion of a high authority, extend beyond the 15th century.[1]

However great the antiquity of genealogy may be among the Welsh, heraldry appears to have been borrowed by them from the Normans in England, for all the terms used by them are French, as in the English system, with one exception.[2]

Fictitious armorial bearings were alike assigned to the ancient kings of Wales, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs, and to the emperors of Rome. These must be regarded as comparatively modern.

Robert Vaughan, in his *British Antiquities Revived*, states that Gruffydd ap Cynan, Rhys ap Tewdwr, and Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, in the 11th century, made search after the arms and pedigree of their ancestors; what was discovered was afterwards by the Bards digested and put into books. And they ordained five Royal Tribes, there being only three before, to whom their posterity to this day can derive themselves, and also fifteen special tribes, of whom the gentry, especially of North Wales, are for the most part descended.

It is difficult to obtain a true and authentic series of the heralds previous to the foundation or incorporation of the College of Arms. The names of those who attended the funeral of Edward IV, which are given by Sandford and others, give the best idea of the heraldic body at the commencement of the reign of Richard III; and they mention Garter, Clarenceux, Norroy, *March*, and Ireland Kings-of-Arms.

The office of *March* King-of-Arms was established by Edward IV, in compliment to his earldom of March,

[1] Preface to Lewys Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, to which work, and Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, we are indebted for the information from which this paper is compiled.

[2] The exception is, that in lieu of *Chevron* the Welsh "have *Cwpl*, a corruption of 'couple', a name given in carpentry to the timbers placed angularly, and resting on opposite walls to hold the roof."

which title he conferred upon his son Edward, Prince of Wales, July 8, in the 18th year of his reign. The first *March* King-of-Arms was John Ferraut, Esq., who, if Weaver's authority is good, was raised by Edward from *Windsor Herald*, having been *Wallingford* and *Blue-mantle* pursuivants to Henry VI. His province was Devon, Cornwall, Cheshire, and the principality of Wales.

In the reign of Edward IV, William Ballard, the son of William Ballard by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Walch, was *March* King-of-Arms. He left a book of genealogies of the gentry within his province, comprising Wales. It cannot properly be called a Visitation, because it was done prior to any order or commission of that kind, but it might give rise to the custom of the heralds going visitations. In him the office of March expired; this province, consisting of Wales, Cheshire, Devon, and Cornwall was divided between the other Kings-of-Arms. It is remarked that Lant does not mention him as a King, only putting him down as a herald in the reign of Edward IV. He neither specifies what offices he bore previous to his being a herald, nor gives his baptismal name or his arms.

Richard III and his Queen were crowned at York on Sept. 8, 1483. He on the same day created his only legitimate son, Edward, Prince of Wales, investing him with that Principality by a golden rod, a coronet of the same precious metal, and other ensigns.

Two portraits of King Richard, both taken from a drawing, are given by Lord Orford in his *Historic Doubts;* but what particularly concerns us is, not so much the portrait, as the armorial insignia with which it is surrounded. Above him are the royal arms, impaling those of the Queen; on each side of him are helmets, surmounted with the badges of his several principalities. One bears the name of "Segul Edward", a cross crosslet; "England", a lion crowned passant guardant; "France", a fleur-de-lis;

"*Walys*", *a greyhound*; "Gascoyn and Guan", a sprig of broom; and "Ireland", a harp.

We would refer to this as being the earliest badge of the Principality of Wales.

The office of Gloucester King-at-Arms was founded by Richard III, because it had been the name of his ducal house, a practice then usual; Edward IV before, and Henry VII after, making their heralds Kings-of-Arms, giving the names of the titles they had borne.

On the 3rd January 1483-4, Richard Champney, Esq., was appointed by Richard III Gloucester King-at-Arms. He had been Gloucester Herald to King Richard whilst he was a subject, and bore the title of the Duke of Gloucester. According to Lant and Weaver, Champney had been Calais and Blue-mantle pursuivants, and Falcon Herald; but this is said to have been evidently a mistake. It is equally absurd to suppose that he had been supported by Richard previous to his usurpation, unless he had been his own herald: a Duke of Gloucester would hardly maintain a King of England's herald.

Richard III incorporated his officers of arms by the name of the College of Arms, and in the charter of incorporation specially named Richard Champney (Gloucester King-at-Arms) as "*Rex armorum partium Walliæ*". He thus took the place of March King-at-Arms, and had both his province and jurisdiction. He was the favoured King-at-Arms of Richard III, who granted him many favours.

Richard III fell on Bosworth field, and thereupon all his acts were rendered void, and Gloucester King-of-Arms was deprived of his places, grants, and endowments: a circumstance which called forth peculiar sympathy, for it is said that it was chiefly through his interest that Richard incorporated the heralds.

Thus it has been shown that the boundaries of the respective jurisdictions of the provincial Kings-of-Arms,

Clarenceux and Norroy, as regarded Wales, seem to have often varied, and consequently involved their rights in much doubt. In the time of Edward IV, when the powers of Clarenceux were confined to the South, and those of Norroy to the North of England, "March" was called "*Rex armorum partium occidentalium*", had the West of England, with Cornwall and the whole of Wales. This was altered by Richard III, who created Gloucester King-of-Arms for Wales, but which office did not survive the first grantee, although it was subsequently revived by George I.

The first step taken by the Earl of Richmond on his accession to the throne as Henry VII, after appointing, in lieu of Blanc Sanglier Pursuivant, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant to commemorate his victorious standard, was to issue a commission to certain persons to make inquisition concerning the pedigree of "Owain Tydyr", his grandfather, to which there was an elaborate return made by the commissioners, who were not formally appointed heralds.

But there is notice of another herald, whose jurisdiction was probably Welsh. It appears by Rymer's *Fœdera* that in the reign of Henry VII the princes of Europe frequently sent heralds in their embassies. Among the commissioners for negotiating the marriage between James III, King of Scotland, and Elizabeth, the Queen Dowager of Edward IV of England, settled at Edinburgh, August 20, 1487, *Snowdon* and Carlisle Heralds are mentioned on behalf of their respective sovereigns. This is the only mention we find of the herald "Snowdon", who, however, from the name, it is inferred, must have been connected with Wales.

In the next reign, Henry VIII, it seems that the heraldic jurisdiction in Wales exercised by prescription by Clarenceux King-of-Arms revived, for in 1530 or 1531, Benolt *Clarenceux*, by Flower *Lancaster*, made a visitation, which is preserved in the College of Arms. This appears to have been

the only general visitation of Wales made up to this period.

Edward VI, soon after his accession to the throne in 1547, was very anxious to have a complete visitation of Wales, as he conceived the Principality had in that respect been greatly neglected. He therefore issued letters patent to Fulke ap Howel, Lancaster Herald-at-Arms, during his life, to make visitations in Wales from time to time as he thought fit.

Fulke ap Howel—a Welshman, evidently, by his name—fell into disgrace by committing forgery, and on 26th May 1551 he was "committed to ward for counterfeiting Clarenceux's seal to get money by giving arms". His crime was considered treason; he was first expelled the College, then degraded, and then executed. His appointment was therefore nugatory.

In 1569 Robert Cooke was appointed Clarenceux, and six years after William Flower acquired the office of Norroy. These two Kings-of-Arms, about the year 1585, turned their attention to Wales, and became anxious that the wishes of Edward VI should be carried into effect. Lewys Dwnn had been strongly recommended to them as best qualified to make, as their deputy, a visitation of Wales. They approved of his diligence and abilities, and granted him "a patent under their seals as Deputy Herald-at-Arms over the three Crowns of Wales, and in the Marches of Wales"; but this was nullified by a more formal instrument. This second patent was granted by Cooke and Somerset (Richard Glover, as Marshal to Norroy, yet having a concurrent jurisdiction in the office), on the 3rd of February 1585 (28 Elizabeth).

Lewys Dwnn's collections commenced in 1586, and although the death of Flower, which happened in 1588, deprived him of authority over South Wales, not being binding on his successor, Lewys Dwnn continued his labours and finished them 39 Elizabeth, 1597. This was five years after the decease of Cooke, so that the pedigrees latterly taken by Lewys Dwnn,

which came down to the year 1614, may perhaps only be regarded as those of an amateur herald, though he unquestionably strictly adhered to the rules laid down in his patent; and this was the cause, no doubt, why the manuscripts got into private hands, instead of finding their way into the College of Arms.

The fact of Lewys Dwnn being derived from a Montgomeryshire family gives his labours a peculiar interest to the Powys-land Club. His Montgomeryshire pedigrees are now being reprinted in the *Montgomeryshire Collections.*

Two of the counties of Wales have been since visited. Flintshire was visited in 1670 (Charles II) by St. George, *Clarenceux*, by Chaloner, *Lancaster*, and Sandford, *Rouge Dragon.* Also Monmouthshire was visited in 1683 by St. George, *Clarenceux*, by Dethick, *Richmond*, and King, *Rouge Dragon.* The original visitations are in the College of Arms.

His Majesty George I, by his sign manual, constituted an officer called *Bath*, King-of-Arms, and in compliment to the Prince of Wales, who had borne the title of Duke of Gloucester, the name of *Bath* was incorporated with another title, *Gloucester* King-of-Arms, making the possessor the principal herald of Wales, with precedency to all provincial kings.

Grey Longueville, Esq., F.S.A., was appointed Bath King-of-Arms, June 1st, 1725, and created Gloucester King-of-Arms, January 14, 1725-6. He attended as Bath King-of-Arms the funeral of Queen Caroline. Bath and Gloucester King-of-Arms was one of the officers belonging to the Order of the Bath. At the funeral of George II, Bath King-of-Arms preceded the Knights of the Bath, not peers or privy councillors.

He was succeeded, October 1747, by Hon. Edward Young, who was succeeded by William Woodley, who on 4th January 1757 was succeeded by Samuel Horsley. He died in 1761, and was succeeded by Thomas Grey Cullum, Esq., who, on the death of his brother, Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart., succeeded to the baronetcy.

"This King-of-Arms was called Gloucester, and his March was Wales."

He was succeeded by John Palmer Cullum, Esq., but it is doubtful whether he had jurisdiction in Wales. In any event, it is certain that in 1777 the provinces of Clarenceux and Norroy, as regards the granting of arms, were finally settled to be those of North and South Wales respectively, and the heraldic jurisdiction in Wales is now so divided.

M. C. J.

RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE, AND SUNSHINE IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE

DURING TEN YEARS, ENDING 1884.

By PHILIP WRIGHT, Mellington Hall.

A record of ten years' meteorological observations in the county may possibly be of interest to the members of the Powys-land Club, and as I have ever since my residence in the county been a careful observer, I have much pleasure in sending the following results. My remarks must merely be considered as supplemental to the Tables. I propose to divide the subject into three heads, Rainfall, Sunshine, and Mean Temperature; at the same time I must add that my station can hardly be considered as in any degree typical of the county: in fact, it would be impossible to find a station which is so, our county being of so varied a nature. Having sent a full return of all my observations to the Royal Meteorological Society since 1878, and my station being a Second Order Station, is a guarantee that the instruments are duly corrected and the results verified.

Rainfall.

Table I.—This furnishes a complete return of the monthly and annual rainfall for the past ten years. The mean annual rainfall amounts to 32.564 inches, the year 1882 being 4.943 inches above mean, and the year 1884 being 4.529 inches below mean. The highest monthly mean is in November, being 3.576 inches; and of the summer months August has a mean of 2.944 inches; the lowest monthly mean is in April,

TABLE I.

TEN YEARS' RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT

Latitude, 52.31 N.; longitude, 3.5 W.; height above sea, 540 feet;

	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.
		Depth.	Date.			Depth.	Date.			Depth.	Date.	
1875	3.941	.522	23rd	21	1.414	.417	26th	14	.853	.382	5th	10
1876	1.312	.750	20th	8	2.814	.607	14th	19	2.945	.520	8th	20
1877	4.395	.980	3rd	21	2.359	.650	19th	18	2.049	1.020	24th	18
1878	1.719	.407	27th	13	1.063	.273	12th	12	.914	.214	1st	10
1879	1.478	.507	2nd	11	2.740	.390	8th	18	1.303	.350	17th	15
1880	.380	.118	16th	4	3.126	.740	16th	19	1.719	.600	2nd	11
1881	.775	.428	19th	7	4.286	1.063	9th	15	2.069	.465	5th	12
1882	3.061	.930	28th	8	2.776	.634	28th	10	2.004	.505	25th	10
1883	4.680	.608	28th	20	5.590	1.300	1st	20	1.352	.435	19th	14
1884	4.005	.760	26th	19	4.083	.742	1st	18	2.997	.755	3rd	15
Means.	2.574	...	...	13.2	3.025	...	...	16.3	1.820	...	...	13.5
Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.	...	.980	in 1877	...	...	1.300	in 1883	...	...	1.020	in 1877	...
Rain Probability.	...	...	...	.42	...	...	...	.58	...	...	...	.43

	JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
1875	4.227	1.710	14th	16	2.343	.675	8th	14	3.574	.787	8th	16
1876	2.111	.570	31st	10	2.615	.890	2nd	13	4.204	.837	24th	23
1877	3.665	1.560	14th	19	4.202	.637	8th	22	2.344	1.135	2nd	6
1878	1.203	.891	24th	5	5.714	1.163	23rd	18	2.449	.676	22nd	12
1879	3.259	1.179	13th	19	4.886	1.390	16th	19	2.788	.702	7th	16
1880	5.157	.936	14th	20	1.237	.873	7th	3	1.988	.460	15th	11
1881	1.106	.220	5th	12	3.649	.515	16th	21	1.816	.595	20th	10
1882	3.190	.555	11th	24	2.006	.525	22nd	13	2.538	.565	12th	20
1883	2.199	.905	20th	18	1.086	.336	8th	12	5.489	1.057	10th	17
1884	2.894	.370	23rd	19	1.707	.886	31st	9	1.350	.284	6th	10
Means.	2.901	...	...	16.2	2.944	...	...	14.4	2.854	...	...	14.1
Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.	...	1.710	in 1875	...	...	1.390	in 1879	...	...	1.135	in 1877	...
Rain Probability.	...	..	...	.52	...	...	...	.49	...	...	...	.47

TABLE I.

MELLINGTON HALL, CHURCHSTOKE, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Rain-gauge, diameter, 5″; height above ground, 1′ 6″.

	APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.
		Depth.	Date.			Depth.	Date.			Depth.	Date.	
1875	1.795	.394	4th	9	2.505	.470	6th	14	1.625	.307	28th	15
1876	2.182	.450	12th	20	.477	.350	22nd	5	1.070	.280	3rd	10
1877	2.343	.891	20th	14	2.605	.503	18th	14	1.824	.593	1st	10
1878	1.330	.197	19th	18	5.154	.715	8th	23	3.343	.490	3rd	16
1879	1.600	.215	6th	22	2.217	.557	13th	20	4.761	.675	7th	24
1880	1.490	.345	3rd	16	2.646	1.595	26th	6	2.886	.550	13th	21
1881	.961	.289	11th	8	1.501	.353	29th	15	1.744	.254	24th	19
1882	3.009	.790	29th	15	2.078	.405	23rd	11	3.490	.833	4th	18
1883	1.685	.420	27th	10	1.576	.380	25th	13	2.798	.612	15th	18
1884	1.001	.380	4th	10	1.081	.450	2nd	8	2.035	.771	28th	9
Means.	1.740	...	...	14.2	2.184	...	...	12.9	2.557	...	...	16.
Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.	...	.891	in 1877	...	...	1.595	in 1880	...	...	.833	...	in 1882
Rain Probability.	...	...	...	.47	...	...	...	.41	...	..	...	.53

	OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
1875	4.927	.686	19th	21	3.897	1.010	9th	17	1.511	.515	31st	11
1876	3.060	1.127	8th	11	3.873	.690	12th	19	4.981	.746	30th	20
1877	2.677	.370	15th	21	4.409	1.009	11th	19	2.103	.467	28th	19
1878	4.470	.904	9th	20	4.129	1.180	9th	17	2.606	.563	28th	17
1879	1.162	.233	19th	10	.920	.315	20th	11	1.690	.640	30th	11
1880	5.324	1.842	27th	10	3.101	.963	14th	14	4.562	.913	29th	17
1881	3.124	1.005	22nd	12	3.661	.626	30th	20	3.688	1.696	16th	15
1882	4.654	.486	12th	27	5.109	.553	3rd	25	3.592	.360	12th	23
1883	2.947	.792	15th	15	5.128	1.132	5th	16	1.445	.612	10th	11
1884	2.007	.778	9th	10	1.536	.394	4th	15	3.329	.480	3rd	14
Means.	3.435	...	...	15.7	3.576	...	...	17.3	2.950	...	...	15.8
Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.	...	1.842	in 1880	...	...	1.180	in 1878	...	...	1.696	in 1881	...
Rain Probability.	...	...	...	.50	...	...	...	.57	...	...	...	.50

TOTAL OF TABLE I.

	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.
		Depth.	Date.	
1875	32.612	1.710	14th July	178
1876	31.644	1.127	8th Oct.	178
1877	34.975	1.560	14th July	201
1878	34.094	1.180	9th Nov.	181
1879	28.804	1.390	16th Aug.	197
1880	33.616	1.842	27th Oct.	152
1881	28.380	1.696	16th Dec.	166
1882	37.507	.930	28th Jan.	204
1883	35.975	1.300	1st Feb.	184
1884	28.035	.886	31st Aug.	156
Means.	32.564	...	...	179.6
Greatest Fall in xxiv Hours.	...	1.842	in 1880	...
Rain Probability.	...	...	...	...

being 1.740 inches. The heaviest rainfall in one month was in August 1878, being 5.714 inches; the amount of five inches per month was exceeded eight times in the ten years. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 1.842 inches on October 27, 1880; the amount of one inch on any one day has been exceeded fifteen times. The wettest two days in succession were October 26, 27, 1880, on which 3.302 inches fell. In number of rainy days, November and May show the two extremes.

Table II.—This shows the returns of rainfall from seven stations in the county, and from seven others in North Wales, and will be of interest as affording a means of comparison, and shows at a glance the great difference between our higher and more westerly stations and my station on the extreme east of the county.

TABLE II.

COUNTY.	STATIONS.	Height above Ground.	Diameter of Rain-gauge.	Height above Ground.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Mean Total Rainfall in Ten Years.
MONTGMRY.	Churchstoke (Mellington Hall).	1′.6″	.5″	540	32.61	31.64	34.97	34.09	28.80	33.61	28.38	37.50	35.87	28.03	32.55
,,	Newtown (Dolfor).	.3″	.5″	1027	49.39	49.49	49.27	40.69	38.80	40.04	38.48	50.56	44.57	37.12	43.84
,,	Llanidloes (Dolenog).	2′.	.5″	550	47.89	49.19	56.79	49.43	...	40.94	35.09	44.31	40.49	31.93	44.00 (for 9 yrs.)
,,	Llangwrig (Ystrod Olwyn Fawr).	1′.	.8″	950	58.70	64.80	70.10	64.80	51.50	60.80	47.70	67.50	58.70	50.60	59.52
,,	Carno (Tybrith).	1′.	.5″	595	50.73	46.89	62.90	51.38	49.39	50.96	51.65	66.73	55.52	46.39	52.25
,,	Garthbibio (Lluest Fawr).	1′.	.8″	990	58.40	64.90	66.70	55.80	53.80	54.30	52.00	76.10	...	...	60.20 (for 8 yrs.)
,,	Garthbibio (Bwlch Tomlyd).	1′.2″	.5″	1370	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.25	108.05	88.10	81.70	91.27 (for 4 yrs.)
CARDIGAN	Aberystwith (Gogerddan).	1′.	.5″	80	43.09	41.71	58.13	40.70	43.38	46.21	38.37	62.26	...	42.47	46.24
RADNOR	Rhayader (Nantgwillt).	1′.	.5″	767	65.31	69.03	76.13	63.76	60.13	62.77	61.92	78.77	70.55	59.94	66.83
FLINT	Prestatyn (Nant).	1′.2″	.5″	30?	26.95	29.84	36.57	25.95	29.44	33.58	28.84	33.37	27.14	25.59	29.72
DENBIGH	Ruabon (Wynnstay).	3′.	.12″	484	45.10	39.86	41.36	36.75	33.62	42.80	33.21	38.34	32.42	27.62	37.10
CARNARVN.	Llandudno (Warwick House).	.8″	.8″	99	31.35	34.41	47.34	29.66	29.36	35.57	31.97	32.46	26.30	27.09	32.55
,,	Pwllheli (Bodfaen).	...	.5″	80	47.01	...	66.31	36.98	46.78	42.30	45.24	52.54	47.77	42.32	47.47
,,	Pen-y-gwryd.	1′.	.8″	880	103.25	121.99	106.16	100.25	103.35	82.99	88.75	102.50	112.50	107.00	108.27
CUMBERLD.	Seathwaite.	.6″	.4″	422	120.05	114.58	181.56	110.96	112.26	120.32	129.33	152.46	146.83	139.03	132.73
,,	The Stye.	.6″	.4″	1077	...	...	...	149.04	148.55	161.00	172.56	202.50	190.28	173.74	171.01 (for 7 yrs.)

All the above Records are extracted from Symons's *British Rainfall.*

Table III shows the extremes of rainfall in the whole Principality, extracted from *Rainfall*, annually published by G. J. Symons, F.R.S., Sec. R. Met. Soc., etc.

TABLE III.

Extremes of Rainfall in Wales.

	Greatest.		Least.	
	GLAMORGAN.		FLINT.	
1875	Aberdare (Treherbert)...	110.53	Holywell.....	21.81
	CARNARVON.		CARNARVON.	
1876	Pen-y-gwryd	121.99	Llandudno (Great Orme's Head)	27.76
			FLINT.	
1877	„ „	160.16	Holywell (Maes-y-dre)...	27.29
1878	„ „	100.25	Rhyl	25.58
1879	Beddgelert (Bryn-Gwynant)	107.26	„	28.10
	MERIONETH.		PEMBROKE.	
1880	Rhiwbryfdir.....	98.29	Solva	28.89
	GLAMORGAN.		FLINT.	
1881	Aberdare (Treherbert)...	98.83	Rhyl (Sedgley House) ...	25.47
	MERIONETH.			
1882	Rhiybrwfdir	136.55	„ „ „ ...	30.05
	CARNARVON.			
1883	Pen-y-gwryd	112.50	„ „ „ ...	23.53
1884	„ „	107.00	„ „ „ ...	22.74

RECORD OF SUNSHINE.

This record for the last five years has been obtained from an instrument supplied by the Meteorological Office, to whom I have furnished weekly returns during that period.

Table I shows the monthly and annual totals, the percentage of possible duration, and the number of sunless days. It will be seen that the variation in the annual totals is very small, being only about 40 hours. May is our most sunny month, and December the most sunless, though July has the fewest sunless days.

TABLE I.

SUNSHINE RECORDS.

Record of Sunshine for the years 1880-1884, *inclusive, taken by* PHILIP WRIGHT, F.R.Met.Soc., F.C.S, etc., *at Mellington Hall, Churchstoke, co. Montgomery.*

Latitude 52.31 N.; Longitude 3.5 W.; with a Sunshine Recorder supplied by Met. Office.

		1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			Mean for Five Years.	
	Sun above Horizon. Hours.	Sunshine. Hours and decimals.	Per cent.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine. Hours and decimals.	Per cent.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine. Hours and decimals.	Per cent.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine. Hours and decimals.	Per cent.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine. Hours and decimals.	Per cent.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine. Hours and decimals.	Sunless Days.
Jan.	259	60.68 From 12th–31st	23.8	6	39.52	15.4	18	41.41	16.	11	40.07	15.8	14	24.11	9.4	15	41.15	12.8
Feb.	279	86.73	31.	4	53.15	19.	12	50.32	18.	12	88.39	31.6	3	45.62	16.3	11	64 84	8.4
March	367	127.19	34.7	5	125.02	34.	9	132.14	36.	2	132.55	36.1	3	99.02	24.2	8	123.18	5.2
April	415	126.92	30.5	2	163.	38.2	1	135.34	32.6	2	141.97	33.9	4	120.50	29.	3	137.54	2.2
May	482	199.80	41.4	1	248.42	51.5	3	244.14	50.6	1	153.06	31.7	4	224.38	46.5	2	213.96	2.1
June	494	143.07	28.9	2	158.78	32.1	2	155.43	31.4	1	168.48	33.	4	176.47	35.7	1	160.44	2.
July	497	174.56	35.	1	174.07	35.	1	163.18	32.8	2	143.30	28.8	2	150.66	30.3	2	161.15	1.3
Aug.	450	146.32	32.5	5	115.11	25.5	3	165.62	36.8	2	159.62	35.4	1	210.10	46.6	2	159.35	2.3
Sept.	377	114.22	30.3	5	98.52	26.1	4	118.38	31.4	6	128.31	34.	2	141.53	37.5	1	120.19	3.3
Oct.	328	70.84	21.6	15	99.72	30.4	6	65.89	20.	11	91.98	28.	9	93.20	28.4	6	84.32	9.2
Nov.	265	64.67	24.3	2	62.53	23.5	8	54.91	20.6	5	61.97	23.3	5	40.91	15.4	11	56.99	6.1
Dec.	243	39.10	16.6	12	48.49	19.9	14	19.81	8.1	20	40.21	16.5	11	22.98	9.4	14	34.12	14.1
	4456	1354.10	30.4	60	1386.33	31.1	81	1346.57	30.2	75	1349.91	30.3	62	1349.48	30.3	76	1357.27	70.4

Table II is an abstract of the Quarterly Summary published by the Meteorological Office.

TABLE II.

Showing the Amount of Bright Sunshine for each of the Four Years, 1881 *to* 1884.

	Principal Wheat-producing Districts.						Principal Grazing, etc., Districts.					Means for Great Britain.
	Scotland, N.	Scotland, E.	England, N.E.	England, E.	Midland Counties.	England, S.	Scotland, W.	England, N.W.	England, S.	Ireland, N.	Ireland, S.	
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1881	1211	1352	1331	1577	1465	1508	1359	1367	1787	1380	1500	1439
1882	1244	1481	1425	1544	1378	1493	1354	1297	1600	1376	1525	1427
1883	1258	1438	1345	1591	1397	1542	1408	1415	1581	1256	1455	1426
1884	1146	1280	1228	1497	1286	1367	1205	1244	1461	1061	1273	1277
Means for four Years, 1881-84.	1216	1390	1331	1552	1381	1478	1333	1331	1608	1270	1438	1393

The Table A on the following pages, 332 and 333, is a complete summary of observations made during the last ten years.

Column No. 4 shows the mean temperature for the last ten years, and it may be interesting to give that of other stations as a means of comparison.

Churchstoke	1876-80 ... 47.6 1875-84 ... 46.7		
Shrewsbury...	1878-80 ... 47.8	Llandudno ...	1861-80 .. 50.8
Hereford	1876-78 ... 48.9	Birmingham..	1861-80 ... 48.7
Greenwich ...	1857-80 ... 50.3	Bournemouth	1862-80 ... 50.3
Brighton	1871-80 ... 50.7		

Column 7.—The absolute minimum at 4 ft. above ground for the whole period is – 1.0, or one degree below zero, on Jan 26, 1881. The only months free from frost are June, July, and August; and, on the grass, August is the only month in which no temperature below 32° has been registered.

Column 9.—The absolute maximum for the whole period is 95.1, on July 16 and August 14, 1875; that of 86.1 on August 11, 1884, coming next.

Columns 13 to 16. — The "relative humidity" (complete saturation of the air with vapour of water being represented by 100) only varies from 82 per cent. to 86 per cent. The amount of cloud (an overcast sky being registered as 10) is also very constant at about 6.5. May is the month with the clearest sky.

Columns 25 to 33.—Wind, S.W. is the prevalent. Easterly winds are about one-third of the whole number.

Columns 37 to 40.—The absolute maximum in sun was obtained on June 13, 1876, 155°.

TABLE A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1875-1884.

	Mean of Pressure at 9 A.M. & 9 P.M.	Air Temperature.								
					Means of		Absolute Min. and Max.			
		9 A.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Date.	Max.	Date.
1875	...	47.9	50.2	49.1	40.1	54.	16.1	Jan. 1	79.	June 3
1876	29.900	48.1	46.3	47.2	40.5	55.3	15.7	Feb. 11	95.1	July 16 Aug. 14
1877	29.889	47.4	46.2	46.8	40.7	54.	22.8	Mar. 1	76.3	June 19
1878	29.946	47.6	46.5	47.	41.1	54.1	12.2	Dec. 24, 25	83.3	June 26
1879	29.958	44.3	43.6	44.	38.3	50.9	12.8	Jan. 11	73.5	July 28
1880	29.997	46.7	46.	46.4	40.0	54.2	13.2	Jan. 20	81.	Sept. 3
1881	29.955	46.	44.6	45.3	38.8	53.4	1.0	Jan. 26	83.3	July 5
1882	29.922	48.1	46.	47.	40.2	54.5	10.7	Dec. 12	74.9	Aug. 9
1883	29.959	47.7	45.3	46.5	39.7	54.5	11.2	Mar. 10	75.9	Aug. 13, 25
1884	29.989	48.7	46.7	47.7	40.7	55.6	21.8	Nov. 30	86.1	Aug. 11
Means for ten Years.	29.946	47.2	46.1	46.7	40.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

	Weather. No. of Days of					Wind. No. of Observations of								
	Rain, Snow, or Hail.	Snow only.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gales	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
1875	195	9	2	21	0	30	32	18	170	57	164	147	145	0
1876	235	33	8	58	28	35	74	41	93	42	128	91	123	105
1877	253	26	30	98	8	26	36	38	72	88	156	105	64	145
1878	186	34	15	88	7	75	49	54	78	42	114	125	119	74
1879	204	39	5	146	4	73	69	91	51	63	144	146	63	30
1880	159	17	19	137	3	43	76	86	66	42	114	129	107	69
1881	173	34	44	145	23	35	64	49	89	32	149	132	113	67
1882	213	20	20	100	17	30	58	34	79	46	153	111	145	74
1883	187	32	15	120	13	34	52	38	87	71	150	151	123	24
1884	159	23	18	147	10	24	41	58	118	55	138	157	105	36
Means for ten Years.	196	26	17	107	11	40	55	50	90	53	141	129	110	62
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

SUMMARY *of Observations made at Mellington Hall, Churchstoke, Montgomery. The instruments are all in a Stevenson stand* 4 *ft. above ground with exception of and have been verified at Kew. All observations since* 1878 *have been corrected*

TABLE A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1875-1884.

	Wet Bulb Thermo.		Relative Humidity.		Amount of Cloud.		Rainfall.		
	9 A.M.	9 P.M.	9 A.M. %	9 P.M. %	9 A.M.	9 P.M.	Total Fall.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours. Amount	Date.
1875	45.8	47.5	84.	78.	7.1	6.6	32.612	1.71	July 14
1876	45.6	44.1	83.2	84.6	6.3	5.6	31.645	1.127	Oct. 8
1877	45.2	44.4	86.3	88.6	6.6	5.8	34.975	1.560	July 14
1878	45.4	44.6	84.0	85.5	6.6	6.2	34.18	1.18	Nov. 9
1879	42.4	42.2	84.8	88.2	7.4	7.3	28.41	1.39	Aug. 16
1880	44.5	44.2	83.	86.	7.3	6.2	33.61	1.84	Oct. 27
1881	43.7	42.8	83.	86.	7.1	6.	28.58	1.70	Dec. 16
1882	45.9	44.2	85.	87.	6.7	6.	37.52	.93	Jan. 28
1883	45.3	43.7	84.	88.	7.0	6.4	35.98	1.30	Feb. 1
1884	46.	44.9	82.	86.	7.5	6.2	28.04	.89	Aug. 31
Means for ten Years.	44.9	44.3	83.9	85.6	6.9	6.1	32.56	...	...
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

	Sunshine.			Solar Radiation.				Terrestrial Radiation.	
	Amount in Hours and Decimals.	Per Cent.	Sunless Days	Black Bulb.		Bright Bulb.		Grass Min.	Date.
				Max.	Date.	Max.	Date.		
1875	...	...	...	147.	Aug. 12	...	...	11.	Jan. 1
1876	...	...	...	155.	June 13	102.	July 13	10.	Mar. 19
1877	...	...	...	149.3	July 25	100.	July 30	19.3	April 20
1878	...	...	...	144.3	July 19	104.8	July 20	11.2	Dec. 25
1879	...	...	...	143.1	July 28	100.6	July 28	3.4	Jan. 12
1880	1354	30.4	60	139.2	June 26	98.8	Aug. 14	10.9	Jan. 20
1881	1386	31.	81	146.1	July 17	104.	July 17	1.0	Jan. 26
1882	1346	30.2	75	145.3	Aug. 6	94.1	Aug. 6	4.5	Dec. 12
1883	1350	30.3	62	141.7	Aug. 26	91.2	Aug. 17	5.2	Mar. 10
1884	1349	30.3	76	140.3	July 7	98.	Aug. 11	11.7	Feb. 3
Means for ten Years.	1357	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Lat. 52.31. *N.*, *Long.* 3.5 *W.* *Height of station above Sea Level*, 550 *ft. the Barometer, Solar Radiation, Grass Minimum, and Sunshine Recorder; by the Royal Meteorological Society.*

PHILIP WRIGHT, *F.R.Met.Soc., F.C.S., etc.*

The compilation of the foregoing Tables, and my meagre remarks upon them will, I trust, arouse an interest in the subject among the members of the Powysland Club, and cause some to start stations. At the present time the only second-order stations in North Wales that furnish returns are at Llandudno and Churchstoke; rainfall returns being supplied by about fifty observers in the five counties. The advantages of regular observations of weather for a number of years are surely unnecessary for me to dwell upon, but if this paper is the means of establishing more stations in our district I shall feel amply rewarded. I may add that the necessary instruments for the equipment of a climatological station are,—a dry and a wet bulb thermometer, a maximum and a minimum thermometer in Stevenson Thermometer Screen, with their bulbs four feet above grass. Also a 5-inch rain gauge, the top of which is placed one foot above the ground; these instruments to be observed once daily, viz., at 9 A.M. In conclusion, I would add how gladly I will give all information in my power to would-be observers.

PHILIP WRIGHT.

EDWARD GREY, THE LAST FEUDAL BARON OF POWYS.[1]

HIS WILL AND "INVENTORIE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD STUFE, PLATE, & CATTALLES".

INTRODUCTION BY DAVID JONES.

WITH NOTES BY H. W. KING, HON. SEC OF ESSEX ARCH. SOC.

To the Montgomeryshire man whose tastes lie in a study of the things of the past, there is probably nothing to which he will lend more willing ear than to an invitation to examine fresh material relating to the last of the feudal Barons of Powys. That invitation is now given him, and is given in the confidence that the attention he bestows upon it will be rewarded.

Research has already been so ably directed towards the illustration of the history of the baronial line which ended with Edward Gray (so spelt in his will), Lord Powys, in 1551—as the earlier volumes of these *Collections* amply testify — that the discovery of unworked material of weighty character can now hardly be hoped for. The story of the deeds of the Lords of Powys must be considered as told. What is about to be laid before the reader is the Will of Edward Gray, the last baron of his House; and the interest will be found not so much in the testamentary dispositions contained therein, as in the "Inventorie of household Stufe, plate, and Cattalles" of the testator, which is appended thereto. In this "Inventorie" will be found a rich store of material, valuable in some degree to archæologists generally, but especially so to the local archæologist, and also to the local historian. The

[1] For further particulars of this nobleman see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, pp. 346-9.

historian will see the later glories of the feudal castle restored to his mind's eye: and as he threads his way through the various halls and chambers named, will find in the names bestowed the incrustation of some historical incident, or the association of some family connection; the archæologist will be pleased to have the opportunity of comparing the appointments of the house of a man of rank, and the sumptuous wardrobe, with other similar "Inventories" of about the same period, which are accessible; while the local reader who pretends to no special knowledge, but takes keen interest in all that pertains to his own neighbourhood, will feel delight in the picture of the revived magnificence of nearly three centuries and a half ago, which is brought before him. I take leave to suppose that amongst the members of the Powysland Club there may be some few whose archæological studies have not been so erudite, but that some short comment upon the arrangements and furnishing of an English gentleman's house in the sixteenth century may prove helpful to them as an aid to appreciate the significance both of what the "Inventorie" does and does not contain. Without in the least pretending to any archæological knowledge myself, I will simply give them two notes from authoritative works which I have made, bearing on this subject, for my own information. The first is from the catalogue to the *Soulages Collection*. This collection, it will be remembered, was one of the first means of producing the revival in domestic art which the latter half of this century has witnessed, and in establishing the educational value of the artistic work of the sixteenth century. The compilers of the catalogue state that:

"Mediæval dwellings were, as a general rule, very scantily furnished, an entirely different system prevailed from that which has since obtained. Formerly, and especially in Italy, apartments were furnished in a permanent architectonic manner, and contained only a few movable articles of necessary use. Now, on the contrary, rooms, especially in this country,

are mere shells, having scarcely any permanent decoration, and are often inconveniently crowded with movable articles, some of real, others only of conventional use. With us comfort, and a certain expression of opulent profusion, has replaced the ancient architectonic simplicity." [1]

A glance down the "Inventorie" will show us that notwithstanding the magnificence of the hangings, and some of the other appointments at Poole Castle (as Powys Castle was then called), the furnishing of the principal chambers must have been supplemented by certain "architectonic" arrangements. To take the "Great Chamber" only, as an example: notice what a great lack of sitting accommodation there is. Some sort of architectonic provision must have supplied this want, and the readiest solution is that there were very ample window seats.

My second extract has a more direct bearing upon the question before us than that just given. It is taken from the Preface to a collection of *Richmondshire Wills and Inventories* of the sixteenth century, published by the Surtees Society in 1853, and which, making allowance for the difference in the style of living between an ordinary Richmondshire Knight or Squire, and the Baron of Powys, as well as for a few local characteristics, will very fairly apply to "Poole" [or Powys] Castle in 1551.

"The family mansions with which the district abounds, with few exceptions, were erected during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and have but little decoration or beauty to recommend them to notice. The builders wished for a useful and not an ornamental building. They are generally of one or two stories in height, and contain only a few small and low rooms, almost all of which, if we may judge from the inventories of their masters, appear to have contained beds. In some of the *larger houses*, which were reared with a less sparing hand, we find that *every room had its own peculiar name*, and occasionally we meet with an apartment bearing the title of the King or the Queen's chamber, which would

[1] Catalogue to *Soulages Collections*, Manchester edition, p. 166.

lead us to suppose that it is a proud memorial of some royal visit. The two principal rooms were the hall and the best bed-chamber, or the great chamber, as it is frequently called. The walls of the hall were generally draped with green, red, or yellow cloth, and the curtains for the windows were of the same material. If there were no hangings, a brace of spears or halberts, and an old sword or two, or a corslet, concealed the nakedness of the walls. Down the middle of the apartment was placed a long table, which is often known to have been formed out of a single tree; it was generally laid upon trestles, and on either side of it was a long plain form.[1] In a corner or a recess stood a round table, with its attendant carpet, or cover of plain or raised work. Against the walls were ranged six or eight low stools, called buffet stools, with their cushions. In addition to these there were two large high-backed chairs for the head and foot of the dining-table, which when not in use were probably placed before the fire. The floor was generally flagged with stone, as foot carpets were as yet of the rarest occurrence, but it was generally overspread with rushes.[2] At one end of the room was a fire-

---

[1] The hall was a far more important and spacious apartment in ancient than in modern houses. The visitor would enter at the screens, a passage across the lower end of the hall, and divided from it by a traceried screen, whence the name. At the upper end, upon a daïs, a chair of state for the lord or squire, in which he sat either at dinner with his family and guests at the high table, or in the administration of the law as a Justice of the Peace and of the *Quorum*. As these halls were lofty, often only the lower portion of the walls was hung with tapestry, the upper ornamented with weapons, old and new, and probably with many portions of ancestral armour of earlier fashion; one full suit, probably of the lord's own armour, with his helmet, over the daïs. "He is so hung round", says Truewit, in Ben Jonson's *Epicœne*, "with pikes, halberds, petronels, cavilers, and muskets, that he looks like a Justice of Peace's hall." The hall, to use the words of John Selden, "was the place where the great lord used to eat (wherefore else were the halls made so big?), where he saw all his servants and tenants about him. He ate not in private, except in time of sickness: when once he became a thing couped up, all his greatness was spoiled. Nay, the king himself used to eat in the hall, and his lords sat with him, and then he understood men."—H. W. K.

[2] The *Acorus Calamus*, or sweet-scented rush, was preferred where procurable. It emitted a grateful odour when bruised beneath the feet; or the common rush, together with a few sweet herbs. In some old inventories we meet with the "casting bottle", used for scattering perfumes.—H. W. K.

place upon the ground, in a deep recesss in the wall, with the chimney entirely open. It was occasionally fitted with andirons, and it was generally fed with logs of wood, although coals were sometimes used. At the further end of the room, and directly opposite to the fire, was a cupboard or Flanders chest, of carved work, which was covered with a carpet and a pair of candlesticks, and a few plates and vessels of China, or even of pewter, were arranged upon it.

"The great chamber contained the best bed of which the house could boast, with its tester and hangings of damask sarcenet or say. It was not unfrequently the production of some cunning workman, and was curiously carved and sometimes elaborately inlaid. The walls and windows of this apartment were also covered with hangings. With the exception of the bed, the principal ornament of this chamber was a large chest or press, in which the wardrobe,[1] linen, and plate of the family were carefully preserved. A few chairs, perchance, with embroidered cushions, another chest, and an almery, would complete the furniture of the apartment.

"From the preceding enumeration of the fittings of the two chief rooms of the mansion of the ordinary country gentleman, we may fairly enough conclude that the other chambers were furnished in a plainer manner. Simplicity was still paramount here; utility had not yet wedded to her own homely forms the tasteful ornaments and the delicacy of refinement which hover around the skirts of wealth. The master of the village hall might gaze with an admiring and almost with an envious eye upon the splendour of his patron or his lord, but he would view with still greater pride the heirlooms which his father had bequeathed to him, and he would be content to mould his own life in accordance with their simple precepts and traditions. Among the memorials of his ancestors, which he treasured up with almost devotional veneration, were their robes and plate. Here were gowns whose fading velvet and worn-out lace had witnessed the revelry in the halls of Ravensworth and Middleham, or had been present at the Easter festivities in the refectories of Durham or of York. Here there was a cup, perchance of foreign workmanship, which had graced a royal board, or could tell of the banquets at Easby or at Jervaulx."

It will be noticed that in one of the chambers the bedstead is described as "gilte", and in another as

[1] These chests are generally described as of cypress wood.—H. W. K.

"p'cell gilte." As the chief part of the household furniture of those days is said to have been made of home-grown timber, the question naturally arises, Were these sumptuous articles of home or even of local manufacture? If they were, it would seem that either cunning craftsmen travelled about the land in a way unknown to us, and gave their services where required: or that a knowledge of art was more generally diffused than is usually supposed. In some Welsh valleys, which forty years ago had not been invaded by railways, there were to be seen in old houses very choice specimens of carved oak furniture of ancient date. These were generally heirlooms in the families to which they belonged, and the tradition respecting them was, in several instances, that they had been carved by the monks of this or that monastery, which had been somewhere near at hand. Did the monasteries of pre-Reformation days serve the purpose for which "Schools of Art" are now established?

In conclusion, I have but to add that while the Will, as it appears here, is but an abridgment of the original, every bequest is given, and the substance of every testamentary condition is rendered. Of the "Inventorie" appended to the Will a faithful transcript has been made.

Bucke 17. Dated 11th June 1544.

I, Edward Gray, Knight, Lord Powys, intending to march forward, God willing, to the kings majesties warres,[1] do make my testament and last will, etc. Ffirst, I do bequeath my soul unto Almighty God and to his blessed Mother, Saynt Mary, and to all the celestial comp'y of heaven, and my body to be

[1] The date answers precisely to that of the expedition of Henry VIII into France. The king passed the seas from Dover to Calais in the month of July. A part of the army, led by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Russell, had taken the field and laid siege to Montreal, but had not captured it. Henry, on his arrival, assumed the command of his forces, and with the mass of his army besieged and took Boulogne on the 13th of September. It seems probable that it was to this war with France that Lord Powys was "intending to march forward".—H. W. K.

buried in Christian burial wheresoev' it shall please God to distribute yt. And namely concerning the succession of my hole baronage, and lordship of Powes, my Castell and Mannor of Poole, my burrowes of Poole and Llanvylling, my mannors of Llanwchudoll Tentie, Stratm'cell, Keyrennen, Mechenuchkoyd, Mechen, Iscoed, Denes, and Mochante, in the countie of Mountegomery, and all other my mannors, lands, tenem'ts, Rents, reversions, church advoysonnes, liberties, and hereditaments, whatsoev' they be w'hin the said countie of Montgomery, As also my castell and Mannors of Chorlleton and Pontsbury or Pontysbury, with the appurt's in the county of Salop, and all other my mannors, lands, tenem'ts, etc., in s'd co. of Salop, that be to me at this present in any estate of fee simple, so that I will by this my testament that my hole baronage afores'd and the lordship of Powes [etc., *recited again*], immediately after my decease goo and be to the heyres by my body lawfully begotten yf it shall please God to send me any suche. And if it fortune me to dep'te this present lyfe withoute heyres of my bodye lawfully begotten, then I give and bequeath to Jane Orwell, the dau' of Sir Lewys Orwell, Knt., late Dec'd, my castell and Mannor of Chorlleton, the mannor of Pontsbery, and the premises with their appurtenances in the co. of Salop, to have and to hold the same to her and to her assignes during her natural lyfe. And furthermore, I will that yf it fortune me to decease without heyres of my body lawfully begotten, as is afores'd, That then Edward Grey, my sonne by the same Jane Orwell, immediately after my decease shall have my said Baronrye and lordship of Powes, in the county of Mountegomery, my castells and Mannors of Poole, my borowes of Poole and Llanvilling, and all other my Mannors of Llanuchadell [etc., *recited as before*], and all other my lands, etc., in county of Mountegomery, and also the reversion and inheritance of the s'd castell and Mannor of Chorlleton [etc.], etc., in co. of Salop, immediately after the decease of the s'd Jane Orwell, To have and to hold all the s'd Baronrye and lordships [etc.], etc., as well within the said co. of M. as in the county of Salop, to the said Edward Grey, my sonne, and to theyres of his body lawfully begotten ; and yf it happen hym the same Edwarde, my sonne, to dye withoute heyres of his body lawfully begotten, That then, for as much as the said Jane Orwell, his mother, at the making of these presents is and goeth greate w'h child, and nigh the time of her deliveraunce, the which yf it pleaseth God it to be a man child, I will that all my baronrye, Lordships of Powes, my castell [etc., etc.], shall holye remayne, goe, and descende with the same man child, my

sonne, by what name soever he shall fortune to be Christened with. And yf it happen the same man child, by what name, etc., to dye without heyres of his bodye lawfully begotten, or that otherwise yt shall be the pleasure of God that the s'd Jane shall be delivered of a woman childe, that then I will that all my said Baronrye, Lordships [etc.], shall holely remayne and come to Jane Grey, my dau', and unto the heyres of her body lawfully begotten; and in default of such issue, etc., shall descend to Anne Grey, my dau', and to the heires, etc., and in default shall descend to the woman child, etc., and in default of issue, I will, etc., that the s'd Baronrye, lordship, etc., shall remayne, come, and descend unto myne heyres next in blood, and to their heyres for ever. [*Provision for the management of the Est'es, etc., during the minority of the persons above named in the case of succession.*] *Executors are* to raise the sum of nine hundred and fyfteen poundes six shillings and eight pence, to be paid and distributed in manner and form following:—That is to weete, for the preferment on mariage of my s'd daughter, Janne Grey, four hundreth markes sterling; Anne Grey, three hundreth markes sterling; s'd child yet unborne, yf it be a man childe, fyve hundreth marks for to be sett forward in a stocke, and to be employed to the most and best profytt of the s'd man childe, and yf it be a woman childe to the preferment and mariage of the same, three hundred marks sterling. [*Certain provisions for the distribution of these legacies in case of death of either or all these children during minority.*] To my right loving and trustie frende S'r Nicholas Hare, knight, the sum of thirtie poundes sterling, for this intent and purpose, that my s'd Ex'ors and children may be bold to resort in tyme of need, and to have his good and lawfull assistance and counsell in all their causes and business requisite; Myn Awnte Lee, thirtie poundes sterling; my trustie friend Rich'd Salter, six poundes, thirteen shillings and fourpence; Dorothe Porter, tenne poundes; my trustie servant, Thomas Salter, the sum of ffourtie shillings, over and above his fee due for this year ended Michaelmas; my servant, Gylbert Mason, three poundes six shillings and eightpence; Francis Brooke, a hundred shillings; to the s'd Jane Orwell, eight of my best oxen and xxiiij of my best keen; my cosyn, William Chorllton, my best horse, called Revyll. That my house in Bednall green[1]

[1] Was not this at Bethnal Green, frequently written and pronounced Bednal Green? now a densely populated neighbourhood at the east-end of London, but in the time of Lord Powys pleasant

be sold by my s'd Ex'ors tow'ds the payment of my debts owing to the Kings Ma'tie, and in case the same be insufficient, they my ex'ors to sell my plate, etc.; my yerely annuity of xx marks by yere and being behind and not paide to me for six hole yeres at Mich's next, to come as it more appeareth by my patent under the Covent seale of the late Monasterie of Stratemercell, dissolved, the which debt grew unto the King's Ma'tie for the time that I occupied the s'd late Monastery of S. after the dissolution of the same; and also I will that all the residue of my plate be equally devyded between the s'd Jane Orwell and myne heyre, whosoever it shall be of them my said children; the same Jane and William to be myn ex'or of this my will, Sir Nicholas Hare, Knt., overseer.

Witnessed by Sir Richard Wycherley, prebendarye of Ponsbury, Richard Salter, S'r John Baylie, clerke, Thomas Salter, Gilbert Masone, Ffrancis Brooke, gent., and James Calverley, w'th dyvers others.

Codicil. Dated 10th August 1549.

Confirms the will above written in every point and article, except as to certain small legacies. Sir Nicholas Hare, my Awnt Joyce, now wife of Rich'd Lee, Dorothe Porter, Ffrancis Brocke, all these legaces are revoked. S'r N. Hare not to be overseer, etc.; Rich'd Salter, now deceased, the bequest made to him to pass to Thos. Salter. And whereas in the said former Testament I made no bequest, gift, or mencion of my Mannor of Byldwas, with all the land, etc., thereunto belonging in co. Salop, Staff', and Derbye, which dyd belong unto the said manor of Byldwas when it was a Monastery, late dissolved, Therefore I do give and bequeath all the s'd Mannor of Byldwas with all the lands, etc., in as ample a manner as I, the s'd Edward Lord Powis, have the same of the graunt of the late King Henry VIIJ his let'rs patent under the Brode Seale of England, unto Edward Grey, my sonne, named in the former testament (subject to the same conditions of succession and remainders, and the Baronrye of Powis, etc.). And whereas yt hath pleased God to send me a daughter, moreover, and beside them in the former testament named, which ys called Oycelie,

---

fields within less than two miles of the entrance to the city at Aldgate. Bishop Bonner is said to have had a house there, and there were, until recently, fields (no longer fields) still so called, after his name. Not far distant, at Old Ford, was another considerable house, one of the residences of the very opulent Sir John Shaa, Lord Mayor of London in 1501.

I ordeyn, etc., that the s'd Oycelie shall have for her preforment such like sums of money as is bequeathed to my dau' Anne Gray in such former testament namyd to be paide; furthermore, when I also declared in that my s'd executors should sell my house which I late hadd in Bednall green, Sithens which time I have sould the same, so that I do will my ex'ors be unburdened of the same; and as touching my cattalles in my p'ke at Poole, the number whereof shall playnelye appear by an Inventorie Indent' made between me and John Pitt, my keeper of the said p'ke. In witnes whereof I have subscribed myne owne hand and put to my seale of Armes thereto this xth August 1549. In the presence of John Perse, Rich'd Wycherley, Thomas Lydveat, clerk, Hugh Leighton, Thomas Salter, and Robert Kepe, gent.

Probate, 10th July 1551.

THE INVENTORIE OF HOUSEHOLD STUFE, PLATE, AND CATTALLES OF THE SAID LORD POWYS.

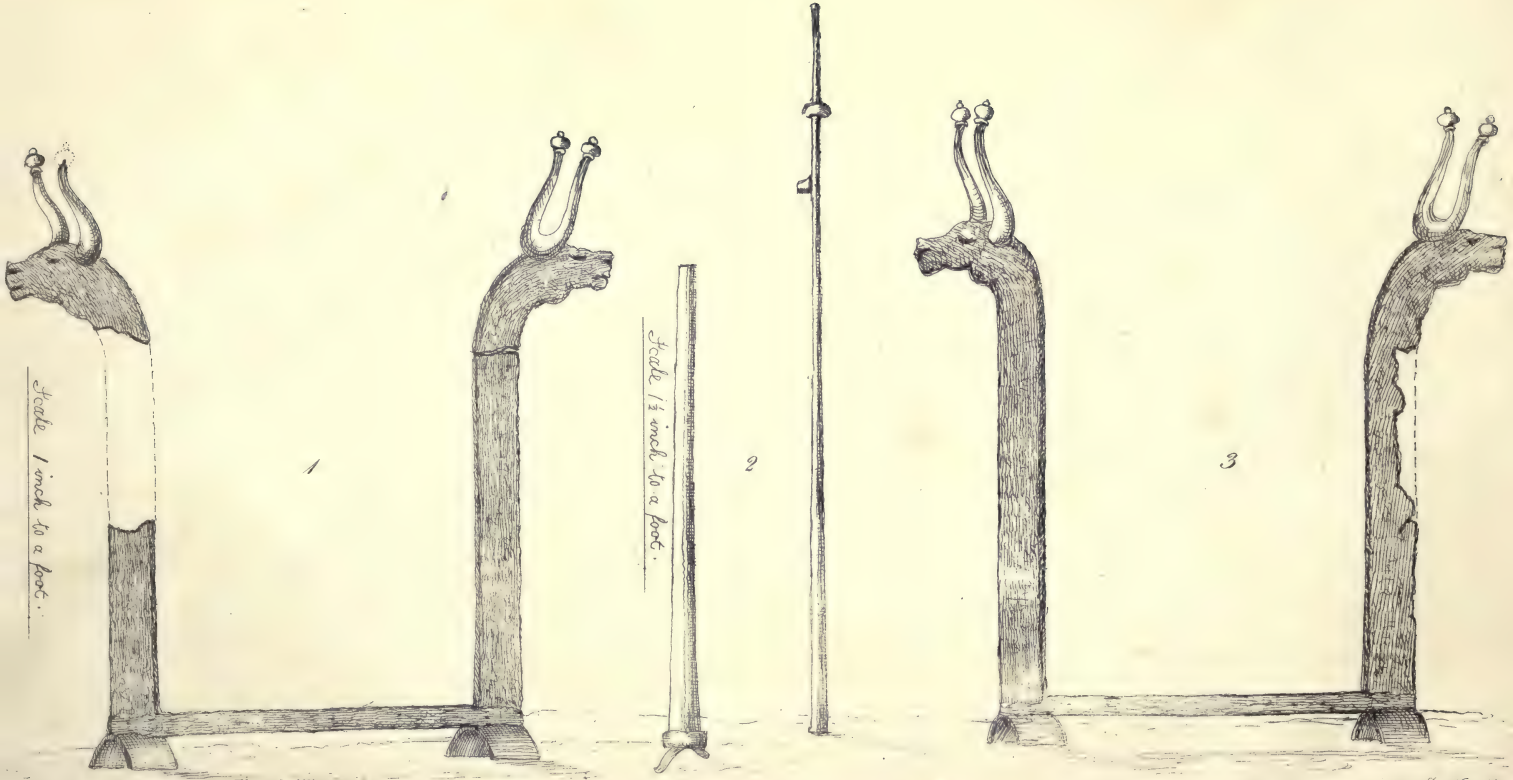
In the Pryvey Chamber.

Imprimis, a sporver of white damaske.[1]
Item, a bedde of downe.
„ a bowster of the same.
„ a pere of fustyans.[2]

We have to express an obligation to Mr. H. W. King for the foot-notes.

[1] Sparver or Sparvour. Strictly the canopy or wooden frame with its hangings, but frequently applied to the bed itself, as it appears to be in this instance. *Lect. de Parament*, a bed of state or great Sparver bed, that serves for show, or to set off the room. *Cotgrave, in voce Parament*, "A canopy or sparver for a bed". *Florio*, p. 49, "The third chamber, being my bed-chamber, was apparelled with rich cloth of Tyssue, raised, and a great Sparver and counterpointe of the same." *State Papers*, i, 239 (Halliwell's *Archaic Dict.*) The tents in the arms of the Upholsterers' Company are described in the patent as Sparvers.

[2] I cannot interpret the meaning of "a payre of fustians" with certainty. Conjecturally it may mean "pillow cases of fustian". Usually these were called "pillowberes" in old inventories, but also signifies cloths for laying over the pillows, frequently of very rich material and embroidery, and I incline to think that this was the use of the fustians. Although the fabric was of cotton, ecclesiastical vestments were certainly made of it, and it may have been then in higher esteem. As pillowberes are not mentioned by that name among the bedding, the fustians were probably the cloths laid over the pillows.



A PAIR OF ANDIRONS FOUND AT COLCHESTER IN ESSEX.

Item, a fryse blancket.
„ a coverlet of arde flowrs.[1]
„ viii pec's of hangyngs of ye same arber.[1]
„ iij trushinge coffers.[2]
„ a cobert w't a carp opon her.
„ a foldyng table.
„ a chere w't ij litle trussing coffers.
„ a pere of awnde Irens.[3]

---

[1] Arde or Arder flowers. After much search and inquiry I can find no flower of this name. Mr. C. B. Black of Edinburgh suggests perhaps "Ardres Flowers", from Ardres, in Picardy, where Henry VIII and Francis I met; and not far from Arras, so celebrated for its tapestry. It is still a place for the manufacture of dress fabrics.

[2] Trussing Coffers. To truss or pack up; hence, probably, trussing coffers were boxes for packing up chattels for travelling, similar to our word trunk.

[3] A pair of Andirons. These domestic utensils, for the purpose of sustaining wood upon the hearth, are of frequent occurrence in inventories, and are still to be seen in many old mansions. They were commonly made entirely of iron, but sometimes of latten or brass, and both kinds ornamented, occasionally with shields of arms. Not every one, however, is perhaps aware of their remote antiquity. The use of such, obviously for an analogous purpose, may certainly be referred to Roman times. A pair, of Roman make, was found in 1849 at Mount Bures, near Colchester, in Essex, and engraved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii, p. 25, of which objects, by his courtesy in lending the plate, I am able to offer an illustration. They are described as of iron, each formed of two upright bars or pillars, terminating in the heads of oxen, with brass knops on the tips of their horns. They were connected by bars a little above the pedestals. Another, very similar, was found at Stamford Bury, Bedfordshire, three feet and a half high to the tips of the horns. Mr. Roach Smith remarks, that it does not appear that examples at all resembling these remarkable objects of ours are preserved in any of the Continental museums. But he adds, that "two of a smaller description, found at Pompeii, have been figured in the *Real Museo Borbonico*," from which work he introduced them for comparison with those under consideration. They can, he says, scarcely be said to be analogous, being only a palm in length, and, like one from Pæstrum, without the upright bars. They are ornamented in front with bulls' heads; one having also at the extremity the head of a griffin. The antiquaries of Naples consider these little andirons were not intended for a fire-place to sustain wood for burning, but that they were used for gridirons for cooking meat by the application of cross bars. The term by which the ancients designated these implements has not been satisfactorily ascertained, but Mr.

In the Gret Chamber.

Item, iij paynted tables on the walle.[1]
„ iij greate pec's of hangings of arrowes.[2]
„ a table w't a pere of tressells.
„ a carpet upon the same table.
„ vi joyned stooles w't a forme.
„ a chere of rosset vellet, brodred w't golde.
„ three chossons, on of cloth of gold, and ij of satten.
„ a cobbord w't a carpet.
„ ij pere of virgynals, w't a pere of portatyves.[3]

Roach Smith uses the word "andiron" because it is well understood. The occurrence of Roman examples is so rare, that it may, perhaps, be desirable to direct attention to the circumstance of their having been found, and briefly, to Mr. Roach Smith's remarks thereon.

[1] Probably, I think, entablatures or panels painted with some subject, for so the word table was commonly applied; as in an Essex inventory of the same period, "Item, a table with two leaves of the passion, gilt." The only difference is, that this, with a religious subject depicted, was in the domestic chapel, and made perhaps to close.

[2] "Arrowes" in the Register, but "Ar'ulf" in the original inventory. Probably a tapestry representing some act in the life of Hercules, as hereafter, in the parlour and wardrobe, we find "a great piece of hercules".

[3] I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Thomas Lea Southgate of Norwood, an eminent authority on all that relates to music and musical instruments, for the following notes on the Virginal and Portative:—

The Virginal was identical with the Spinet; sometimes it was made triangular in shape, and at others like a square pianoforte; the sound was produced by the strings being *plucked* with a piece of quill fastened to a jack, which rested on the opposite end of the key to that acted on by the fingers. The compass of the instrument was four octaves only, and it had but one string to each note. Unlike the modern piano, in which the hammer strikes the string, thereby making expression obtainable, in the virginal, as the strings were always plucked with the same force, neither *forte* nor *piano* was, of course, possible. The earliest mention of the instrument with which I am acquainted occurs in one of the "proverbs" inscribed on the walls of the manor house at Leckingfield, Yorkshire, *temp.* Hen. VII. The Virginal Book of Queen Elizabeth, containing 418 pp. of music, is in the British Museum, the pieces of which are by no means easy to play even at the present day. Some think the instruments were called Virginals from having been used by the nuns in singing hymns to the B. Virgin. I think the name simply shows that they were for young ladies or virgins to play upon. In

In the New Chamber over ye Garden.

Item, a trushing bedde.[1]
„ a feather bedde w't a bowster.
„ a qwylte of redd sylke.
„ a corten of yelow & blake sarsenet.
„ iiij pec's of hangyngs of satten of brydg's yelow & blake.
„ a corten of satten blewe and rosset.
„ two carpets for the wyndowes of areda.[2]
„ a cobbert w't a carpet.

---

old MSS. they are always spoken of as "a payer of vyrgynalles", and the reason for this "pair" is very obscure, whether applied to organs or virginals. Mr. Albert Way thinks it refers to a double bellows; but as wind was not required for the virginal, this must be wrong. Douce says it meant an organ with two rows of pipes; but this is also wrong, as an organ of that kind was called a *double* regal, in contradistinction to a *single* regal of only one set of pipes. Nicholls thinks it means the positive (or fixed) and regal (or portative) organs united. Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, 1846—paper on Organs—says it means an organ of two rows of keys. A moment's thought, however, would have convinced him of his mistake; an organ of two *complete* rows of keys was unknown so early as the term was used; a bequest of money for "a payre of orgongs" being mentioned in the churchwarden's account of S. Mary's, Sandwich, in 1444. Some think it means an organ of two stops; but this cannot be, as in Henry VIII's Household Book we read of "a payer of organs with 4 stoppes". My own opinion is, that the term "pair" is identical with "set", and therefore means only a *complete one*, as a pair of cards, a pair of spectacles, a pair of scissors, a pair of stairs, etc.; in the same way, a pair of virginals or a pair of organs simply means a virginal or an organ with a set or number of keys.

The Portative means a small portable organ, which was frequently carried in grand processions. They were called "regals", from the Italian *Regebello*, or portatives, from *portare*, to carry, in contradistinction to the Positives, or large organs, from *ponere*, to set down. The "Portatifs" were sometimes used in churches to play the melody only of the *cantus firmus*. The Positive was, however, sometimes carried in procession, and a representation of it may be seen in the celebrated series of cuts engraved by Hans Burgmair in 1516, entitled "The Triumph of Maximilian". The organ is there carried in a large car, and is being touched by Paul Hoffmaister, the master organist. Richard Fitzjames, Bishop of London, 1522, in his will bequeathed "a payre of portatyves", standing in his chapel, to his successor.

[1] A bed constructed to be folded or trussed up.

[2] Verdours, tapestry.

Item, ii paynted tables upon ye walles.
„ a pere of complet harnes for my lorde.
„ in the gallerry serten paynted clothes.[1]

In the Byshops Chamber.

Item, viij pec's of ares hangynges.
„ a trasynge bedde, with a testar[2] brodred w't vellet.
„ a corten of crymsyn sarsenet.
„ a cownterpoynte to ye same, inbrodrede.
„ a nother cownterpayne of vardar for ye bedde.
„ a bedde of downe, a bowsester, a pere of fostyans.
„ a cobbar w't a carpet.
„ a chere w't a cossen of clothe of golde.
„ a carpet in ye wynde chere.
„ a corten of saye.
„ a gret lokeing glas.

In the next Chamber.

Item, a fethar bedde.
„ a bowster.
„ a couerlet of arder flowres.

In the Knyghtes Chamber.

Item, a fether bedde, a bowter, and a couerlet.
„ fyve pec's of ares hangings.
„ a trushing bedde, gyldet.
„ a testor of clothe of golde and blew vellet.
„ a cortar of orege & blew sarsenet.
„ a bedde of downe w't a bowstr.
„ a pere of fustyans, a conterpayne of arez.[4]
„ a nother of sylke, inbrodred w't clothe of gold w't my lords armes.
„ a olde cosshen of vellet & clothe of golde.
„ a say in the wyndo of red & yelow,[5] a cobrt & a carpet.
„ a chere, a table w't on trestell.

---

[1] Painted cloths are of frequent occurrence in inventories of church goods, *temp.* Edward VI.

[2] Tester, the flat canopy over a bed.

[3] Brodered, embroidered.

[4] Counterpoint, or counterpane, from its being worked in counterpoint, or with squares and lozenges.

[5] Say, a kind of cloth, also called "shag". It is often found in inventories under the Latin title *de sago*. Saye is also described as a sort of stuff made of silk and wool, mixed.

In the Gromes Chamber.

Item, a fether bedde, a bowster.
„ a mattres, a cou'let of dornyshe.[1]
„ iij trusshinge coffars.
„ ij formes, w't a olde pese of hangyngs.

In the Parlar.

Item, a pese of hangyng of arcules.
„ a nother pece of ye same, a table w't trestels.
„ a carpet to ye same table.
„ a carpet in ye wyndow.
„ a old cosshen of clothe of gold and vellet.
„ a rounde table w't ij formes.
„ a carpet for ye table.
„ viij chossens.
„ a fyre forke.
„ x pyllowes.

In the Wardropp.

Item, v pec's of ares for coosshens.
„ a gret pese of hirculs.
„ v pec's of arows of ye bells.[2]
„ ij olde coossyns of sylke.
„ a ryche cossen, inbred w't golde.
„ iij coppes w't tynacles.[3]
„ xij vestments.[4]

---

[1] Dornix, coarse damask used for carpets and curtains, first made at Tournay, called in Flemish "Dornick". There was a celebrated manufactory of dornecks, hats, and coverlets at Pulham, in Norfolk.—*Bury Wills*, ed. by S. Tymms, F.S.A.

[2] Strips, bands, or ropes of arras for the bells of the house.

[3] Three copes with tunicles. This and the two succeeding items seem to denote that there was a private chapel in the mansion, though there is no apartment so described; at all events, the ecclesiastical vestures indicate a domestic chaplain, and tunicles that there were more than one. The dalmatic and tunicle worn (the former by the deacon and the latter by the sub-deacon) at High Mass, are frequently described as tunicles only, being of identical shape, and almost as often they are called by the name of the officiant, "deacons".

[4] Vestment. The word vestment always signifies the chasuble; and sometimes is believed to imply the whole of the vestures worn by the celebrant; but not in the present case, as in the succeeding item eight stoles and five albs are mentioned besides. No maniples or amices are mentioned, although they must have existed, and the albs must be taken to include their apparels, which were attached, according to the day or season. The full account of the different

Item, viij stooles w't v albes.
„ a testar w't pynsell & vellet.

---

vestments may be appropriate. *Cope.*—The shape of this vesture in an exact semicircle, with an orphrey on the straight side, and was often very richly diapered and embroidered. It was usually the most sumptuous of all the ecclesiastical vestments, "as beautiful", says Dr. Rock, "as the loom, the goldsmith's art, precious stones, and embroidery could make it." It was fastened across the chest with a morse or clasp. It was worn in processions, at solemn vespers, litanies, and funerals. Copes were worn in choir by all the assistant clergy on great festivals; and at High Mass, according to the Sarum use, the assistants and rulers of the choir were required to wear copes. They were worn in some cathedrals, and probably in many parish churches, in the 17th century; and their use is said to have been retained in Winchester Cathedral as late as 1760. They are worn in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation service, and at the administration of the Holy Communion on that occasion; and scarlet copes are still in use at the University of Cambridge. Harsnett, Archbishop of York, who died in 1632, is represented vested in a richly embroidered cope upon his tomb in Chingford Church in Essex. The white silk cope and surplices belonging to Barking Church, Tower Hill, London, were seized by the Puritans in 1643, agreeably to the Parliamentary injunctions abolishing the use of both. The chests for containing these precious vestments appear to have been in the form of a quadrant, from an example preserved in York Minster, engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv, p. 301. *Alb.*—A long white linen vesture with sleeves, fitting more closely than the surplice, and worn next over the cassock and amice. It was girded about the waist with a girdle or tasselled cord. Squares of embroidered cloth, called "apparels", were attached, two at the bottom, front and back, and one on each wrist, appropriate to the colour of the day. *Tunicle.*—The dalmatic and tunicle were very commonly denoted by the title of the officiants by whom they were worn, as, *e.g.*, "a vestment (chasuble), with deacon and sub-deacon." Strictly, the dalmatic and tunicle are the same vestment, but the former word denotes that worn by the deacon, the latter that worn by the sub-deacon. The usual distinction is, that on the deacon's vestment the broad orphreys which pass over the shoulders and descend in front and behind, are connected by horizontal bands across the breast and shoulders, which are wanting in the sub-deacon's tunic. Whether this distinction was anciently observed, or how early it was introduced, seems uncertain; but when the rubrical colours were not used, with regard to the dalmatic and tunicle, the latter was usually of blue silk. Both are commonly described in inventories as tunicles. Mr. Fairholt (*Costume in England*) says: "The form of the dalmatic, which took the place of the primitive colotium, with its wide sleeve and purple stripe on each side, which was woven in the

Item, a clothe of state of blewe & yelo zetten for ye seplcre.[1]

---

stuff (of which he gives an example from paintings in the Catacombs) was, in the pontificate of Eutychien, used to enshroud the bodies of martyrs. It was introduced by the Emperor Commodus in A.D. 190, and was adopted by the Christians in the third century, and in the sixth it was publicly employed by the clergy of the Christian Church, Pope Saint Sylvester rendering its use obligatory." *Chasuble*—This vestment, "in its original form", observes Mr. Fairholt, "had begun to be adopted by the clergy in the fifth century, who had previously but little to distinguish them from the other members of the community except the excessive simplicity of their costume," which was rigidly enjoined upon them. "The chasuble was originally worn by laymen as well as ecclesiastics; and St. Augustine alludes to it, under the name of *casula*, as the habitual Christian vestment. It completely enveloped the whole body, when the arms fell on each side, like a small house, as its name implies." Its dimensions afterwards became less ample. Sometimes the mediæval chasuble, made of silk, velvet, and the most precious stuffs, was enriched with a broad embroidered orphrey, called *rationale*, down the front, and upon the back a cross pall in the form of a letter Y. Often, especially in the 15th and 16th centuries, the enrichments were of a more elaborate character. It was worn as the outer and principal vestment, over the alb, in the celebration of the Mass. *Stole.*—The strip of cloth which the Romans laid over their shoulders when offering sacrifice seems to have been the origin of the stole, or *orarium* of the Christian Church. Mr. Fairholt (*Costume in England*) gives an illustration of the figure of a centurion sacrificing at an altar, having such a fringed stole round his neck as was worn in the early Church. It is copied from a bas-relief at Rome. The mediæval stole was of silk, often richly embroidered and the ends fringed. It was worn immediately over the alb or surplice, and by priests, crossed over the breast and passed under the girdle of the alb, a disposition seldom seen in monumental effigies, being concealed by the chasuble. Deacons wore the stole over the left shoulder and tied under the right arm. The colour varied, like the vestments, according to the seasons and festivals of the Church, hence the number required for the service of the chapel, though poor churches and private chapels had often to dispense with complete suits of vestments of all the required rubrical colours, white, red, green, violet, and black; and, according to the Sarum rite, yellow, for confessors' days.

[1] Used for covering the Easter sepulchre, placed on the north side within the sacrarium. It was often a permanent structure of stone, but in small churches and private chapels frequently a portable framework of wood, brought into temporary use at Easter. Some families took upon themselves the duty of providing the accessories for the Easter sepulchre in their parish church.

In ye Chamber at ye Halle yende.

Item, a fether bedde, a bowster, a blanket, a couerlet of dornes.
„ v peces of hangyngs of dornes.
„ a cobbard w't a carpet of dornes.
„ a pese of dornes in eu'y ij wyndowes.

In the Norsery.

Item, a fether bedde, a bowster, a qwylte, and a couerlet of dornes.
„ a nother fetherbed, a bowster, a blankett, a testor, a cou'let of dornes.
„ a nother testar of rede & yelow saye.
„ in the innar chamber a fetherbed, a couerlet, a boster, w't a blankett.

In the Portars Loddge.

Item, a fether bedde, ij bowsters, and a couerlet of dornes.

In S'r Rycharts Chamb'r.

Item, a fether bedd, a bowster, a couerlet, & a blankett.

In Hewgns Chamber.

Item, ij fether beddes, a bowster w'h a cou'let.

In Mr. Cothines Chamber.

Item, a fetherbedd, a bowster, a couerlet, & blanket.
„ more, a gret trusyng bedde, p'cell gylte, w't a testar inbrodred w't clothe of syluer upon blow satten & yelow, a cownter payne of the same worke, w't my lordes armes inbrodred w't iij cortons of crysen sarsenet. The hangyngs of the newe gallary of say, yelow & grene, & too pec's for the hangyngs of a chamber of yelow say & redde.

The Inventory of my Rayment.

Item, a tawny damaske gowne, gardyd[1] w't tawny veluet, a burgoynyon gard.
„ a crymsyn veluet gowne, enbrodred abowte.
„ a cote of crymsyn damaske, garded w't a brode gard of tawny veluet & golde lace.
„ a cote of blake damaske.
„ a cote of blew veluet, garded w't ye same, w't lace of gold and lynd w't blew sarcenet.

---

[1] Garded, a term frequently used, meaning, I think, faced, or otherwise trimmed, with velvet. We meet also with gowns "faryd with velvet", as well as with furs, signifying, probably, "made fair".

Item, a coate of blacke velwet, w't fore sleues of ye same.
„ a coote of blacke satten, w't a brode gard of blacke veluet.
„ a gowne of brystowe fryse,[1] w't a rounde welt of blew veluet.
„ a pece of blow clothe of a yarde & quarter.
„ a pere of hose of whit satten, & a doublet of ye same lynd w't white sarsenet.
„ a payre of hose, w't a dowblet of yelo satten lynd w't yelo sarsened.
„ a pere of veluet brechys, laced w't p'chement lace, of blacke sylke & golde.
„ a quylte dowblet of changeable color, taffata.
„ a whit dowblet of taffata.
„ a blacke fustian dowblet.
„ a jyrken of blacke satten w't towte lynynge.
„ a jyrken of Spaynis ledder, laced w't p'chement lace of blacke sylke & golde.
„ a pere of breches of blacke veluet, laced w't blacke p'chement lace.
„ a pere of blake veluet dyghte w't rownde lace of golde.
„ iij payres of breches of black kersye.[2]
„ halfe ye lynyng of an armyng cote, which ys redde sarsenet.

---

[1] Frieze, of Bristol manufacture. Mr. Fairholt describes it as a coarse woollen cloth, thick and warm, much used by the lower classes for jerkins, doublets, and gowns, and often mentioned by writers of the time of Elizabeth. Charles Brandon, in allusion to his marriage with the Queen Dowager of France, sister to our Henry VIII, adopted these lines :—

"Cloth of gold, do not despise
To match thyself with cloth of *frize:*
Cloth of *frize*, be not too bold
That thou art matched to cloth of gold."

[2] A coarse, narrow woollen cloth. It was sometimes of fine fabric, and used for better purposes. Stafford, in his *Briefe Conceipte of English Policye*, 1581, speaking of the degeneracy of serving-men, says: "Now will he look to have, at the least, for summer, a coat of the finest cloth that may be gotten for money, and his hosen of the finest *kersey*, and that of some strange dye, as Flanders dye, or French puce, that a prince or great lord can wear no finer if he wear cloth." Kersey-mere obtained its name from the position of its original factory, on the *mere* or miry brook which runs through the village of Kersey in Suffolk (Fairholt, *Costume in England*).

Item, a bushe of oystryche fethers for ye helmet of my lords grete horse.[1]
„ a nother of oreange tawney.
„ the remnant of a white veluet cote cutt.
„ an armyng dagar, w't too armynge swyrds.
„ two swyrd gyrdels, on of blacke veluet & another of black sylke and golde.
„ a cappe of veluet, w't a coyfe of the same.
„ the lynyng of a cote of blacke fryse.
„ ye lynyng of a gowne of black conny skynes in the fore partes.[2]

EDWARD GREY, LORD POWES.[3]

The Inventory of my Plate lefte at Home.

Item, too gylte wyne potts weying lxiiij ownces.
„ too great standyng cuppes, gylte, w't couers weing lxviij ownces & a halfe.
„ a noder gylte standynge cuppe w't a cou', weying xxiiij ownces & halfe.
„ a noder standynge cuppe, gylte, w't a couer weying xv ouncs and half.
„ a gylt cruse w't a cou', weyinge xv owncs and half.
„ a nother gilte cruse w't a cou', weying xv ownces and halfe.
„ a nother gylte cruse w't a cou', weynge xv ounces.
„ a nother cruse w't a cou', weyng xv ounces and half.
„ a nother cruse, gylt, w't a couer, weying xii owncs and half.
„ a nother gylt cruse w't a cou', weyng xiii owncs.
„ a nother gylt cruse w't a cou', weynge xvi ounces.
„ a nother gylt cruse w't a cou', weying xv ownces and half.
„ a gylt salt, weying aleven owncs and half.
„ a nother gylt salt w't a couer, xvi ouncs.
„ vi sponys, gylte, weying x ouncs &.
„ iij gylte bowles, one w't a cou', weying seuen score ouncs.
„ a basen & yeure, syluer, parcell gylte, weyng lxvij ouncs.
„ xii siluer plats, weying vj score ouncs. Of thes somes the basen and the yeure, p'cell gilt, weying lxvij ouncs, and syxe syluer platters weying lx ounces. Save only thes the rest be all gylte.

Sum, ccclxxxxvj ounces.

---

[1] A plume of ostrich feathers for the horse's head, usually called a panache.
[2] The fur of the cony or rabbit.
[3] As though signed.

Item, The gylte cruses & the whyte gobletts wyth a couer; and thre whyte boules w't a couer. Augmented more then were in thys presentyd Inventory before and not noumberyd in the ouncs, & too lytell whyte syluer saltes spones, xiij; and a bason & yeure, syluer, p'cell gilt, wythe a chalys, wyth the patent syluer p'cell gylte.

My Lordes Horses & Geldylgs, except those in the p'ke of Pole.

Item, fyrste Revelly, sters geldyng—Powes geldyng, grey geldyng—ye baye stowed[1] ambullyng—grey botton, ye sumpter, bay cortels—cortall harnege—penkerryche—the ij yonge stowed coltes—a bay mare w't her colte, & iiij other smalle naggs, & vij^{xx} shepe & xii.

Thinventary of my Catall.

Item, xvii oxen, xxiiij kyen—too bulles, xxx barren kyen and xx kyen at Strayte Marcell, & xiij yonge bests of yere oulde, & x wenlyyng calfes.

Proceedings for Setting Aside the Will of Sir Edward Grey.

Since the foregoing was in type it has been discovered that a suit was instituted by "Lady Anne Powes", the widow of Edward Grey, Lord Powys, for the purpose of setting aside the Will. In Michaelmas Term 1551 the proceedings commenced. The following notes are extracted from the Court-Act Book. There is no record of the evidence taken.

"On the Nov. 18th, 1551. The proctor of Jane Orwell produced Mathew Porter, gent., as a witness, and also alleged that Sir John Baly, clerk, and James Calveley and Sir Richard Wicherley, clerk, 'febribus senis ac adversa valetudine detent. ita q'd no' possunt ad hoc tribunall personali'r accidire absq' p'iculo corp'u';' and that other witnesses, viz., Thomas Salter,

---

[1] Stoned colt seems more likely, but plainly "stow" in original. See "Stoud colt", and "Stow", in Halliwell's *Arch. Dict.*

Gilbert Mason, John Salter, and a certain Maurice 'ob via' discri'a [discrimina] et longitud' itin'is ad hoc tribunall hoc te'pore hiemali comode p'ducere nequeat, quare petiit commissione fieri ad p'tes.'

"No. 23. The Judge appointed Master Poole and Master Dudley, Doctors of Laws, to be a Commission for the purpose of receiving evidence on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday next after the feast of St. Hillary, in Buildwas Church.

"On May 28th, 1552, the same proctor alleged that Thomas Asheley and Edward Vaughan, Esquires, necessary witnesses on his part, refused to attend in London by reason of the journey, whereupon the Judge directed a Commission to the Curate of Buildwas Church, to examine these witnesses on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after the feast of St. Botulph.

"On June 23rd, Edward Vaughan, Esq., appeared as a witness before the Judge in London."

The decision of the Court was not long delayed, for in less than six months the judge delivered his judgment. The sentence is an exceedingly wordy, technical, and involved instrument. The following abstract gives all its essence :—

"In dei nomine Amen. In quadam causu approbationis sive reprobationis testamenti p'nsi [prætensi[1]] d'ni Edwardi Grey defunct' dum vixit domini Powes...inter domina' Annam Powis...testamentu' p'nsum pred'm impugnante ex una et Jana' Orwell al's Kempe ac Will'um Charleton executores se dicentes testamenti sive ultime voluntatis predict...ex altera nos Will'mus Cooke Legum Doctor ac Judex...pro viribus et valore testamenti et codicilli predicti d'ni Edwardi Grey d'ni Powes...(exceptis illis clausulis et sententiis omnibus et singulis ejusdem que vel legata aliqua vel execuco'em d'ci testamenti et Codicilli prono'i'ate Jane Orwell al's Kempe aut Edwardi Grey et Jane Grey in testo hu'ioi noi'atis tribuunt et concernunt) p'nu'ciamus...approbacioneq'...testamenti pre no'i'at. Will'mo Charleton executori in eodem testamento no'i'at... fact' (exceptis pre exceptis) ratam habemus et approbamus prefatamq' Janam Orwell (eo q'd memorata d'na Anna Powes

[1] The expression "pretended will"=propounded will: not "pretended", in modern sense, as though it were false.

uxor vera et l'tima [legitima] d'ci d'ni Edwardi Powes q'mdiu in humanis egerit sup'stes fuit et adhuc sup'stes existit) uxorem l'timam ip'ius d'ni Edwardi dum vixit minime fuisse sed ejus adulteram et pellicem Necnon d'cos Edwardu' Grey et Jana' Grey in testamento prefati d'ni Edwardi no'i'atos (quos ip'e d'ns Edwardus in eodem testamento inter eum et memoratam Jana' Orwell p'creatos fuisse p'ndit [prætendit] nullo modo ip'ius d'ni Edwardi Powes p'misso' p'textu in filios sive liberos l'timos extitisse vel existere sed om'o ex adulterino et illegittimo coitu prædict' genitos et procreatos Cujus pretextu ip'am Janam Orwell et liberos pred'cos tam legator' p'nso' [prætensorum]...in eodem testamento eis respective defacto relict' incapaces q'm etiam eandem Janam executionis testamenti hui'oi ac bonor' iuriu' et creditor' prefati defuncti admi'strac'onis prorsus incapacem de iure fuisse Ipaq' legata ac testamenti pred'ci' execuc'onem an' dist' in hac p'te tanq'm con' iuris dispo'nem eisdem Jane et liberis respective p'd'em defunctu modo premisso de facto relict' ab eisdem p'missor' prætextu de iure merit' adhimeda et auferenda p'nu'ciamus...Atq' eadem Jana' in expensis l'timis p' partem preno'i'ate d'ne Anne Powes in hac p'te factis et fiendis cardempnamus.

"Lecta...xxij^{do} die mensis Novembris 1552. Fo. 32, Powell."

(Translation.)

"In the name of God, Amen. In a certain Cause of approving or re-proving of the propounded Testament of Sir Edward Grey, deceased, whilst he lived, Lord Powes, between Lady Anne Powis, impugning the aforesaid propounded Testament of the one part, and Jane Orwell, alias Kempe, and William Charleton, calling themselves executors of the aforesaid testament or last will, of the other part. We, William Cooke, LL.D., and Judge, pronounce for the virtue and validity of the testament and codicil of the aforesaid Sir Edward Grey, Lord Powes (all and singular those clauses and sentences of the same which bestow and concern either certain legacies, or the executorship of the before-named Jane Orwell, alias Kempe, or of Edward Grey, of the said will and codicil, in the said will named, being excepted). And we confirm the probate of the testament made to the before-named William Charleton, the executor named in the said will (the above exceptions being excepted). And we find the aforesaid Jane Orwell (for that the said Lady Anne Powes, the true and lawful wife of the said Sir Edward Powes, whilst he lived, was surviving,

and as yet still survives) to have been by no means the lawful wife of the same Sir Edward whilst he lived, but his concubine and mistress. And also (we find) the said Edward Grey and Jane Grey named in the will of the aforesaid Sir Edward (whom the said Sir Edward in the said testament claims to have been begotten between him and the said Jane Orwell), by reason of the premises, in no manner to have been or to be lawful issue or children of the same Sir Edward Powes, but begotten and procreated altogether by the aforesaid adulterous and illicit intercourse. By reason of which we pronounce the said Jane Orwell and the said children incapable as well of receiving the pretended legacies in the said testament actually left to them respectively, as also her the said Jane to have been truly by law incapable of the execution of the same testament, and of the administration of the goods, rights, and credits of the aforesaid deceased, and the same legacies and aforesaid execution of the said testament, left, in fact, to the same Jane and her children respectively by the said deceased in manner aforesaid, as against the intention of the law in that part, by a proper law to be withdrawn and taken away from them by reason of the premises...And we condemn the same Jane in the lawful expenses in that part done and to be done on the part of the before-named Lady Anne Powes, etc.

"The sentence was read on Nov. 22, 1552."

The sentence of the ecclesiastical judge appears to be distinct and definite, but it is conceived it was *ultra vires*. In any event it was not acted upon, for both Jane Orwell and her son, Edward Grey, enjoyed the bequests given them by the Will, notwithstanding the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court.[1]

In little more than thirty years afterwards commenced the contention for the Barony of Powys, which had fallen into abeyance by the death of Sir Edward Grey, the last feudal Baron of Powys, without legitimate issue. In the first volume of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* (pp. 362, 416) will be found a full and detailed account of this celebrated contest, which extended over two centuries,

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 349.

but without result, the Barony being still in abeyance amongst a multitude of co-heirs. The first claim was made in 1584 by Henry Vernon, as sole heir of Anne, his mother, to whom, as the daughter of Richard Grey, Baron of Powys, he alleged the same descended on the death of Sir Edward Grey. The Will of Sir Edward Grey is not even mentioned in this claim, which was abandoned.

In 1731, John Kynaston, as representative of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Grey, Lord of Powys, preferred his claim to the peerage, and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, as representative of the Vernon interest, opposed it. Neither of the contending parties impeached the Will of Sir Edward Grey. But by the Vernons' representative certain inquisitions were set up, which found "that Edward Lord Grey never had a son or daughter by Jane Orwell; that Sir Lewis Orwell never had such a daughter as the said Jane; and that there never were any such persons *in rerum naturæ* as Jane Orwell and Edward Grey, the bastard son of Edward Lord Powes."[1] Afterwards, the Vernons' representative alleged that "one Edward, son of Joan Kempe, pretending to be a son of Edward Lord Powes by one Jane Orwell", had intruded. In the Court of Wards these Vernon inquisitions were traversed, and declared to be "without authority".[2] On the other hand, John Kynaston stated that "the Kynastons enjoyed but a small estate, and being satisfied that the last Lord Powes had legally settled his estates, acquiesced as heir-at-law." This was not done, however, without a consideration. The Kynaston claim proceeds to say that "the bastard Grey thought it more for his security to come to an agreement with Mr. Kynaston, and thereupon, by deed dated 10 Elizabeth, 1568, the bastard (as soon as he came of age) conveyed to Edward Kynaston the manors of Plasydinas and Trewern, in co. Montgomery (of £500

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 376. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 377.

value), in consideration of the said Edward Kynaston assigning over to the bastard all his right as heir-at-law to the said Edward Grey, to his other estates."[1] In 1800 the Barony was again unsuccessfully claimed by John Kynaston Powell (the grandson of the former claimant, John Kynaston), but on that occasion the Will of Sir Edward Grey was not called in question.

It is probable that the decision of the Ecclesiastical judge was reversed by the Court of Chancery or Court of Wards.

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, pp. 377-78.

ELEGY ON LLEWELYN MOEL Y PANTRI.

By GUTTO'R GLYNN.

Celebrated as the Bard known as Llewelyn Moel y Pantri was in his day, little appears to have come down to us respecting his life and antecedents. In our fourteenth volume, indeed, is a pedigree (p. 340) showing that he was the direct male ancestor of the family of Evans of Montgomery, Chirbury, and Churchstoke, now represented by Richard Evans, Esq., of Wilton Hall, near Ross, Herefordshire, one of whose brothers, Joseph Evans, Esq., of Hurst Hune, Prescot, appears to be settled in Lancashire. By the marriage of Richard Evans, sixth in descent from Llewelyn, with Maud, third daughter of Richard Lloyd of Marrington, Esq., who died in 1570, the next in succession, John Evans of Chirbury, who died in 1650, was derived maternally from Sir Griffith Vaughan of Agincourt as his sixth ancestor. Llewelyn is said to have been derived paternally from Brochwel Ysgythrog, the famous Prince of Powys who ran away, leaving the monks he had been appointed to guard to be massacred by their Saxon foes; but there appears to be no genealogical authority for the statement further than the three nag's heads in the coat of Brochwel, which are found in that of Llewelyn, quartered with the two lions addorsed, counterchanged, of Brochwel ab Aeddan. His mother was Lucy (transmuted, in Welsh, into the less euphonious appellation of Lleuki), sister of Ieuan Teg of Dolobran, and fifth in descent from Celynin ab Rhirid ab Cynddelw ab Iorwerth ab Gwrgeneu ab Uchtryd ab Aleth, King of Dyved, a personage apparently not otherwise known to history than through the names of his

descendants. Celynin was the lineal ancestor of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, carried to them by the heiress of that place, Gwladus, a daughter of Rhirid ab Cynwric Evell, the twin brother of Einion Evell, being natural children of Madoc ab Maredydd, Prince of Powys. The family of our poet was, therefore, highly connected. The name of Llewelyn's father is not stated, unfortunately, in his mother's pedigree; and here being left to conjecture, we are assisted not a little by a casual expression in his Elegy. It might readily be supposed that the word "Moel", meaning bald, which is always attached to his name, is merely an epithet, or nickname, denoting that quality in the bard himself. But Gutto'r Glyn distinctly designates him "Ap y Moel", and "Llin y Moel" (the son of the bald one), whence it is clear that his father, and not himself, is denoted by it. The name in this case became lost in the more familiar nickname, which eventually usurped its place, a fact by no means a solecism in the history of Welsh names. Similarly, the name of Iorwerth was dropped for that of "Y Penwyn", and led to the error of confounding him with his sons, David and Gronow, which is only corrected by the incidental introduction of the former in the corrupt English forms of "Yereward" and Iorwardi in two legal documents of Edward I. "Davydd Crach" appears in more than one pedigree simply as "Y Crach", meaning petty or puny; and there is an abundance of instances in which such epithets have passed into family surnames, a process of which this example of "Y Moel" may be regarded as an intermediate stage.

If the name and family of our Bard have not as yet been definitely traced, his birthplace and abode are involved in scarcely less obscurity. The latter, indeed, is usually designated "Y Pantri", which is neither more nor less than the English word familiar to everyone, but in Welsh has been applied more extensively to signify any place where goods or stores are deposited. But the notes to the Evans pedigree give the place an alternative designation, creating an uncertainty whether

this was its actual name. They tell us that "he is elsewhere designated 'Llewelyn Moel y Panteir in Llanwnog Arwystli'." The authority for this is not stated, but, if true, it follows that his abode was not "Pantri", but "Pant Eira" (the Snow Hollow); and if so, that his birthplace was in all probability the village of Llan Wnog, in Arwystli, of the rood-screen in the old parish church of which an account has been given in *Montgomeryshire Collections*. It is in that direction, therefore, that inquiry should naturally be directed for further information concerning him, and local tradition may yet be able to certify the spot where he lived and died. And here our Elegy steps in to confirm the belief that Llewelyn was a poet of Powysland, for it describes Powys generally as wounded by his loss, while to "the maidens of Mona" it is a blow to *hear* of it at a distance. The near neighbourhoods of Main and Mechain mourn for it, but "it widows" the groves of Arwystli. Moreover, the couplet which represents typical birds of song as no longer resorting from Llwyn Onn to Llanwnog, tends strongly to confirm this view, if Llanwnog were indeed his native place. While he lived they resorted there. He is dead, and they flock there no more.

This leads us to a third object of inquiry, namely, that of the value and number of his compositions, and how much or little they may merit the high encomium bestowed upon them in his Elegy. And here we may pause to observe that, for several reasons, such encomium may need to be taken *cum grano salis*,—in plain English, read with a certain proportion of discount. First of all, it is a special characteristic of the Welsh bards that they write in an exaggerated strain of adulation of the subjects of their panegyric. Secondly, this would be more likely to be true in a case where the emotions are heightened by the recent loss of the object, and where the verse, intended for recitation, partakes in some measure of the character of a funeral oration. And lastly, this tendency to exaggerate has, in fact, so far from being disclaimed, been actually acknowledged,

and even gloried in, by the author himself, as a principle on which he based his compositions, in a poem which he addressed to a contemporary, and perhaps rival, though younger bard, Howel ab Davydd ab Ieuan ab Rhys. Howel, in a satirical *cowydd*, had called on Gutto to explain why he often not merely represented the virtues of his patrons at a higher standard of excellence than they deserved, but even turned their vices into virtues at the expense of truth, and in a manner altogether unbecoming the character due to a *vates sacer*, who had the reputation of his Order to sustain, as not poet only but prophet. The reply merits attention as furnishing in a measure a key to the weight to be attached by posterity to the laudatory effusions not of Gutto only, but his contemporaries and successors. His answer, categorically stated, comes simply to this, that, as was the flattery, so would the guerdon be ; and that he prized more highly the honour, wealth, and entertainment his flattery would bring him from short-sighted human nature, than all the contentment that Howel would derive from the honest poverty that would follow from his naked representation of the truth. That Llewelyn ab y Moel should have received an excellent education may readily be believed—his position and family considered ; but that he was a sort of "Admirable Crichton", embodying in his single person the perfection of all the sciences and arts to be acquired in his day, would need such a confirmation from the judgment of posterity as it scarcely would seem to have received. His works do not appear to have gained the homage accorded to the public opinion of their excellence by the note of frequent transcription in a similar ratio to other bards of his time, Gutto himself among them. Some of them are said to be extant in a MS. at Peniarth, while the titles of some dozen are given in the Catalogue of the Welsh School Collection by Owen Myvyr ; but a cursory search by the present writer through the contents of some of the volumes referred to failed to bring them to light. The titles are as follows, and are given

here as serving so far to indicate the bent of his genius :—

1. To the Wood; commencing "Rho Duw goed".
2. To Llywelyn Vychan ; a request for a horse.
3. Panegyric on Gruffydd ab Llywelyn.
4. To Watkin Vaughan of Hergest.
5. A Request for a Hawk. "Pwy bieu llyfreu bob llys."
6. To return thanks for a belt. "Sathrodd Aur."
7. A Request for some Oxen. "Tiriawg wyf."
8. The Purse. "Tydi anner."
9. A Light Composition. "Ni wyddant hwy."
10. To the Abbot David. "Yr Abad doeth."
11. History of the Battles of Chirk (Y Waun). "Bant ar môdd y ffôdd y Bardd."
12. I Ddavydd Llwyd ab Einion. "Davydd Llwyd a wedd y llys."
13. Panegyric on John Corbett of Lee. "Y carw ar lawnt caerau Li."
14. Panegyric on Ellen of Ystog, wife of David. "Aeth hiraeth am waith anwyl."

A single couplet by Llewelyn has been printed in the notes to the *Barddas* (vol. i, p. 12 ; Longmans, 1862), as referring, probably, in common with others of a similar kind, to the alleged bardic mode of writing by cutting letters on wood, of which, however, no actual specimen is known to be extant :

"Pan glywyf, hiraethwyf hoed,
Pensaergerdd, paun is irgoed."

Thus translated by the Editor :

"When I hear, I regret the delay,
The chief carpenter of song—a peacock[1] beneath the green wood."

In Williams's *Eminent Welshmen* we find no further notice of him than that he "flourished from 1400 to 1430"; a reference to this Elegy ; and the fact that "several of his compositions are preserved in manuscript".

[1] In the bardic compositions, to call a person "a peacock" was to credit him with the highest eminence in his particular pursuit.

This brief biographical notice, together with the few titles of poems, furnish but scanty material for the formation of a judgment on the character of our Bard, its private and political aspects, and the special individuality of his style and of his genius; still they furnish a few *data* for the opinion that further investigation of his writings may lead to some interesting conclusions in relation to each of these matters. In the first place, the subjects of some of the poems show beyond a doubt that Canon Williams—unless, indeed, his figures have been misinterpreted by that evil genius of authors, the "printer's devil"—was absolutely wrong in ascribing the termination of his career to the year 1430. Possibly this may be an error for 1480; and as the figure 3 is often mistaken for 8, it is more than likely that the latter was the year intended by the author. The ode to Watkin Vaughan of Herast could scarcely have been composed so early, as his father, Thomas ab Sir Roger Vaughan, the Knight-Banneret of Agincourt, was among those taken at Banbury in 1469, and beheaded, in company with the Earl of Pembroke and his brother, Sir Richard, immediately after the battle. Like the two addressed to him by Lewys Glyncothi,[1] it was probably one of encomium, or congratulation, on his entry into, or while in the enjoyment of, his large estates. The poem to the Abbot David could scarcely have been written long before, if indeed so early, as the latter year, whether his monastery at the time was Ystrad Marchell or Valle Crucis; and Adda Vrâs must have been dead long before the date of Gutto's Elegy on Llewelyn.

Whether or not his poetry may entitle him to the epithet of "Master of the Seven Sciences", the few titles here given of some of his compositions suffice to prove that humour as well as panegyric were included in them; and the various requests which every bard was privileged to make, not for himself only, but for others, whether for a hawk, a hound, a horse, a head-

[1] *Works*, pp. 31, 34, Dosbarth I. x, xi.

piece, or a bed-quilt, afforded more ample scope than might at first be suspected from the similarity of many of them, for the display of wit and originality.

What part Llewelyn may have taken in the political contests of his time so far is not apparent. Perhaps, like his contemporary, Glyncothi, he may have attached himself permanently to the party neither of York nor of Lancaster; and been ready at all times to favour either in turn, so long as he deemed such a course conducive to the safety or advancement of his countrymen.

Still, however little there may have been in his writings to preserve an interest in them for posterity, the Elegy of itself furnishes ample testimony that, whether or not for their intrinsic value, he was held by his contemporaries in the highest esteem. The very importance attached by his elegist to the permission accorded by the "Abbot and Convent" (but formerly refused by them, it will be remembered, to Cynddelw), that he should be buried among themselves, and in a high position, apparently in the chancel, is sufficient to show this. And it is enforced yet further by the comparison instituted between the fact of his burial there, and that of Adda Vrâs under the "Manorial Altar" at Valle Crucis. Nor should it be forgotten that the manner in which Llewelyn is referred to in the Elegy as the "author of 'Maredydd'" shows that it was regarded in his lifetime as a very superior composition. It is to be hoped that its discovery in some collection of Welsh poetry may yet afford to the present age an opportunity for the exercise of its judgment on its merits.

To the Welsh Bards the Elegy was ever dear as a form of poetical expression. Of 440 compositions in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, from the 6th to the 14th century, at least 76 are Elegies. Of these, seven, in 76 poems, are ascribed to Taliesin, five in 12 to Llywarch Hên, 12 in 49 are Cynddelw's, 10 in 32 Llywarch ab Llywelyn's, while Prydydd Vychan has 14 in 21. To take two only of the later poets, Gutto'r Glyn has nine in 128, and Lewys Glyncothi 23 in 138. The

earliest Welsh poem extant is the Elegy on Cunedda[1]; and the *Gododin* is but a series of Elegies on the heroes of Cattraeth. Nor is the reason far to seek. The Elegy, from its sameness of topic, is nothing if not pathetic; and pathos is a special quality of Cymric genius. Here it attains its climax; and to treasure up the memory and noble deeds of the dead specially characterises the Cymric, as the other Celtic nations. In time of war, and mostly of national struggle, whether with Saxon or Norman, its proportions become Pindaric; while in peace, or during intestine struggles, its touches, less bold, may be yet more delicate, and therefore more affecting,—the differences of character and of circumstance furnishing full scope for variety. In this Elegy, for instance, in unison with the sweep of the music, its accompaniment in recitation at the banquet, how rapidly, yet lightly, does the poet call up each aspect of his subject! In procession, as it were, before his hearers, he passes before them the effects upon their hearts of the event, as it would naturally have struck them, with due proportion of distance, acquaintance, or relationship, in growing gradations of grief. He sketches but the outline, and their affections, all unconsciously, fill up the details of the picture. Not to harrow them unbefittingly, he ends, as he began, with a masterly reference to the honours rendered to the illustrious dead, in the same breath that he consoles them with the thought of their union with the last ministrations of religion.

A doubt was expressed by the late Mr. Wynne of Peniarth whether Adda Vrâs could be identified, owing to a chronological difficulty, with the Abbot Adam of that monastery. To the present writer it appears that this question is set at rest by the reference to him in this Elegy. A rather fanciful comparison is instituted by the composer as to the relative glory derived by either poet from their being buried respectively within

[1] For the original text of this poem, with notes and translations, see *History of Powys Fadog*, vol. v.

the sanctuaries of Valle Crucis and Ystrad Marchell, and is resolved in favour of Llewelyn. Adda Vrâs was buried within his own "Convent-temple", as a matter of "dignity and prerogative", which belonged to him as of right, as abbot and manorial lord. Both had their final resting-place "among lords". But in the case of Llewelyn exception was made in his favour, arising purely from the desire to mark the excellence of his character and poetical genius. The honour, comparing great things with small, *mutatis mutandis*, bore a somewhat similar significance to that rendered in our own day by a burial in Westminster Abbey.

In conclusion, a few words of explanation must be added in reference to another passage, which is scarcely intelligible from the obscurity of the reference to the history of Seth, the last-born son of Adam, as derived by our Cymric forefathers from Rabbinical or Druidical lore. It appears from the *Barddas* that the memory of Seth was held by them in very marked veneration. He is there set down as the person through whom, owing to the murder of Abel by his brother Cain, the knowledge of letters, derived from his father Adam, who had received it immediately from God, and taught it first to Abel and then to Seth, was delivered for the instruction, through Nöe and his posterity, of the ages to come.[1] Seth had a son, Enos, to whom he taught letters, and learning, and the sciences. He it was who first made a book of record, to preserve the memory of all things beautiful, praiseworthy, and good, and of the actions and works of God; and he enjoined this to man as a statute and as a law. This his posterity preserved down to the time of Nöe, who taught its contents to his son Japheth, the primæval ancestor of the Cymry, who again brought them to the Isle of Britain. A part of this knowledge, it is presumed, was the legend to which particular reference is made in our Elegy, and which is found at length in the Cornish Interlude, entitled *The*

[1] *Barddas*, p. 55.

Creation of the World.[1] The story, briefly told, is as follows. Adam, wearied out with the labour and sorrow of nine hundred years, enjoined his son Seth to go to Paradise in the East, and seek the Angel at the Gate, and beseech of him the gift of the Oil of Mercy. The angel receives him graciously, and bids him draw near, that he may view through the gate the garden and the wonders therein. There he beholds a tree, and at the top a serpent stark and dead, which the angel explains to be the tree of which his parents had eaten the apple of death. The serpent was "the very same worm which the devil did enter into to tempt his mother Eve". Seth looks again, and sees "a goodly tree, and its top very high aloft, growing even to the heaven, and its roots reaching to the earth beneath, even to the mighty pit of hell." There he sees his brother Cain in trouble, and pain, and misery. But on the top of the tree he sees "a sweet virgin, sitting in great modesty, and in her bosom a beautiful child." Then he learns from the angel that the tree is the Tree of Life. "I will reach", he adds, "some of the fruit, and will bring part of it, a very large apple. Look, here are three kernels that came out of this apple. Take them and lay them up to hide in some place, and carry them with thee to thy father. When his days are ended, and he is to be buried in the earth, put one kernel in his mouth, and the two others likewise into his two nostrils. From these kernels shall grow a tree hereafter, which, doubt not, shall be very fair. And when it is full grown it shall be ready every hour to bear the Oil of Mercy. When five thousand and five hundred years are clearly passed, in that hour wait ye quickly for the Oil of Mercy continually, and the Saviour in earnest shall bring him out of pains."

With this allegory the allusion in the Elegy tallies precisely, with the one exception that for the three kernels are substituted three rods, by which doubtless

[1] See Norris's *Ordinalia*, or the edition by Davies Gilbert, London, 1827.

are intended the three saplings that grew from the kernels, symbolising the three limbs of the Cross, which elsewhere in mediæval legend is said to have been formed from the very Tree of Life that grew in Paradise.

So far is clear as to the allegory, the idea in which is strikingly beautiful, referred to in the Elegy; but a question still remains as to its application. Father Griffith is apostrophised as having brought to Llewelyn "a second oil", thus performing for him the service of Seth to his father. The solution seems to be this. Father Griffith was the Religious, perhaps the Abbot himself, of Ystrad Marchell, who administered to the Bard the last sacraments of the Church, one of them the Sacrament of Penance, followed by the reception of the Holy Viaticum ; the other, that of Extreme Unction, wherein is administered the holy chrism, typified by the Oil of Mercy in the allegory. Thus, through the ministration of Father Griffith was brought home to Llewelyn the reality of the "Oil of Mercy", foreshadowed of old in the tradition of the "Service of Seth".

It is remarkable that the story, as referred to by Gutto'r Glyn, coincides very nearly with that of the *Ordinalia*, while it bears but remotely in its outline, and not at all in its details, on the description of the character of Seth as it is found in the *Barddas*. The poet, therefore, was clearly not indebted for it to the latter work ; while the probability would appear considerable that he may have been acquainted with the former, otherwise, whence can he be thought to have derived his knowledge of this traditional episode in the intercourse of Adam with his son ? Was the Bard versed in the Cornish language ? and if so, did such an acquisition form a part of the curriculum of a well-educated Welshman in the 14th century ? Or was there a Welsh, as well as a Cornish, drama in existence on the subject in his day ? and if so, were they each of independent origin, or was one a translation from the other ? Or, lastly, were they both derived from a

common and original source, handed down by the tradition of both countries with equal fidelity? Some years ago the text of a Cornish drama was discovered among the MSS. at Peniarth; but its existence would seem to have been almost, if not wholly, unique, as far as the Principality is concerned. It is to be hoped that further research among some of the still only partially explored collections of our ancient Welsh MSS. (still inexorably shut up in inaccessible boxes or cupboards) may yet throw light upon this interesting subject for inquiry.

CYWYDD MARWNAD LLYWELYN AP Y MOEL.[1]

Mae arch yn Ystrad Marchell,
Ym mynwent[2] Cwfent,[3] a'u cell,
Ac yn honno gân[4] hannerch,
A'r saith[5] gelfyddyd, a serch,
A chledd, dewredd diareb,[6]
A cherdd yn wir ni chwardd neb,
Lle rhoed, o waith llaw a[7] rhaw,
Llewelyn, lle i wylaw.
Llin y Moel, nid llawen Môn,
Llyfr[8] anerch llaw forwynion,[9]
Dewin cerdd, di-wên[10] e'i câd,
Drych a gerych[11] ei gariad.
Mawr yw anaf cerdd dafawd,
Mawr, os gwir marw eos gwawd.
Tristach ydyw 'r byd trostaw,[12]
Tresbas[13] drud tros Bywys draw;
Cwyn mawr yw accw 'n y Main,
A mwy uchod ym Mechain.

---

[1] The text is taken from a copy printed in the *Cambrian Quarterly*, Vol. II, Part iv, 1843 (marked C.), collated with one belonging to the Rev. D. Silvan Evans (E.), and another in a MS. at Peniarth, in the handwriting of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Hengwrt (P.).

[2] Monwent, C. [3] Cwvaint, C. [4] Gan, C.

[5] A'r saith, E.; A serch, E., P. [6] Diareb, C. [7] Llaw'a, C.

[8] Llyfr; the word "*Llwfr*" is corruptly so pronounced in some parts of Wales.

[9] Llaw vorwynion, C. [10] Di-wên, for *di-wan*' of the MSS., C.

[11] Drych ac edrych, C. [12] Drostaw, C. [13] Trespass, C.

Benwyn[1] hil na bai yn hên,
Eos eilwaith yn Owain![2]
Gwaeddi mae am gywyddwr,
Gweddw yw 'r Gerdd am guddio 'r gwr;
Gweddw yw gwlad[3] o gywyddau glwys,
Gwedi bwa[4] gwawd Bowys.
Gweddw yw 'r serch[5] egwyddor sôn,
Gweddw yw[6] Arwystl gŵydd irion.
Ni chyrch[7] nac eos, na chôg,
O Lwyn Onn i Lan Wnog![8]
Nid byw cariad taladwy,
Nid balch ceiliog mwyalch mwy.
Clywed y mae merched Môn
Cloi derw am serch clod[9] Aeron,
A bwrw gordd berw, ac urddas
Awen dan gelynen lâs;
A thewi bronfraith Awen,[10]
Yn wr mud, yn nerw a maen;
A marw awdwr Maredudd,[11]
Marmor yn y côr a'i cûdd,
A thori canllaw awen,
Athraw gwawd, a threio[12] gŵen.
Ail Ruffydd oedd Ddafydd[13] yn',
Ail Iolo oedd Lywelyn;
Awdwr cywyddau ydoedd,
Edn o nef i'r dynion oedd,
Naddai bob awenyddair,
Fal mêl, neu afalau Mair.
Pwy biau[14] gwawd tafawd hardd?
Pab Rhufain gwawd pob prif-fardd.
P'le[15] cair un gair o'i angerdd?
P'le gwedda, gwra[16] i'r gerdd?
Aeth priawd cerdd dafawd hy,[17]
A'i[18] awdurdawd, i'r derw-dy.

---

[1] Benwn, *al.* Am na bai 'n, C.
[2] For yn Sulien, C. has o Sulien, but o Oilien, P. showing the mis-script in the older copies for Owain.
[3] Gweddw gwlad, P.; Gwedd gwlad, C. [4] Bwa, C.
[5] Yw serch, P.; serch gwyddor, C.
[6] Gwedd yw, E.; Gweddw Arwystl, C. [7] Chyrch [chan], C.
[8] O Lan Wnnog, P.; Lan Wynog, C. [9] Serchglod, C.
[10] Ywain, C. [11] Meredydd, C. [12] Treiaw, to lessen; trai, ebb.
[13] Neu (ne, P.) Ddavydd, C. Dda fyn, *al.*
[14] Pwy bieu, E., P. [15] P'le, C., P. [16] Gwrda, for gwra, C.
[17] Davawd hy, C. [18] A'r, for a'i, C.

Tad Riffri, ddyfri ddofreth,
Ti a wnaeth wasanaeth Seth,
A ddaeth i'w[1] dâd, rheiniad rhên,
Ag olew, tair[2] gwialen.
Dygaist[3] tithau, doniau dŷn,
Ail olew i Lywelyn.
Cafas,[4] ynheml y Cwfaint,
Urddas Adda Frâs, a'i fraint;
Y gwr y sydd yn gorwedd
Dan allawr faenawr, a'i fedd.
Yntau, nâf yn ein tŷ ni,
A gladdwyd rhwng arglwyddi.
Ei gorff ef aeth i'r crefydd,
Ancr i Fair yn y côr fydd;
A'r enaid[5] i'r oreu-nef,[6]
A chywydd newydd i nef;
Fy Nuw a fu 'n ei wahodd,
Yr wyl,[7] a Nef yw ei rodd.

Guto'r Glyn a'i cânt.

Translation.

There is a coffin in Ystrad Marchell,
In the grave-ground of the Convent,[8] and their cloister,
And therein the Farewell to Song,
And the Seven Sciences, and the love of them,
And proverbial lore, of a sword's temper,
And Music, forsooth, none shall deride;
Deposited there, by toil of hand and spade,
Is Llewelyn,—a spot to weep in,
Of The Moel's line,[9] joyless is Mona,
Faint the farewell of her handmaids.
Of Song he proved no feeble Seer,
A Mirror whose love thou wouldst cherish.
Great is the wound of Vocal Song,
—Great indeed, for Satire's nightingale is dead.

---

[1] Addoethyw, P. [2] Y tair, P.; 'r tair, C. [3] Digost, C.
[4] Cafodd, C. [5] Yr enaid, C. [6] I oreu-nef, E.
[7] Yr ŵyl, for *i'r wyl;* so all the MSS. "Y" for "i" is usual in 15th century orthography.
[8] Convent, when applied to a religious house of men, means the community assembled in Chapter. Legal documents are drawn in the name "Abbatis et Conventus".
[9] Llin y Moel. Of the line of the Moel; not, therefore, himself the Moel, as commonly supposed.

Sadder is the world for his sake,
A blow it is to cost all Powys dear.
Loudly they mourn down in Main,[1]
Louder in upland Mechain.
O that he, the offspring of a hoary head,[2]
May be an aged nightingale a second time in Owain![3]
'T is for a composer of verse they are wailing,
Because he is no more seen, widowed is Song.
Widowed is the land of the verse that she loved,
Since the praise of Powys is bowed down.
Widowed is Love of the voice of Learning,
Widowed are the green groves of Arwystli.
'T will be vain for nightingale or cuckoo to resort
From Llwyn Onn to Llan Wnog.
Love no longer lives to be requited,
No longer the cock blackbird is proud.
The daughters of Mona are hearing
That the oak is being closed on the Pride and Affection of Aeron,
And that the seething inspiration, the glory of Genius
Is being laid underneath the green holly,
And that the throstle of Owain[4] is silent,
A dumb man, in oak and in stone,
And that the author of "Maredydd" is dead,
Covered in by marble within the Choir,[5]
And that broken is the mainstay of the Muse,
The Master of Satire, and that Laughter is less.
A second Iolo was Llywelyn[6] to us,

[1] Main, a township in Meivod.

[2] The reading Benwn is suggestive of a proper name, as Beynon, or Benion, both for "ab Einion". But the context shows that Llewelyn's son Owain is meant. "Offspring of a hoary head", *i.e.*, son of an aged sire.

[3] Sulien, a corrupt reading for "Owain", himself a poet, who wrote a poem in praise of David Lloyd Vaughan of Havod Wen, or Marrington.

[4] All the MSS. have Owain, and "main" in the next line to rhyme to it, following, doubtless, some early mis-script. But the sense requires "Awen", and the rhyme "maen" is then correctly spelt.

[5] "Marmor" is not Welsh, but Latin. It proves that Llewelyn had a marble monument in the choir,—unless, indeed, it is to be supposed that he was laid under a marble slab on the floor.

[6] Llewelyn was a second Iolo Goch (the Bard of Glyndwr), just as Davydd ab Gwylym was a second Gruffydd Llwyd ab Davydd ab Einion, his other bard, whose panegyric on Owain is printed in Cox's *History of Monmouthshire*.

As David was a second Gruffydd.
He was an author of metrical poems ;
To men he was a Bird from Heaven.
He would frame each poetical figure,
Like honey, or apples of Mary.[1]
Who is it owns the praise of a beautiful tongue ?
A Chief-Bard's book is a very Pope of Rome !
Where else would be found one word of his fervid spirit ?
Where else beseems it for the Muse to wed ?
Gone is the Muse's spouse of venturous tongue,
With all his authority, down to the House of Oak.
O Father Griffith ![2] of dignified dwelling ;
Thou hast performed the service of Seth ;
Who brought to his father, lord of distribution,
Three rods, together with oil.
Thou, too, hast brought the gifts of a man,
A second oil, to Llywelyn.
Adda Vrâs[3] obtained, in the Convent-temple,
His dignity and his privilege ;
But the man who now is lying
Under a marble altar for his tomb,
He also, Lord in our House,
Has been buried among Lords.
His body is gone to Religion,
An Anchorite to Mary is he in the Choir,
His soul to the Heaven supreme,
And to Heaven a new song.
My God it is who has bidden him
To the Feast,[4] and Heaven is His gift.

H. W. L.

---

[1] "Mary's apples" ; the writer has hitherto failed to discover what plant is alluded to as bearing this name.

[2] "Was Griffith the Abbot's name?"—Note by D. S. E. "Dofreth, a tribute, also a lodging."—Marginal pencil-note in P.

[3] "Adda Frâs y Prydydd (the Poet)."—Marginal note by D. S. E.

[4] The Feast of the Bridegroom in Heaven.

MISCELLANEA.

(*Continued from Vol.* xvii, *page* 390.)

CXII.

Clive Medals.

In the *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II*, printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum (1885), vol. ii, p. 683, the following medals in honour of Robert Lord Clive are described under the reign of George II.

"400. Victory of Plassey, 23 June 1757. Victory, bearing a trophy and a palm branch, is mounted on an elephant to left. *Leg.:* Victory . at . Plassey . Clive . Commander. *Ex.:* mdcclviii . Soc . P . A . C . (Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce). *Rev.:* Clive, habited as a Roman general, holds a sceptre surmounted by a lion in his left hand, and with his right presents to Meer Jaafar another sceptre surmounted by a dolphin; between them is a globe, a rudder, and a cornucopia. *Leg.:* Inivries . attoned . Privilege . augmented . Territory . acquired. *Ex.:* A . Sovbah . Given . to . Bengal . mdcclviii. 1 . 55. (*Student's Hume*, p. 617.)

"M.B. AR. Æ. Not rare."

As one encouragement to art, the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce resolved to strike medals occasionally in commemoration of historical events. The first was this one upon the battle of Plassey, 23 June 1757, when Clive utterly defeated Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, whereby the injuries he had inflicted upon Calcutta and its unfortunate garrison were atoned, and a considerable territory round Calcutta was vested in the East India Company. Meer Jaafar was appointed successor to Surajah Dowlah, and

declared Soubah of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. This medal was not struck till the following year, and was the work of Thomas Pingo.

CLIVE, *associated with others.*

"P. 704.—438. George II, Frederick the Great, and others, 1759. Busts, facing each other, of George II and Frederick the Great, both laureate, in armour, and with ribands across their breasts; crown above. *Leg.:* KING . GEORGE . THE . II. FRED . KING . OF . PRUSSIA . 1759. *Rev.:* Six circles, each enclosing a portrait, arranged around that of H . WILM . PITT; those around are of PRINCE FERDINAND, PRINCE HENRY, DUKE BRUNSWIG, ADM. BOSCAWEN, COL. CLIVE, and GEN. L. AMHERST. 1 . 8.
"M.B. brass. Rare."

William Pitt was the inspiring genius of the war; the two monarchs were the head of the great confederacy; Prince Ferdinand commanded at Minden; Prince Henry was brother to the King of Prussia; and the Duke of Brunswick was the son of the reigning Duke. Boscawen, CLIVE, and Amherst are names well known, and have already been mentioned.

CXIII.

RESIDENTS OF BUCKS COUNTY, PA., 1677-1687.[1]

DAVID DAVIS, son of Richard Davis of Welchpoole, in the County of Montgomery, Chirurgeon. Came in the ship the *Morning Star* of Liverpool. The *Mr.* —— arrived in this River the 14th day of the 9th Mo. 1683.

CXIV.

GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA.

Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, VOL. II, 1830.

Page 125.—At Mitcham, Surrey, Mr. *Thomas Owen* of Gungrog, near Pool, Montgomeryshire, to *Charlotte Matilda,*

[1] Extracted from "A Partial List of the Families who resided in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, prior to 1687, with the date of their arrival".—*The Pennsylvanian Magazine of History and Biography,* vol. ix, p. 233 (July 1885).

second daughter of *James Moore*, Esq., of the Manor House, Mitcham.

At Aberhavesp Church, Montgomery, *John James Turner* of Pentreheylin, to *Ann*, only child of *George Ross* of Llanerchydol.

Died at Vicarage Kerry, Rev. *J. Jenkins*.

Universally regretted, *Eliza Constantia*, wife of *Richard Pryce*, Esq., of Gunley.

At Tabago, Deputy-Assistant Commissioner-General *John Edye*, son of Mr. *Edye*, Attorney-at-law, Montgomery.

P. 259.—At the Moor Wood, Mrs. *E. Marston*, formerly of Afcott, daughter of the *William Pugh* of Cae Howel, co. Montgomery.

P. 383.—At Sevenside, Newtown, Montgomery, Mrs. *Valentine Tillsley*, of a daughter.

At Mellington Hall, the Lady of *Thomas Brown*, Esq., of a son and heir.

Mr. *Henry Williams*, the Isaac Walton of Newtown.

At Montgomery, 76, Mr. *Edward Davies*, late of Rhydwimon. 59, *Thomas Edgeworth*, Esq., of Wrexham Fechan, Wrexham.

Vol. III, 1831.

P. 121.—At Kinnerley, by Rev. *Henry Rogers*, Mr. *John Heyward* of Osbaston, son of the late *E. Heyward*, Esq., of Crosswood, Montgomeryshire, to *Martha*, 2nd daughter of Mr. *Thos. Lloyd* of Osbaston Wood, Salop.

At Oswestry, at an advanced age, *Mary*, widow of Rev. *E. Hamer*, Rector of Hirnant, Montgomeryshire, and mother of twenty-one children.

In Upper Woburn Place, London, *Joseph Humphreys*, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

At Llanerchbrochwell Hall, Montgomeryshire, *Rd. Lloyd*, Esq., for many years an active Commissioner of his Majesty's Taxes.

P. 343.—At the *Golfa*, near Pool, the Lady of Rev. *Rd. Pughe*, B.A., Rector of Llanfihangel, of a son and heir.

At Leicester, *Thomas Bowen*, only son of *James Bowen*, Esq., of Tyddyn, Montgomeryshire, to *Mary*, eldest daughter of Rev. *Richard Davies*, B.D., Vicar of St. Nicholas, Leicester, and Llanwnog, Montgomeryshire.

Rev. *John Jones*, Baptist Minister, Newtown.

P. 527.—On the 23rd August, at Oswestry, *G. W. Buck*, Esq., of Welshpool, to Miss *Williams* of Oswestry.

On 20 July, at Caersws, *John Humphreys*, Esq., in his 99th year.

On 21 July, at Llanllwchaiarn, *Margaret Humphreys*, aged 98.

On 30 August, at Llanbrynmair, *Christopher Temple*, Esq., in his 79th year.

Vol. IV, 1832.

P. 134.—On 30 April, at Jessen, Bengal, the Lady of *Richard Herbert Mytton*, Esq., of Garth, of a daughter.

On 21 December, at Powis Castle, Lady *Lucy Clive* of a daughter.

On 30 November, at Kerry, Mr. *John Owen* of Pool, to *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of Mr. *Matthews*, Yewtree, Kerry.

P. 286.—January 7, at Queen Street, *Rd. Evans*, Esq., of Queen Street, Cheapside, buried at Llanbrynmair. (Short memoir.)

July 11, abroad, aged 37, Lieutenant *William Williams*, formerly of Machynlleth, and late of the Brazilian Naval Service.

P. 421.—March 26, at Oswestry, Mrs. *Owen* of Llanfair, Montgomery, daughter of the late Rev. Humphrey Tamberlin of Llangyrniew, in that county.

June 11, at 83, *Anne*, relict of late *Lewis Edwards*, Esq., of Calgarth, Merioneth, and daughter of the late Dr. *Pryce* of Meifod.

P. 554.—On the 6th August, at Gloucester, *Mary Eliza*, wife of *William Cother*, Esq., and eldest daughter of *John Price*, Esq., of Llandrinio Hall, Montgomeryshire.

Vol. V, 1833.

P. 148.—On the 11th October, at Maesmawr, Montgomeryshire, the Lady of Capt. *Jones*, of a son and heir.

On the 3 December, at Abbot's Leigh, Rev. *H. S. Lloyd*, youngest son of the late *F. Lloyd* of Domgay, Montgomeryshire, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *P. J. Miles*, M.P., of Leigh Court, Somerset.

On 20 October, aged 60, *Richard Pryce*, Esq., of Gunley.

P. 308.—At Baraset, Bengal, the lady of *R. H. Mytton*, Esq., of Garth, Montgomeryshire, of a son and heir.

At Berriew, *John Rainer*, Esq., of Reading, to *Harriette*, eldest daughter of the Rev. *J. Jones* of Brithdir Hall, Montgomeryshire.

P. 310.—At Trewylan Hall, the Rev. *T. J. Davies*, thirty years a Magistrate for the county.

At Garthllwyd, near Llanfair, Montgomery, in her 91st year, Mrs. *E. Lloyd*.

Aged 84, at Llanymynech, *Robert Baugh*.

P. 467.—Lately, *Maurice Bibby*, Esq., of Llanfyllin.

P. 468.—23 March, at Rugby, after a severe illness, in his 15th year, *Pryce*, son of *Pryce Jones*, Esq., of Cyffronydd, Montgomeryshire.

April 1, at Broadway, Lady *Jones*, wife of Capt. Sir *C. T. Jones*, R.N.

P. 619.—On 28th June, at Llanbadarnfawr, *Joseph Lewis Hall*, Esq., to *Blandina Anne*, third daughter of the late *R. Lloyd*, Esq., of Llanerchbrochwell, Montgomeryshire.

P. 621.—On the 20 August, at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, in her 92nd year, Mrs. *Sarah Vaughan*. She was last of a branch of an ancient family.

The Cambro-Briton, Vol. I, 1819.

P. 199.—October 23, Mrs. *Pugh*, relict of the late *David Pugh*, Esq., of Llanerchydol, co. Montgomery.

26, Mrs. *Mytton*, wife of *John Mytton*, Esq., of Penylan, same county.

December 11, *Pryce Jones*, Esq., of the Rock, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

16, at Llanerchydol Cottage, Capt. *G. D. Harrison*, of the Royal Marines.

P. 476.—May 15, Rev. *Ezekiel Hamer*, Rector of Hirnant, father of twenty-one children.

Vol. II, 1820.

P. 95.—June. At Llanidloes, Mrs. *Susan Owen*, aged 100.

July 21, Mrs. *Williames*, wife of *Edward Williames*, Esq., of Welshpool.

P. 240.—September 3 (1821), *Edward Hayward*, Esq., of Crosswood.

September 21, at Montgomery, *Elizabeth*, the wife of *Edmund Edye*, Solicitor, of that town.

13th, *John Morris*, Esq., of Pentrenant, Montgomeryshire.

19, *Clopton Lloyd*, Esq., of Garthllwyd, Montgomeryshire.

P. 287.—30 November, *Thomas Jones*, Esq., of Llandisilio, co. Denbigh.

December, Mr. *Vaughan* of Gungrog, Montgomeryshire, aged 65.

CXV.

Montgomeryshire Oak Timber.

The Rev. Walter Davies, in his work, *General View of Agriculture in North Wales* (published in 1810), states that Montgomeryshire was the best wooded county in North Wales, and of its size one of the best in the kingdom. The woods were so abundant, that, less than a century back from the time he wrote, the fuel of a great part of the county consisted almost entirely of the best cleft timber; which, within about eighty years, had begun to be of some value, on finding its way to the navy markets. The first sale in this county was from Abertanad Wood, in the confines of Shropshire. About the year 1750, the woods of Powis Castle Park, Aber Nant, and Trev-Edryd followed. From that time to the period when he wrote, the county contributed annually to the supply of the navy and of the commerce of the nation. About the year 1770, the quality and size of the Montgomeryshire oak were so well known in the several dockyards, and especially those of Plymouth and Deptford, that a great competition between buyers was the consequence, which raised their price above that of the timber of any other part in similar situations.

The fall at Vaynor Park, in the year 1796, deprived the county of much of its most valuable timber, of which Mr. Davies gives some of the dimensions. We have already given particulars of the contents of some of the largest trees.[1] The dimensions were so startling, that a writer, under the signature of "A Doubter", in *Bye-gones* (June 1881, p. 247), threw doubts upon the accuracy of them, and asked to be informed of any oak tree then standing which was computed by competent judges to contain 1,500 feet, whereas some of the Vaynor Park trees varied from 1,000 to 2,500 feet each. One was quoted, by a subsequent writer, as

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii, p. 424.

containing 1,920 feet. Moreover, "A Doubter's" doubts were proved to be groundless, by the fact that the dimensions of the Vaynor Park oaks were taken from the sale account, in the handwriting of the late Mr. Lyon-Winder, who could have no motive for misstating the measurements.

On the Garth estate, near Welshpool, there were, according to the Rev. Walter Davies's computation, £30,000 worth of choice timber. Report says that it realised a much larger sum, viz., from £80,000 to £100,000; and the proceeds of such timber were expended in the erection of the modern mansion of Garth, on the site of an old black and white timbered house. The new house is a handsome and well-built structure, but its elevation is of a somewhat meretricious style, being after the fashion of the Pavilion at Brighton, a production of the very questionable taste of George IV.

One of the trees on the Garth estate, in the parish of Myfod, it is said, measured 50 feet in length, and 10 feet in circumference in the middle.

A great oak tree grew in the township of Minsterley, in the parish of Westbury, just on the border of Montgomeryshire. It was always distinguished by the title of "The Lady Oak". It was felled in the year 1757, and contained as follows—17 tons 14 cwt. of timber; 14 cord 4 feet of wood; 3 tons 6 cwt. of bark; 160 faggots.

The spurn was sold for £10 9*s.* 8*d.*, the diameter of which measured 16 feet 8 inches. The late Mr. Philip Jaundrell had a table made out of the spurn; one of the quarters measured 3 feet 3 inches across. Mr. Jaundrell, in his memorandum, which we quote, considered that if the tree had been felled in May 1808, it would have been worth 200 guineas.

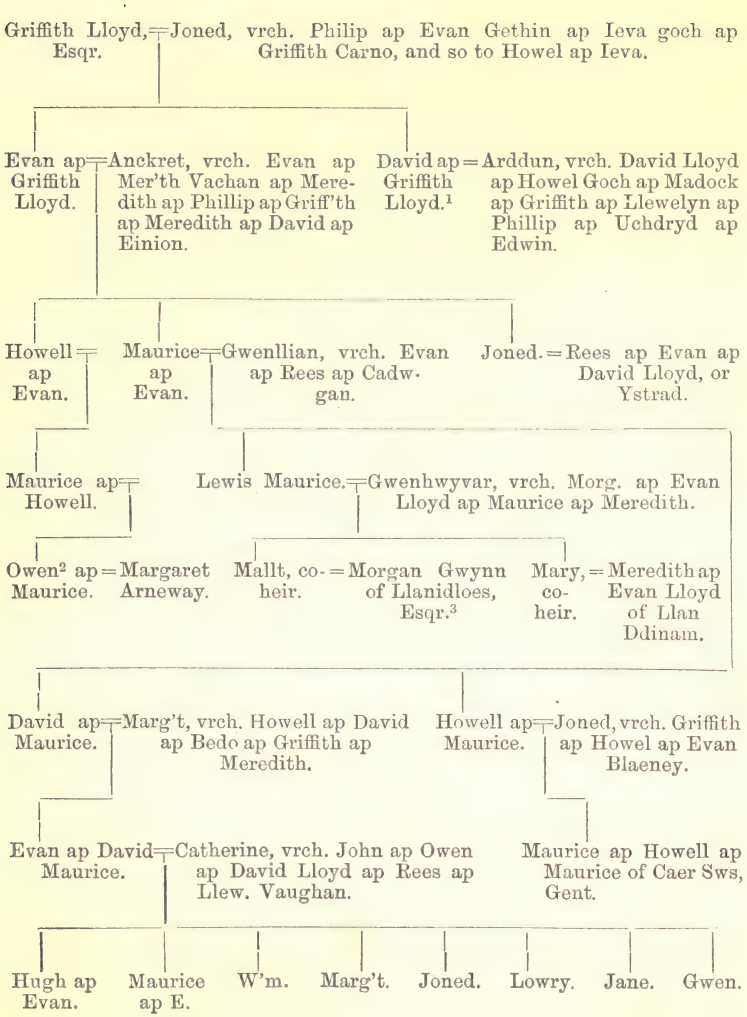
Strangers have, it is said, often listened with attention to gentlemen of the county inquiring anxiously into the conduct and fate of the *Windsor Castle*, the *Impregnable*, the *Brunswick*, and other men-of-war, in some particular naval engagements, and were led to

imagine that they had some near and dear relations holding important commissions aboard; but, upon further inquiry, found the ground of the curiosity to be no other than that such ships had been partly built of timber that had grown upon their estates,—as if the inanimate material contained some magic virtue!

It is said the *Arethusa* was built from timber from Vaynor Park; and that there were formerly some engravings at Golfa of the old line-of-battle ships of the last century which were built with Montgomery-shire timber.

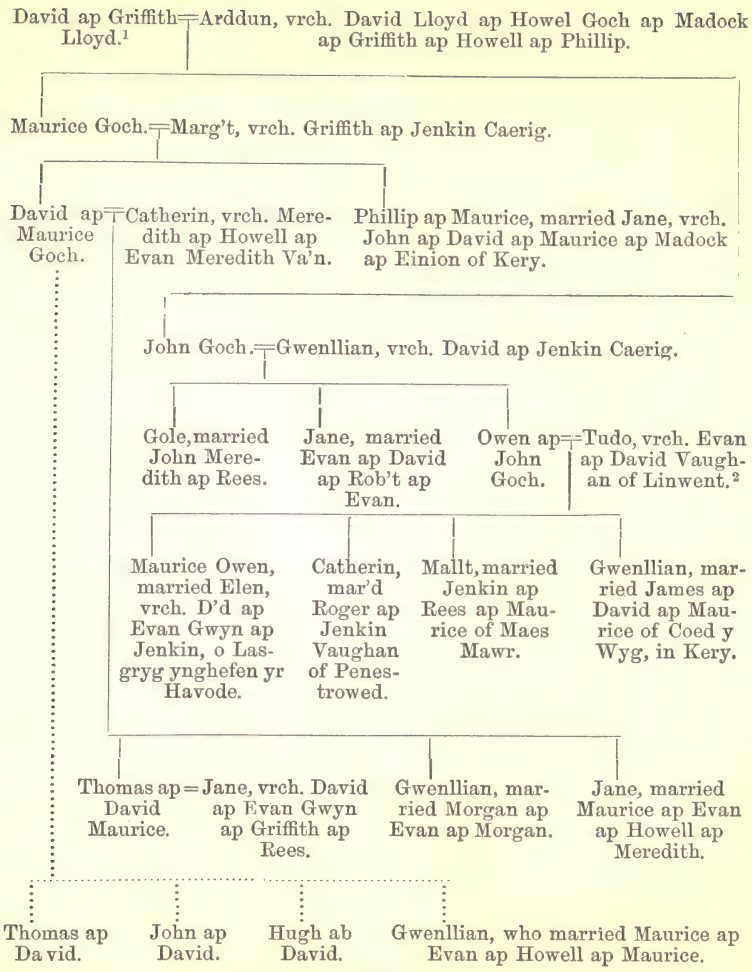
The Rev. Walter Davies says, that in 1798 he amused himself in calculating the value of navy timber upon several estates within the district. The most valuable tract—the locality he does not specify—of its size was a piece of 56 acres covered with majestic timber, the value of which, he thought, could not be less than twelve times that of the fee simple of the land they grew upon, at thirty years' purchase. This is very possible, but the land upon which the timber grew may have been poor and of low value.

The Vaynor Park large oaks, the same writer observes, were growing in a shallow hazel mould upon a rocky substratum; nevertheless, owing to their being sheltered from the more boisterous winds, they attained the extraordinary size of from four to eleven tons each.


Griffith Lloyd, Esqr. = Joned, vrch. Philip ap Evan Gethin ap Ieva goch ap Griffith Carno, and so to Howel ap Ieva.
Evan ap Griffith Lloyd. = Anckret, vrch. Evan ap Mer'th Vachan ap Meredith ap Phillip ap Griff'th ap Meredith ap David ap Einion.
David ap Griffith Lloyd.[1] = Arddun, vrch. David Lloyd ap Howel Goch ap Madock ap Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Phillip ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.
Howell ap Evan.
Maurice ap Evan. = Gwenllian, vrch. Evan ap Rees ap Cadwgan.
Joned. = Rees ap Evan ap David Lloyd, or Ystrad.
Maurice ap Howell.
Lewis Maurice. = Gwenhwyvar, vrch. Morg. ap Evan Lloyd ap Maurice ap Meredith.
Owen[2] ap Maurice. = Margaret Arneway.
Mallt, co-heir. = Morgan Gwynn of Llanidloes, Esqr.[3]
Mary, co-heir. = Meredith ap Evan Lloyd of Llan Ddinam.
David ap Maurice. = Marg't, vrch. Howell ap David ap Bedo ap Griffith ap Meredith.
Howell ap Maurice. = Joned, vrch. Griffith ap Howel ap Evan Blaeney.
Evan ap David Maurice. = Catherine, vrch. John ap Owen ap David Lloyd ap Rees ap Llew. Vaughan.
Maurice ap Howell ap Maurice of Caer Sws, Gent.
Hugh ap Evan.
Maurice ap E.
W'm.
Marg't.
Joned.
Lowry.
Jane.
Gwen.

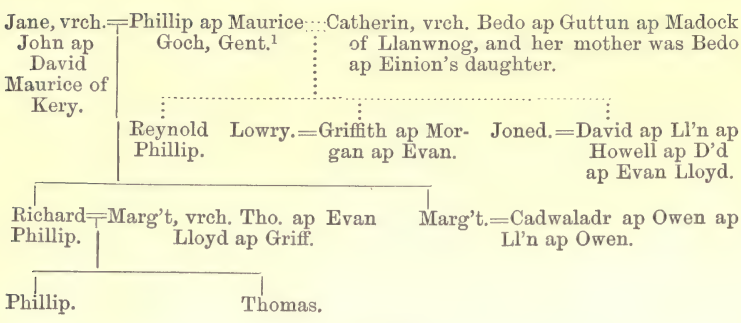
[1] See "Llanwnog", next pedigree.
[2] Was of Caer Sws, in 1586. See page 19.
[3] See the pedigree of the Gwynns of Llanidloes, at a future page.

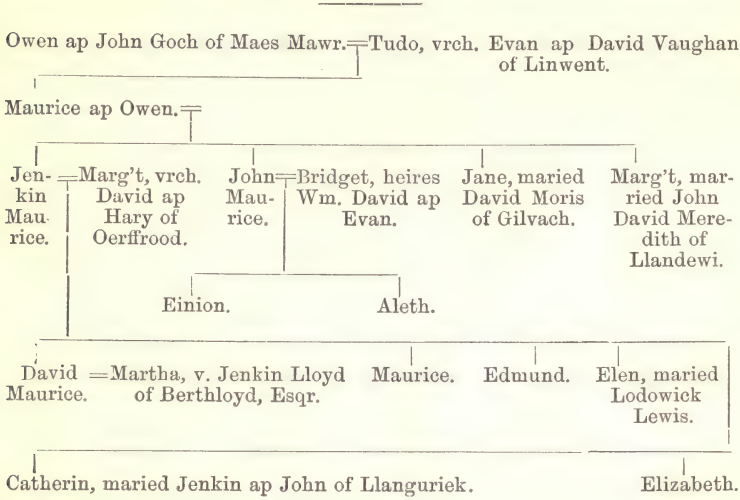
LLANWNOG PARISH.


David ap Griffith Lloyd.[1]
Arddun, vrch. David Lloyd ap Howel Goch ap Madock ap Griffith ap Howell ap Phillip.
Maurice Goch.
Marg't, vrch. Griffith ap Jenkin Caerig.
David ap Maurice Goch.
Catherin, vrch. Meredith ap Howell ap Evan Meredith Va'n.
Phillip ap Maurice, married Jane, vrch. John ap David ap Maurice ap Madock ap Einion of Kery.
John Goch.
Gwenllian, vrch. David ap Jenkin Caerig.
Gole, married John Meredith ap Rees.
Jane, married Evan ap David ap Rob't ap Evan.
Owen ap John Goch.
Tudo, vrch. Evan ap David Vaughan of Linwent.[2]
Maurice Owen, married Elen, vrch. D'd ap Evan Gwyn ap Jenkin, o Lasgryg ynghefen yr Havode.
Catherin, mar'd Roger ap Jenkin Vaughan of Penestrowed.
Mallt, married Jenkin ap Rees ap Maurice of Maes Mawr.
Gwenllian, married James ap David ap Maurice of Coed y Wyg, in Kery.
Thomas ap David Maurice.
Jane, vrch. David ap Evan Gwyn ap Griffith ap Rees.
Gwenllian, married Morgan ap Evan ap Morgan.
Jane, married Maurice ap Evan ap Howell ap Meredith.
Thomas ap David.
John ap David.
Hugh ab David.
Gwenllian, who married Maurice ap Evan ap Howell ap Maurice.

Their mother's name was Joned, vrch. David Vawr ap Ioakus Ddu.

[1] Descended from Aleth, King of Dyved. See above.
[2] Lynwent, in the parish of Llanbistair.


Jane, vrch. John ap David Maurice of Kery.
Phillip ap Maurice Goch, Gent.[1]
Catherin, vrch. Bedo ap Guttun ap Madock of Llanwnog, and her mother was Bedo ap Einion's daughter.
Reynold Phillip.
Lowry.
Griffith ap Morgan ap Evan.
Joned.
David ap Ll'n ap Howell ap D'd ap Evan Lloyd.
Richard Phillip.
Marg't, vrch. Tho. ap Evan Lloyd ap Griff.
Marg't.
Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Ll'n ap Owen.
Phillip.
Thomas.



LLANWNOG PARISH: THE TOWNSHIPP OF CAER SWS.

Evan ap Howell Goch ap Evan ap Ll'n ap D'd ap Meredith ap Griffith ap Einion. His wife was Mary, vrch. Evan ap Hugh ap Owen: her mother was Gwenllian, vrch. David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Meredith: and their children were David, Howell, and Annes, who maried Rich'd ap Howell Goch, whose daughter called Joan maried Lewis Parance ap Sion Paranc, of Caer Sws.

[1] Son of David ap Gruffyd Lloyd of Llanwnog. See above.

Evan's mother was Elen, vrch. Edward ap Llywelyn ap David ap Griffith: her mother was Marg't, vrch. Llywelyn ap Tudur ap Griffith: her mother was Anne, the daughter of David ap Harry.

Howell Goch's mother was Mabel, vrch. Griffith ap Howell ap David, of Maes Mawr.

RHYD LYDAN, IN LLANWNOG PARISH.

Thomas ap Owen ap Evan ap David ap Evan ap Deio ap Madock ap David ap Madock ap Cowryd, of Dyffryn Clwyd.

Owen ap Evan's mother was Marg't, vrch. Evan ap Evan of Cwm.

Evan ap David's mother was Ellen, vrch. Evan ap David ap Meredith ap Griffith Vaughan, of Arwystle.

David ap Evan's mother was Elliw, vrch. David Gwilim.

Thomas ap Owen's wife was ....., vrch. David Lloyd ap David Lloyd, of Nant Mynach, in Mowthwy.

Thomas Owen's child was David, who maried the daughter of Edward Maurice ap James Maurice, of Miers.

Owen ap Evan's wife was Jane, vrch. Lewis ap David ap Llywelyn ap D'd ap Rob't ap Evan, of Kery: her mother was Marg't, vrch. Howell ap Evan Gwyn ap Maurice ap Madock ap Evan Goch, of Kery: Margt's mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Meredith David Lloyd.

The children of Elis ap Howell ap Henry ap Howell D'd Lloyd ap Meredith ap Llywelyn Vaughan ap Llywelyn ap Griffith ap Gwên, were—

[1]Griffith, who maried the daughter of David Vaughan, of Cwm Lloyd; [2]Joned, who maried Howell ap David ap Lewis; [3]Jane; [4]Elizabeth, who maried Maurice ap John David ap David ap Howell.

Their mother was Lowry, vrch. Thomas ap Owen ap Griffith ap D'd Lloyd ap David ap Howell Ddu, of Llandinam: her mother was Catherin, vrch. Lewis ap Meredith ap D'd ap Griffith, of Llanwyddelan.

Elis ap Howell's mother was Elen, vrch. W'm ap Griffith ap Jenkin, of Trawsvynyth.

Howell ap Henry's mother was Gwenhwyvar, vrch. Bedo ap Griffith ap Evan ap Cadwgan: her mother was Eva, vrch. Rob't ap Evan Goch ap Madock ap Einion.

Henry ap Howell's mother was Eve, vrch. Griffith Lloyd, of Caer Sws.

MOUNTGOMERYSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE.

ABERBECHAN, IN LLANLLWCHAEARN.

Meilir Gryg,[1] of Llwyn Melyn, Esq. = Duddgu, coheir of Meredith ap Rotpert ap Owen Gwynedd, Lord of Cedewen.

Llywelyn ap Meilir of Llwyn Melyn, Esqr. = Alson, sole heir of Meredith ap Robert ap Llywarch ap Trahaiarn, L'd of Cedewen.

Einion ap Llywelyn of Llwyn Melyn, Esqr. = Gwenvyr, vrch. Phillip ap Griffith ap Meredith ap Einion ap Cynvelyn of Maesmawr.

Llewelyn ap Einion of Llwyn Melyn, Esqr. = Anckret, vrch. Adda ap Madock ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan.

Llywelyn Vaughan of Llwyn Melyn, Esqr. = Marg't, vrch. Ynyr Vaughan of Nannau, Esqr.

Griffith ap Llywelyn of Llwyn Melyn, Esqr. = Elen, vrch. Ednyved Lloyd ap Griffith ap Einion ap Ier'th Goch.

Evan Blaeney ap Griffith of Gregynog, Esqr. = Elen, d. and heir of D'd Lloyd ap Evan Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Tudyr of Mathavarn.

Owen ap Evan Blaeney of Gregynog, Esqr. of the body of King Edw'd 4th. = Catherine, vrch. David Lloyd ap Griffith Deuthwr, Esqr.[2]

Maurice ap Owen of Aberychan, Esqr. = Mawd, vrch. David ap Tudur ap Meredith Ddu.

Rees ap Maurice of Aberbechan, Esq. = Gwenllian, vrch. John ap Meredith ap Rees ap David Lloyd of Kery.

| *a*

[1] Meilir Gryg was eighteenth in lineal descent from Cadell Deyrnllyg, King of Powys.

[2] Gruffydd Denddwr was son of Ieuan ap Madog ap Owen ap Meuric ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield.

P. 284 Thomas ap Rees, Esqr. (a) = Mallt, vrch. John ap Hugh[1] ap Evan of Mathavarn, Esqr.

Gwen, sol heir. = Sir Richard Prys of Gogerddan, Kt., in Cardiganshire.

Sir John Prys of Aberbechan. = Mary, vrch. S'r Henry Bromley, Kt.[2]

Sir Richard Price, Kt. = Esther, vrch. Hugh Middleton.

Elizabeth, married...Stepney.

Mary,[3] married James Jones of Llanbadarn.

HANWOOD IN SHROPSHIRE: & MAERDY IN DEUTHWR.

Thomas Baker of Hanwood. = Mawd, daughter to John Bromley of Hanwood.

Elizabeth, vrch. Edw'd Leighton of Drevryth. = John Jenks.

John Baker of Hanwood. = Joan, vrch. Rich'd Pigot of Sietwyn.

Elizabeth, vrch. John Jenks. = Edward Marston.

John Baker of Hanwood. = Joan, vrch. Roger Higgins.

Margery, vrch. Edw'd Marston. = William Stokin.

Roger Baker [of Salop]. = Elizabeth, vrch. William Webb.

John Baker of Maerdy in Deuthwr. = Ann, vrch. Francis Charlton, Esq.

Joan, maried Thomas Taylor ap Rob't Taylor.

Thomas Baker of Hanwood. = Mary, vrch. William Stokin.

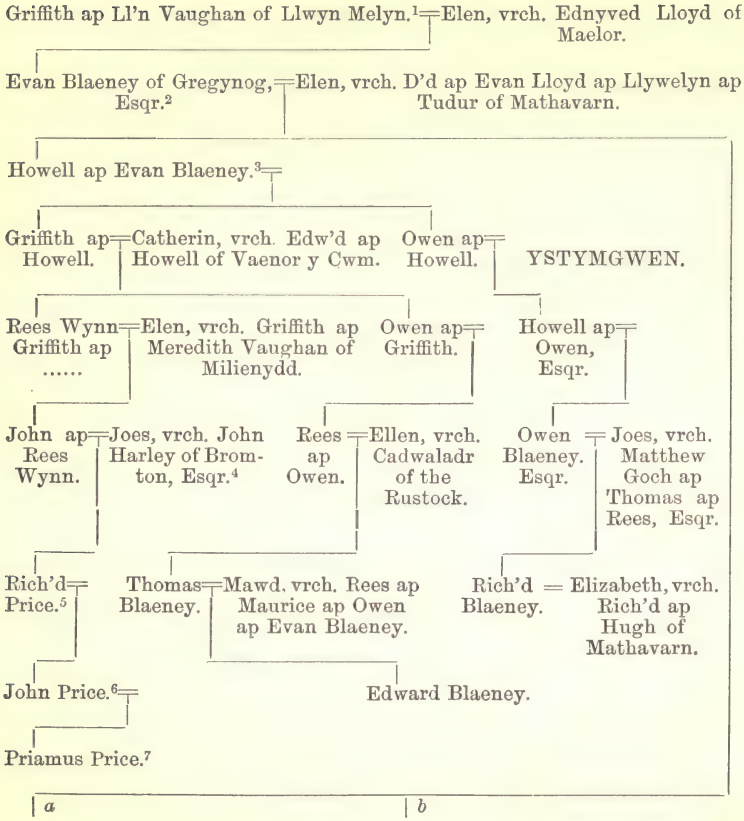
Abraham Baker. Daniel Baker. Sarah, married W'm Ireland. Joan.

[1] John ap Hugh married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knight, and had issue Rowland, Francis, Hugh, Richard, William, and two daughters, Mallt or Mahallt, and Catherine.

[2] Of Shrawardine, in the county of Salop, Knight, son of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England.

[3] She was James Johnes of Llanbadarn and Dolau Cothy's second wife. He was first married to a daughter of Rowland Pugh, of Mathavarn, Esq.

MANAVON. MELIR GRYGG.


Griffith ap Ll'n Vaughan of Llwyn Melyn.[1]
Elen, vrch. Ednyved Lloyd of Maelor.
Evan Blaeney of Gregynog, Esqr.[2]
Elen, vrch. D'd ap Evan Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Tudur of Mathavarn.
Howell ap Evan Blaeney.[3]
Griffith ap Howell.
Catherin, vrch. Edw'd ap Howell of Vaenor y Cwm.
Owen ap Howell.
YSTYMGWEN.
Rees Wynn Griffith ap .....
Elen, vrch. Griffith ap Meredith Vaughan of Milienydd.
Owen ap Griffith.
Howell ap Owen, Esqr.
John ap Rees Wynn.
Joes, vrch. John Harley of Bromton, Esqr.[4]
Rees ap Owen.
Ellen, vrch. Cadwaladr of the Rustock.
Owen Blaeney. Esqr.
Joes, vrch. Matthew Goch ap Thomas ap Rees, Esqr.
Rich'd Price.[5]
Thomas Blaeney.
Mawd. vrch. Rees ap Maurice ap Owen ap Evan Blaeney.
Rich'd Blaeney.
Elizabeth, vrch. Rich'd ap Hugh of Mathavarn.
John Price.[6]
Edward Blaeney.
Priamus Price.[7]
a
b

[1] See page 37 for his descent from Meilir Gryg, and also for full particulars of the Aberbechan branch of this family. See also "Tregynon", at a future page.

[2] Besides the three children here mentioned, Ieuan Blaeney had three daughters, Margaret, wife of Owen ap Meredydd; Gwenllian, wife of Llewelyn Vychan of Bryndrimor; and Angharad, wife of Meredydd ap Davydd.

[3] He married Alson, daughter of Madoc ap Ievan, and had issue, besides Gruffydd and Owen, another son Davydd.

[4] John Harley, Esq., of Brampton Castle, in Herefordshire.

[5] Richard Price, Esq., married Jane, daughter of Allen Blundeville, of Stantley, in Derbyshire.

[6] John Price married Sarah, daughter of Cadwaladr ap Hugh ap Owen ap Llewelyn, ap Davydd ap Howel of Dôl-las, by whom he had issue Priamus, Richard, Solomon, and Judith.

[7] Priamus Price resided at Llan-Ffynnonwen; his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Gough ap Richard ap John Gough ap Roger Gough of Marsh.

a

ABERBECHAN.

Owen ap Evan Blaeney.[1]

Maurice ap Owen.

Rees ap Maurice.

Thomas ap Rees of Aberbychan.

b

GREGYNOG.

Griffith ap Evan Blaeney[2]

Evan Lloyd.

Thomas ap Evan.

David Lloyd Blaeney.

Lewis Blaeney.

John Blaeney ap Lewis Blaeney, 1618.

THE VAENOR.

Meilir Grygg.

Llywelyn ap Meilir.

P. 285 Howell ap Llywelyn.

Phillip Goch ap Howell.

Ralph, Earle of Stafford.

David ap Phillip of Vaenor.[3]

His daughter.[4] Griffith Ffortyn.[5]

a

b

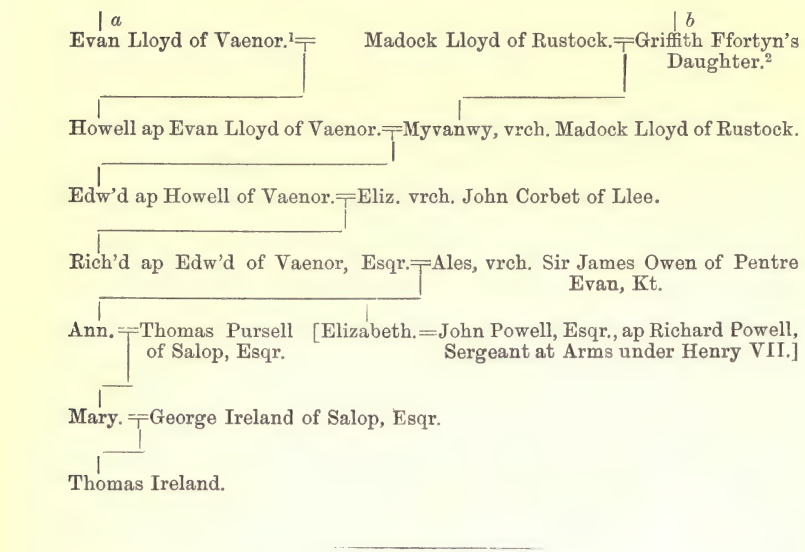
[1] Lewis Glyn Cothi addressed a poem to this Owen and his brother Gruffydd, wherein is drawn the beautiful character of two brothers, living in unity together, and jointly endeavouring to render every possible service to promote the welfare of the district in which they resided—Aberbechan and Gregynog mansions being only about three miles distant from each other. See poems of Lewys Glyn Cothi, p. 431.

[2] See "Tregynon and Maesmawr", at a future page, for fuller particulars of this branch of the Blaeney family.

[3] He married Lleuku Bleddfach, daughter of Davydd Lloyd ap Adda Vychan.

[4] Her name was Mawd.

[5] Gruffydd Ffordyn was son of Davydd Vychan ap David ap Cadwaladr ap Meuric ap Robert ap Howel ap Sir Robert, Knight, son of Madoc, named the Good Knight, the son of William, Lord d'Elbœuf, in Normandy, sister's son to William the Conqueror. Gruffydd Ffordyn was Steward of the two manors of Gothors under his father in law


a
Evan Lloyd of Vaenor.[1]
Madock Lloyd of Rustock.
b
Griffith Ffortyn's Daughter.[2]
Howell ap Evan Lloyd of Vaenor.
Myvanwy, vrch. Madock Lloyd of Rustock.
Edw'd ap Howell of Vaenor.
Eliz. vrch. John Corbet of Llee.
Rich'd ap Edw'd of Vaenor, Esqr.
Ales, vrch. Sir James Owen of Pentre Evan, Kt.
Ann.
Thomas Pursell of Salop, Esqr.
[Elizabeth.
John Powell, Esqr., ap Richard Powell, Sergeant at Arms under Henry VII.]
Mary.
George Ireland of Salop, Esqr.
Thomas Ireland.

PENTYRCH IN LLANVAIR.

Evan ap David ap David ap Evan Lloyd ap Evan ap Madock maried Ann, vrch. Griffith ap David ap Deio ap Griffith Wynne: her mother was Catherin, vrch. David ap Owen ap David.

Evan ap David's Children are David, John, Maurice, Evan, Marg't, Lowry, and Gwen.

David ap David maried Marg't, vrch. ... Her mother was Ales, vrch. and heires of Howell ap David ap Evan Lloyd ap Evan ap Meredith Lloyd ap Griffith, of Sulien. Howell's mother was Catherin, vrch. David ap David, whose mother's name was Mallt vrch. Griffith ap Madock ap Evan ap Ierwerth: Mallt's mother was Catherin, vrch. David Goch ap Dackus.

David ap Evan Lloyd's mother was Catherin, vrch. David ap Einion ap Evan ap Madock, of Neuathwen.

PENTYRCH, YET.

Thomas ap Evan Gwyn ap Griffith ap Maurice ap Evan ap Ll'n Dolgar maried Jane, vrch. John ap Meredith ap Bedo ap Evan ap Mad: her mother was Gwenllian, vrch. John David ap Howell Ll'n ap Griffith.

[1] His wife was Myvanwy, daughter of Gruffydd ap Griffri ap Davydd ap Madoc ap Davydd Frychgoch.

[2] Her name was Jonet. Her husband, Madock Lloyd, was descended from Gruffydd vras of Dyved.

Thomas ap Evan's mother was Elizabeth, vrch. Evan ap Evan Bedo ap Meyrick Kwch: Eliz.'s mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Rees ap Guttun Goch by the daughter of David Lloyd ap Griffith Deuthwr.

Evan Gwyn's mother was ....., vrch. David ap Howell ap Evan Blaeney: and her mother was Howell ap David Lloyd's daughter.

MYNAVON: DWYRYW.

Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn ap Madock ap Cadwgan ap Blethyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powys. = Julian, vrch. S'r Roger Mortimer, Earle of the March.

Einion. = Alswn, vrch. Meredith ap Rotpert, Lord of Kedewen.

Meredith. = Annes, vrch. Einion Vaughan of Mochdre.

Griffith. = Arddun, vrch. Meirick Vaughan of Nanne.

Griffith Ddu. = Eve, vrch. Ll'n Vaughan ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Grygg.

Griffith Lloyd. = Catherin, vrch. D'd ap Howell ap Cadwgan Aelfoel.

David ap Griffith. = Gwyryl, vrch. Meredith Evan ap Madog of Manavon.

Meredith. = ..., vrch. Evan Blaeney of Tregynon.

John Meredith. = Gwenllian, vrch. Evan ap John ap Ednyved of Chirk, and so to Tudor Trevor.

Evan. = Marg't, vrch. Rees ap Maurice Gethin.

David ap Evan. = Marg't, vrch. William Herbert of Park, Esqr.

Meredith. =

John Meredith. = ..., vrch. Griffith Kyffin of Cae Coch.

David. Catherin, maried Rowland Meredith of Groft.

LLANVAIR & LLANLODDIAN.

P. 286

[1]Howell ap John ap Evan ap Dackin ap yr Aer ddu, of Llanloddian; [2]Florence maried to Rich'd ap Meredith ap David; [3]Marg't, maried to Oliver ap David Goch; [4]Jane maried to Evan Lewis ap David ap Meredith ap Evan Vaughan.

Their mother was Gwenllian the heiress of Maurice ap Llywelyn ap Tudur: her mother's name was Marg't, vrch. Guttun ap Evan Ddu.

John ap Evan's mother was Mawd, vrch. Guttun ap David ap Deio ap Griffith Wynne.

Howell ap John married Catherin, vrch. Llywelyn ap John Griffith; and their children were David, Evan, Maurice, and Jane. Afterwards he maried Marg't, vrch. Thomas Sais, and had issue by her Griffith ap Howell.

PENTYRCH.

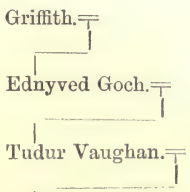
Evan ap Lewis ap David ap Bedo ap Evan Vauchan, maried Jane, vrch. John ap Evan ap Dackin Ddu. His children were Owen, Maurice, Florence, and Marg't.

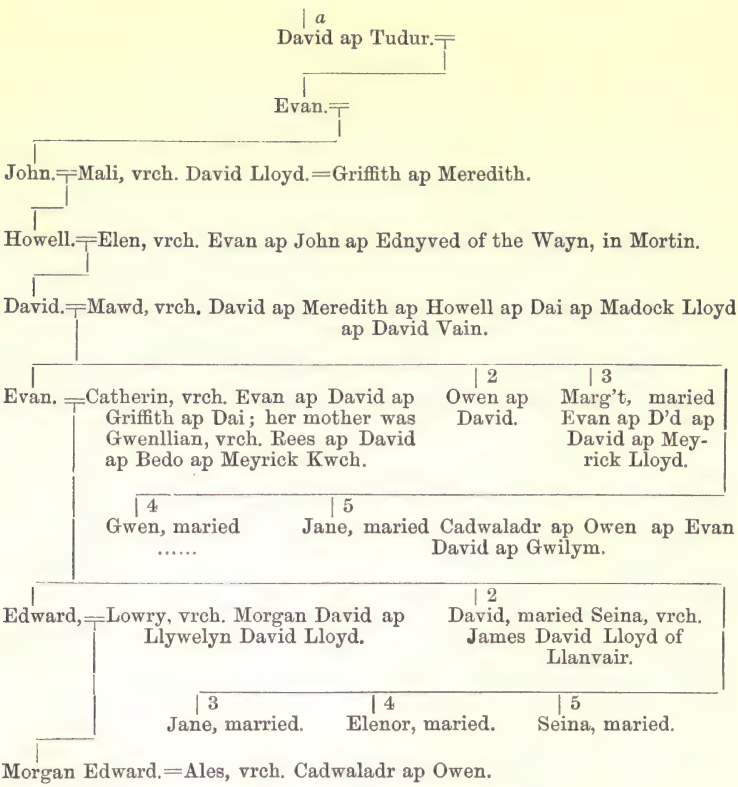
Evan ap Lewis's mother was Annest, vrch. David ap Howell ap Einion ap Cadwgan; her mother was ....., vrch. Griffith ap Evan Ddu.

Lewis ap David's mother was Marg't, vrch. Guttun ap Deio ap Griffith Wynne.

MELIN Y GRYG: YR HIR ROS IN LLANLODDIAN.

Edward ap Evan ap David ap Howell ap John ap Evan ap David ap Tudur Vaughan ap Ednyved Goch ap Griffith.




a
David ap Tudur.
Evan.
John.=Mali, vrch. David Lloyd.=Griffith ap Meredith.
Howell.=Elen, vrch. Evan ap John ap Ednyved of the Wayn, in Mortin.
David.=Mawd, vrch. David ap Meredith ap Howell ap Dai ap Madock Lloyd ap David Vain.
Evan. =Catherin, vrch. Evan ap David ap Griffith ap Dai; her mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Rees ap David ap Bedo ap Meyrick Kwch.
2 Owen ap David.
3 Marg't, maried Evan ap D'd ap David ap Meyrick Lloyd.
4 Gwen, maried .....
5 Jane, maried Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Evan David ap Gwilym.
Edward,=Lowry, vrch. Morgan David ap Llywelyn David Lloyd.
2 David, maried Seina, vrch. James David Lloyd of Llanvair.
3 Jane, married.
4 Elenor, maried.
5 Seina, maried.
Morgan Edward.=Ales, vrch. Cadwaladr ap Owen.

LLAN VAIR IN CAER EINION.

Owen ap Owen ap Howell ap Evan Lloyd ap Evan ap Meredith ap David.

Owen ap Owen's wife was Marg't, vrch. Maurice Benllwyd ap Bedo ap Evan.

Owen's mother was Catherin, vrch. Llywelyn ap Evan ap Llywelyn Dolgar.

The elder Owen's mother was Catherin, vrch. David Lloyd.

Howell ap Evan's mother was Marg't, vrch. Evan Teg ap Owen ap Deio ap Einion ap Llywelyn ap Einion ap Celynin; her mother was Mawd, vrch. Evan Blaeney.

CENIARTH.

Evan ap David ap David ap Madock Lloyd ap Griffith ap Einion ap Ednyved ap Sulien. Gwen maried Rob't ab Evan ap Owen; Catherin maried John ap David; Mawd maried D'd ap Evan ap John; their mother was Catherin, vrch. Evan Lloyd Bedo ap Meyrick; her mother was Catherin, vrch. David ap Madock ap Matthew, of Caer Einion. Madock Lloyd's wife was Marg't, vrch. Evan Lloyd ap Einion; her mother was ....., vrch. David ap Griffith Moel ap Evan ap Adda fawr, ap David ap Gwrgeney.

Madock Lloyd's mother was Ankret, vrch, Adda ap Owen, of Guilsfield.

David ap Evan maried Marg't, vrch. Rob't ap Oliver.

John ap Evan; Catherin maried Thomas Richards. Their mother was Marg't, vrch. David ap Howell ap John ap Evan ap David ap Tudur Vaughan ap Ednyved. Her mother was Mawd, vrch. D'd ap Meredith ap Howell ap Deio.

BRYN GLAS.

[1]John ap Evan ap Madock ap David Aber ap Mathew Caer Einion; [2]Maurice ap Evan.

Their mother was Catherin, vrch. Rees ap Einion ap Llywelyn Dolgar; her mother was Marg't, vrch. Hary ap David Lloyd ap Griffith Vaughan, of Deuthwr.

Evan ap Madock ap David's mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Evan Vaughan ap Howell ap ....., of Kery.

John ap Evan's children by his first wife were David: Cadwaladr, who maried Marg't, vrch. Griff. Goch; Owen; Evan; Moris; James; and Gwen. Their mother was Marg't, vrch. David ap *Howell Vaugh' ap How Ll'd of Carno* ap Evan Dackin Ddu.

Rees ap Howell ap John ap Howell ap David ap Griffith Bach, His wife was Catherin, vrch. Maurice Deio Llelo, of Tregynon.

Rees's mother was Mali, v' David ap Howell Vaughan ap Howell Lloyd of Carno. Howell ap John's mother was Mawd, vrch. John ap Evan Lloyd. P. 287

LLETHER-NEUADDE.

[1]David ap Owen ap Llywelyn ap David ap Madock ap David Aber, [2]Maurice ap Owen, John, Howell, William, Oliver, and Elen. Their mother was Catherin, vrch. and heiress to Evan ap David ap Tudur ap Jowkas. Catherin's mother was Marg't, vrch. Owen ap Griffith.

Owen ap Lln's mother was Marg't, vrch. Evan Vaughan ap David Ll'n ap Griffith ap Meredith.

Llywelyn's mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Evan ap Howell ap Adda, of Kery.

Evan David's mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Llywelyn ap Adda.

Marg't's mother was Leiki, vrch. Meredith.

David ap Owen's children were Jeva, Owen, Catherin, and Jane. Their mother was Lowry, vrch. Evan David ap Griffith ap Dai: her mother was Catherin, vrch. Evan David Lloyd ap Evan Vaughan.

BRYN GLAS.

[1]David ap Reynold ap David ap Griffith ap Dai ap Madock Lloyd ap David Vain, who maried Jane, vrch. Griffith David Goch ap Howell; [2]John ap Reynold, [3]Oliver ap Reynold, [4]Gwen, who maried David ap Rees ap David ap Rees David Bedo; [5]Elizabeth, who maried ....., [6]Marg't, who maried .....

Their mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Meredith ap David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Meredith ap David ap Griffith Vaughan: her mother was Elen, vrch. Owen ap Evan ap Llywelyn Dolgar.

Reynold's mother was Catherin, vrch. Dakin Goch ap Evan Ddu.

David ap Griffith's mother was Ankret, vrch. Owen ap Evan Lloyd.

Rees ap John ap David ap Owen Dackin ap David Goch maried Ales, vrch. John ap David ap John ap Rees.

Their Children were W'm, John, Marg't, Catherin, who maried Maurice Evan D'd Aber: Gwen, who maried Rees ap Lewis; and Jane, who maried Rob't ap Griffith.

Their mother was Myvanwy, vrch. Howell ap John ap D'd ap Tudur Vaughan: her mother was Elen, vrch. Evan ap John ap Ednyved, of Chirk: John ap David's mother was Marg't, vrch. Jno' ap David.

LLAN LODDIAN, IN LLANVAIR.

The Children of Evan ap David ap Owen ap Tudur ap Madock ap Griffith ap Einion ap David ap Evan.

[1]John ap Evan, who maried Eliz., vrch. Griffith ap Howell ap David ap Griffith Wynne, and John's children were Catherin, Gwen, Jane, Marg't. [2]James ap Evan. [3]Gwen vrch. Evan, who maried John ap Griffith ap Howell ap David ap Griffith Wynne; [4]Margaret, who maried Maurice ap Evan ap Evan ap Griffith; [5]Lowry, who maried ..... ap Evan ap Griffith ap David.

Their mother was Catherin, vrch. Rich'd ap John ap Owen ap Howell ap David Aber: her mother was Marg't, vrch. John ap Llywelyn ap Griffith Goch ap Eilinir ap Owen Cyveiliog.[1]

[1] Owen Cyveiliog was son of Madoc ap Meredydd, Prince of Powys: he died in 1197, and was greatly distinguished as a warrior and as a poet.

Evan ap David's mother was Catherin, vrch. Cadwaladr ap David Lloyd ap Griffith[1] ap Evan Blaeney: her mother was Elen, vrch. Howell ap Evan ap Llywelyn Dolgar. David ap Owen's mother was Gwyril, vrch. Ll'n.

LLANLODDIAN.

The children of Owen ap Evan Lloyd ap Dackin ap Deio ap Griffith Wynne.

[1]John, who maried Catherin, vrch. David ap Howell ap Griffith Gethin; [2]Rees ap Owen; Evan ap Owen; Catherin; and Marg't; Griffith ap Owen, who maried Marg't, vrch. John ap Bedo ap Einion; David ap Owen, who maried Marg't, vrch. Rees ap Howell ap David ap Griffith; and Elizabeth, vrch. Owen, who maried Rob't ap John ap Howell. Their mother was Marg't, vrch. Evan ap David ap Evan Lloyd ap Llywelyn.

Owen ap Evan Lloyd's mother was Leicki, vrch. Owen ap Llywelyn ap Evan ap Owen.

Evan Lloyd's mother was Mawd, vrch. David Goch.

TY YN Y GROES.

John ap Evan David ap Guttun ap Dai ap Madock Lloyd maried Gwen, vrch. David ap Thomas ap Evan Vaughan; he had a son called [1]Roderick John, who maried Mary, vrch. Owen ap John ap Howell Vaughan; [2]Marg't, who maried Watkin Maurice ap Oliver her latter husband, and her first husband was David ap Evan Gwyn ap Griffith ap Maurice ap Llewelyn; [3]Seina, who maried to David ap Rees ap Hugh ap David ap Evan y Gof; [4]Eliz; and [5]Catherin.

Rhydderch, or Roderick, ap Evan, brother of John, maried Marg't, vrch. Rich'd Griffith ap Rees.

Their mother was Catherin, vrch. Evan David Lloyd ap Evan Vaughan ap Madock, of Heniarth: her mother was Marg't, vrch. John ap Griffith ap Bleddyn.

Evan ap David's mother was Catherin, vrch. David Goch ap Evan Du.

David ap Guttun's mother was Ankret, vrch. Owen ap Evan ap Evan Lloyd.

LLANVAIR.

[1]Evan ap Howell ap David ap Evan ap Tudur ap Evan Goch; [2]John ap Howell.

Their mother was Gwen, vrch. Evan Goch ap Meyrick Kwch. Gwen's mother was Catherin, vrch. Bedo ap Tudur ap David Goch, of Arwystli.

[1] Of Gregynog. See page 39.

Howell ap David's mother was Eva, vrch. .....

Evan ap Howell's first wife was Gwen, vrch Rees Lloyd ap Howell ap Dackin Dolas ; her mother was Catherin, vrch. John ap Llywelyn ap Howell; and their son, David ap Evan, maried Gwen, vrch. Evan Edmond ap Rich'd of the Hop.

Catherin, daughter of Evan, maried 1st to Rob't ap Hugh ap Evan ap Cadwaladr. She maried secondly to Evan ap Meredith ap Owen, of Welch Poole.

Elen maried Rees ap Maurice ap Evan ap Deio, and afterwards she maried Evan ap Howell, by whom she had issue, David, Evan, John, Maurice, William, Griffith, Marg't, and Catherin.

John ap Howell had issue, Gwen, who maried Evan Lloyd ap Evan Goch, of Llanwnog; and Catherin, who maried David ap Rees Lloyd ap Howell ap Howell Dackin Dolas. Their mother was Goleubryd, vrch. Howell ap Evan Vaughan ap David Goch, of Arwystli.

LLAN LODDIAN UCHA (OR THE UPPER).

Griffith ap Howell ap David ap Griffith ap Deio ap Griffith Wynne maried Catherin, vrch. Rob't ap Madock ap Dackin Benlloyd: her mother was Marg't, vrch. Llywelyn ap Madock ap Tudur ap Ierwerth Goch; and their son, [1]John Griffith, maried Gwen, vrch. Evan David ap Owen ap Tudur; and his children were David and Thomas.

Rob't ap Griffith maried Jane, vrch, John David ap Owen David Goch ap D'd ap Griffith ap Rees.

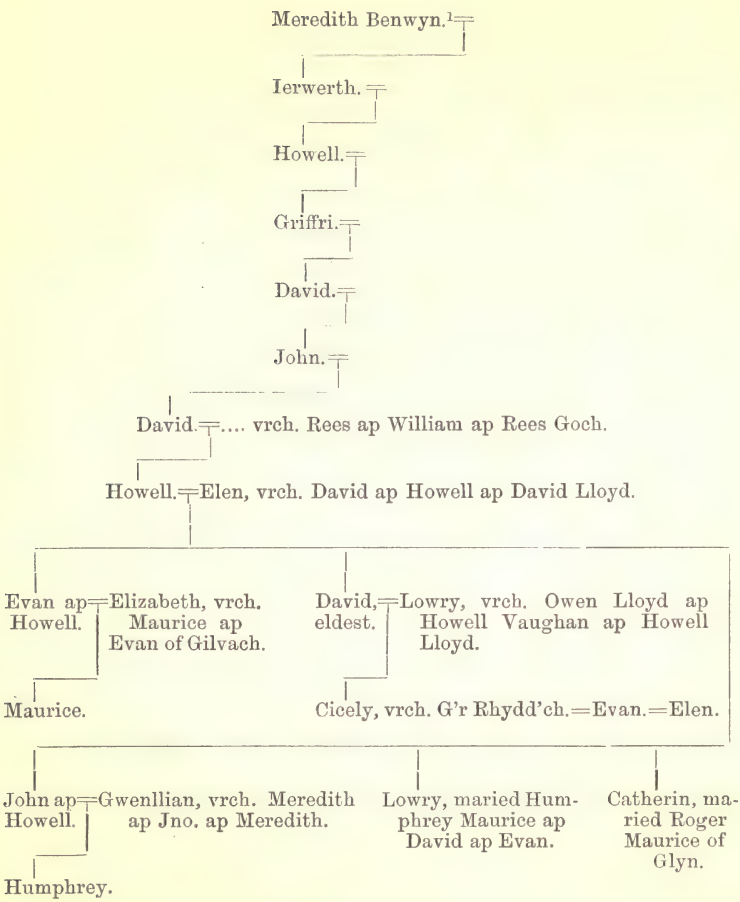
The daughters of Griffith, were Elizabeth, who maried David ap David ap Owen Tudur; Catherin, who maried Rees David ap Owen Maurice Goch; Florens, who maried .....

Griffith ap Howell's mother was Gwen, vrch. Llywelyn Dackin Leia, of Llanvihangel, in Gwynva.

Howell David's mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Dackin Ddu ap Aerddu.

LLANWNOG.

P. 288



[1] Meredydd Benwyn was descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys.

MACHAETHLON, IN KERY.

Rich'd Lloyd ap Richard ap John ap Evan Lloyd ap David ap Evan Goch ap Llywelyn ap Evan ap Gwilim, etc.

Rich'd Lloyd's mother was Marg't, vrch. Rees ap Maurice ap Owen ap Evan Blaeney, of Aber bechan, Esqr. Marg't's mother was Gwenllian, vrch. John Meredith ap Rees David Lloyd, David ap Einion. Her mother was Gole, vrch. John Goch ap David ap Griffith Lloyd, of Maes Mawr.

Rich'd ap John ap Evan Lloyd's mother was Joned, vrch. Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Howell ap Jeffrey ap Howell ap David Goch ap David Vaughan ap Ednowain ap Bradwen.

John's mother was ....., vrch. Cadwaladr ap Griffith Wynne of Bachelltre.

Evan Lloyd ap David's mother was Ankret (or Alson), vrch. Madock ap Evan Gough ap Madock ap Einion.

Rich'd Lloyd's wife was Mary, vrch. Evan Vaughan, of Bigeildy, Esqr.; her mother was Jane, vrch. David Lloyd Blaeney, of Tre Gynon, Esqr. Richard Lloyd had issue by her, Evan Lloyd, who maried ....., vrch. Oliver David Maurice, of Kery. Richard Lloyd's second wife was Mary, vrch. Matthew Price, of Park, ap John Price, of Newtown, Esqr., and by her he had two daughters.

Matthew John ap Matthew ap John ap Evan Lloyd.

EDNOP: LLAN EVAN.

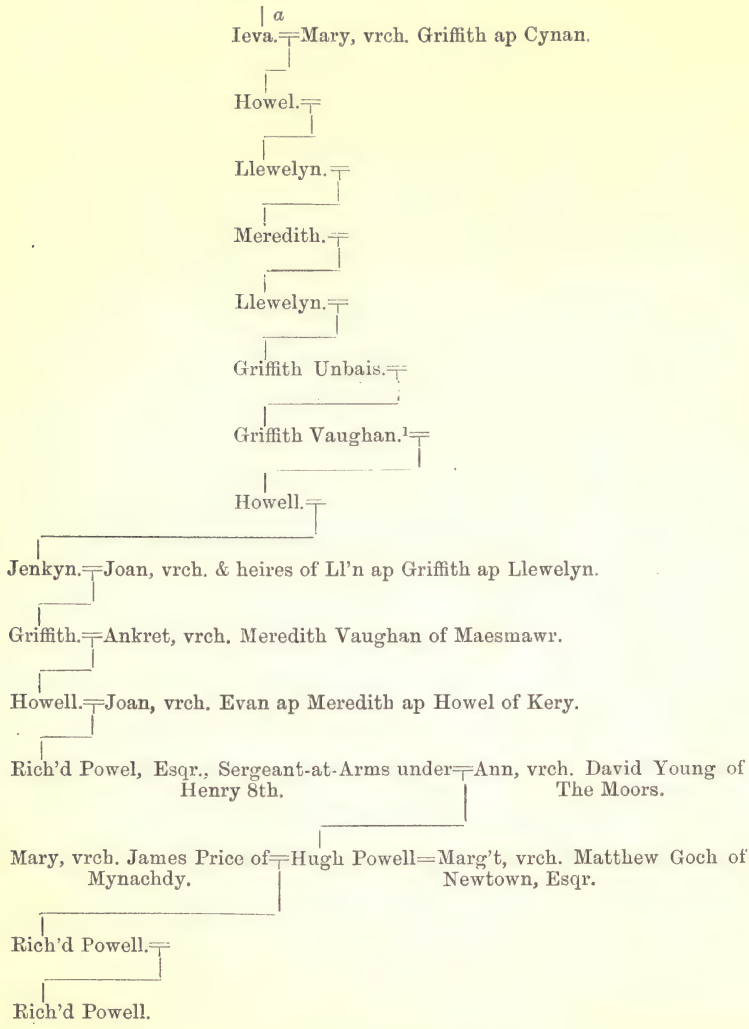
Rich'd Powell ap Hugh Powell ap Rich'd Powell ap Howell ap Griffith ap Jenkyn ap Howell ap Griffith Vaughan ap Griffith Unbais ap Llewelyn ap Meredith ap Llewelyn ap Howell ap Ieva, Lord of Arwystli, ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd. Ethelystan's mother was the heiress of Gronwy ap Tudur Trevor.

Ethelystan Glodryth.=Gwenllian, vrch. Einion ap Owen ap Howell Ddâ.

Cadwgan.[1]=

a

[1] Cadwgan ab Elystan, according to some authorities, married Margaret, daughter of Brochwel ab Aeddan; others state that his wife was Eva, daughter of Gwrgan, and sister to Iestyn, Prince of Glamorgan; and others, that he married Nest, daughter of Trahaern ap Einion.


a
Ieva.=Mary, vrch. Griffith ap Cynan.
Howel.=
Llewelyn.=
Meredith.=
Llewelyn.=
Griffith Unbais.=
Griffith Vaughan.[1]=
Howel.=
Jenkyn.=Joan, vrch. & heires of Ll'n ap Griffith ap Llewelyn.
Griffith.=Ankret, vrch. Meredith Vaughan of Maesmawr.
Howel.=Joan, vrch. Evan ap Meredith ap Howel of Kery.
Rich'd Powel, Esqr., Sergeant-at-Arms under Henry 8th.=Ann, vrch. David Young of The Moors.
Mary, vrch. James Price of Mynachdy.=Hugh Powell=Marg't, vrch. Matthew Goch of Newtown, Esqr.
Rich'd Powell.=
Rich'd Powell.

P. 289

[1] Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd Unbais, was living *temp.* Edward III.

THE GREAT HAIM, IN FORDYN.

Sir Griffith Vaughan,[1] Knt. = Marg't, vrch. Griffith ap Jenkin of Broughton.

Liwsi, vrch. Meredith ap Cadw'n ap Owen. = David Lloyd.[1] = Elen, vrch. Jenkin Kynaston.[2] [2]

Humphrey Lloyd, Esqr., of Llai or Leighton.[3] = Gwenllian, vrch. Thomas Prys of Newtown, Esqr.[4]

Francis Lloyd of Great Haim. = ...[5], vrch. Meredith ap Rees D'd Lloyd.

Humphrey Lloyd of Great Haim, Esqr.[6] =

Charles Lloyd[7] of Great Haim, Esqr.

Sir Griffith Vaughan. =

David Lloyd. = Elen, vrch. Jenkin Kynaston.

Humphrey Lloyd. = Gwenllian, vrch. Thomas Prys of Newton, Esqr.

Oliver Lloyd. = Blaens, Heires of Sir Charles Herbert of Troy, ap Sir W'm ap William, Earle of Pembrook. Blaen's mother was Elizabeth, vrch. S'r Griffith Rees. Elizabeth's mother was Catherin, vrch. Duke of Norfolk.

Charles Lloyd. = ..., vrch. Edward Herbert of Mountgomery.

Brochwel Lloyd. =

Sir Charles Lloyd.

[1] See page 16, for several particulars respecting Sir Gruffydd Vychan.

[2] Jenkin Kynaston was son of Gruffydd Kynaston ap Jenkin Kynaston ap Madoc ap Philip ap Gruffydd ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Knight of Rhodes, ap Ierwerth Goch ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.

[3] Humphrey Lloyd was the first Sheriff for the county of Montgomery, in 1540.

[4] See page 5, and notes thereto.

[5] Her name was Jonet: her mother was Agnes, daughter and heiress of Meredydd ap Adda Moel, Esq.

[6] Humphrey Lloyd married two wives. The first was a daughter of Rhys ap Morris ap Owen ap Ieuan Blaeney, Esq., and by her he had issue Richard Lloyd. The second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Owens, Esq., and by her he had issue Edward, Randle, William, Francis, and Charles.

[7] He married three wives, the first of whom was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of

NANT CRIBBA, AND FORDYN.

Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli, Lord of Guilsfield.

Trahairn.[1]

Howell.[2]

Richard Pursell's children, viz. Nicholas; Roger; George; Marg't, maried Rich'd Poyner; another maried Rich'd Sampson.

Nicholas Pursell, Esqr.'s children, viz. Rich'd Thomas of Vaenor; Randolph of Wern Loyd; Elenor, maried to Rowl'd Pugh of Mathavarn, Esqr.

Ririd.

Griffith.

Llewelyn.

Evan.

Thomas.

P. 290

Richard.—Marg't, Heiress of Thomas Pursel of Onslow.

Thomas Pursell.

Richard Pursell.

Thomas Pursell.

Richard Pursell.

Thomas Pursell.

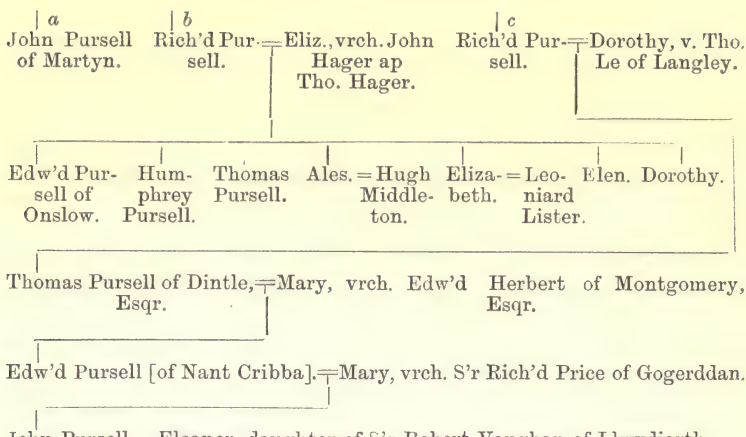
Nicholas Pursell, Esqr.—Ann Biston.

a *b* *c*

Arthur Crowther, by whom he had issue Bennet Lloyd. His second wife was Joyce, daughter of John Pryce, of Newtown, Esq., son of Matthew Goch, brother to Gwenllian, wife of Humphrey Lloyd, above-mentioned. His third wife was Mary, eldest daughter of Oliver Lloyd, of Leighton, Esq.

[1] His wife was Margaret Goch, daughter of Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn.

[2] In the Llwyn Ririd and the Gunley Pedigrees, this Howell is stated to be the son of Ririd ap Trahairn ap Pasgen.



ABER TANAT.

Rees Tanat[1] ap Thomas Tanat ap Rees Tanat ap Thomas Tanat ap Evan Lloyd Vaughan ap Evan Lloyd ap David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Evan Vaughan[2] ap Evan Gethin[3] ap Madock Kyffin[4] ap Madock Goch ap Ieva ap Kyhelyn ap Run ap Einion Evell[5] ap Madock ap Meredith ap Blethyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powis.

Rees Tanad's mother was Marg't, vrch. Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, ap Edward Kynaston ap Humphrey Kynaston.

[1] The direct male line of his family terminated in the death of Owen Tanat, Esq., of Abertanat, who was succeeded by his youngest sister and co-heir, Susanna, wife of Colonel Sidney Godolphin, whose son, Francis, dying without issue, the estates devolved on their daughter and heiress, Mary, who married the Very Rev. Henry Godolphin, Provost of Eton and Dean of St. Paul's; whose daughter and heiress, Mary, married William Owen, Esq., of Porkington, in the county of Salop, and their daughter, Margaret, eventually the heiress of her brother, Robert Godolphin Owen, Esq., married William Ormsby, Esq., M.P. for Sligo; their daughter and heiress, Mary Jane Ormsby, married William Gore, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Ormsby, and was William Ormsby Gore, Esq., of Porkington, M.P. for the county of Salop, the father of the 1st Lord Harlech.

[2] Ieuan Vychan, of Abertanat and Moeliwrch, in Denbighshire, married, first, Tibot, daughter of Einion ap Griffith, of Corsygedol, Merionethshire, descended from Osbwrn Wyddel; and, secondly, Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Ieuan ap Llewelyn Ddu.

[3] Ieuan Gethin resided at Moeliwrch in the fourteenth century. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn ap Rotpert; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

[4] Madoc Kyffin married Tangwystl, daughter of Icuan Voel ap Ierwerth, of Pengelly.

[5] Einion Evell was Lord of Cynllaeth, which became his property in 1160.

Marg't's mother was Marg't, verch. John Vaughan ap Owen ap John ap Howell Vaughan, of Llwydiarth.

Roger Kynaston's mother was Marg't, vrch. Edw'd Lloyd, of Llwynymaen.

The wife of Rys Tanat [the elder] was Mary, vrch. Thomas Williams ap Reynold ap William ap David, of Wollaston. Mary's mother was Blaens, vrch. Rob't Powell, of Park.

Rees Tanat's mother was Catherin, vrch. Matthew Goch ap Thomas ap Rees David Lloyd ap David, of Newtown. Catherin's mother was ....., vrch. Llewelyn Vaughan ap Morgan ap S'r David Gam, of Brecknock, ap Llewelyn ap Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap Einion Sais.

Thomas Tanad's mother was Elizabeth, vrch. Rob't Thornes. Eliz.'s mother was Jane, vrch. S'r Roger Kynaston. Jane's mother was Marg't, vrch. Henry Grey, Earle Tankervill. Marg't's mother was Antigoni, vrch. Humphrey, D. of Gloucest'r. Henry Grey's mother was Jane, vrch. Edw'd Charlton, Baron of Powis.[1]

Evan Lloyd Vaughan's mother was Maud, vrch. D'd Lloyd ap E'n ap Griff ap Evan ap Madock Gwenwys.

Maud's mother was Mawd, vrch. Griffith Hanmer ap Jenkin Hanmer ap S'r David Hanmer, K't.

Mawd's mother was Eliz., vrch. S'r Piers, of Dutton.

Evan Lloyd Sen'r's mother was Catherin, vrch. Meredith ap Evan Meredith ap Howell ap David ap Griffith ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales.

Catherin's mother was Marg't, vrch. Einion ap Ithel, and so to Ririd Vlaidd.

Marg't's mother was Mallt, vrch. Meredith Ddu, of Arwystly.

David Lloyd's mother, of Abertanad, was Gwyryl,[2] vrch. Mad. ap Meredith, and so to Trevor.

Griffith ap Evan Vaughan's mother was Tibod, vrch. Einion ap Griffith, and so to Osborn.

Tibod's mother was Tanglwst, vrch. Rhydderch ap Evan Lloyd, of Glynn Aron.

Evan Vaughan's mother was Arddyn, vrch. Evan ap Madock ap Gwenwys.

Evan Gethin's mother was ....., vrch. Evan Voel.

Madock Kyffin's mother was Leiky, vrch. Howell ap Meredith Vaughan ap Meredith ap Howell ap Meredith ap Blethyn ap Cynvyn.

Madock Goch's mother was Eve, vrch. Ieva ap Adda.

Ieva ap Cyhelyn's mother was Eve, vrch. Gronwy ap Tudur, Lord of Henvache.

Cyhelyn ap Run's[3] mother was ....., vrch. John, Lord Strange.

[1] See "Lords of Powys", at a future page.

[2] She was called Gwyrvyl Hael, or the "Bountiful".

[3] Cyhelyn ap Rhun resided at Lloran, in the parish of Llansilin, which mansion he rebuilt in 1230.

LLWYN RIRID IN FORDYN, alias JONES.

Rich'd Jones ap John ap Oliver ap Rich'd ap John ap Matthew ap David ap Howell ap John Lloyd ap Owen ap David ap Griffith ap Howell ap Ririd ap Trahaern ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli, Lord of Cegidva or Guilsfield, and so to Brochwell.

Rich'd Jones's mother was ..., vrch. and heires to John ap Rees ap Edw'd, of Tregynon, ap John ap Meredith ap Iola ap Gwilim ap Madock Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Meilir Gryg, and so on to Brochwel. Her mother was Elizabeth, vrch. Thomas ap Rees ap Hugh ap Owen ap Evan Blaeney, of Tregynon. Her mother was Catherin, vrch. Rees ap John ap David ap John Goch, and so to Cynvelyn.

P. 291 John ap Rees's mother was Dorothy, vrch. John Clun ap John Clunn ap Howell Clunn ap Meyrick ap Meredith, and so on to Ethelystan.

Rees ap Edward's mother was Mabel, vrch. Griffith ap Rees David Lloyd ap David ap Einion, of Newtown, and so to Ethelystan.

Her mother was Marg't, vrch. David ap Griffith Lloyd, of Maes Mawr.

Edw'd ap John's mother was Myvanwy, vrch. David ap Tudur ap Meredith Ddu, of Gwesdydyd.

John ap Meredith's mother was ....., vrch. John ap Jenkin Vaughan.

Meredith ap Iolo's mother was Ankret, vrch. Ednyved Gam ap Ierw'th Voel ap Ierwerth Vaughan ap Ierwerth Sen'r, and so to Trevor.

John Oliver ap Richard's mother was Elen, vrch. Nicholas Pursel, Esqr.

Oliver ap Richard's mother was Elen, vrch. Evan ap Howel ap Evan Vaughan. Her mother was Marg't, vrch. Maurice ap Hugh ap Watkin, of Gwnle. Her mother was Annes, vrch. John Clibry.

Rich'd ap John's mother was Catherin, vrch. Llewelyn ap Howell ap Evan Vaughan, etc. Her mother, Elen, vrch. Hugh David ap Howell.

John Matthew's Mother was Elen, vrch. Ieuan ap John David.

Matthew ap David's mother was Elen, vrch. Ivor ap Evan ap David. Her mother was Elen, vrch. Thomas Deythwr.

Howel ap John Lloyd's mother was Elen, vrch. S'r William Griffith, Chamberlain of North Wales.

John ap John Lloyd's mother was Jane, daughter to Hugh, Lord of Rossal.

Rich'd Jones, maried Cicily, vrch. John Pitts.

PRYCE OF GWNLE, IN FORDYN OR CHERBURY.

Edward Price[1] son to Rich'd Price son to Richard Pryce ap Rees ap Maurice ap Hugh ap Watkin ap Evan ap Evan ap Ierwerth ap Gronwy, of Mathavarn, ap Einion ap Seisyllt, Lord of Merionyth, etc.

Edward Price's mother was Jane, coheires of Rich'd ap Owen ap John ap Meredith ap Iolo ap Gwilim ap Madock Lloyd, of Tregynon, ap Llewelyn Vaughan: her mother was Ales, vrch. Evan ap Ivor ap Jenkin Vaughan, of Cwm y Ddalfa.

Rich'd ap Owen's mother was Elen, vrch. Maurice ap David ap Maurice ap Madock ap Einion, of Kery, and so to Ethelystan: her mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Maurice Vaughan, of Trev Eglwys.

Maurice David ap Maurice's mother was Mallt, vrch. Mered. Vaughan of Milienyth.

Rich'd Price's mother was Alice, vrch. Thomas Typne.

Rich'd ap Rees' mother was Ales, vrch. John ap Rob't Middleton ap Philip Midleton, of Middleton: her mother was Elizabeth, vrch. Reynold ap S'r Griffith Vaughan, K't: her mother was Joece, vrch. Owen ap Evan Blaeney, of Tregynon.

Rees ap Maurice's mother was Ann, vrch. John Clibry ap Edm'd Lord of Clibry.

Maurice's [ap Hugh] mother was Marg't, vrch. David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Ririd ap Howell ap Trahairn ap Pasgen: her mother was Cicily, vrch. John Rosol ap S'r Phillip Rosol ap S'r Ralph, L'd of Rosol. Her mother was Eleanor, vrch. S'r George Thornes ap S'r W'm ap S'r Philip Thorns.

Hugh ap Watkin's mother was Lleiky, vrch. David ap Owen ap Rees Goch ap Rees, Lord of Marton. Leiky's mother was Angharad, vrch. David Wynne ap David ap Rees Lloyd ap Rees ap Ierwerth, of Coed yr Erfed. Her mother was Myvanwy, vrch. David ap Einion ap Ednyved ap Sulien.

Watkin's mother was Ales, vrch. Griffith ap Meredith ap David ap Kadwaladr ap Ierwerth ap Rees, of Gwnle, ap Rees Vaughan ap Einion ap Gwyn ap Griffith. Ales's mother was Gwenllian Vechan, vrch. Llewelyn ap Griffith, of Mathavarn, Esqr. John Middleton's mother was Annes, vrch. Nicholas Foord: her mother was Cicily, vrch. S'r Nicholas Brwysben.

Evan ap Ierwerth's mother .....

[1] Edward Pryce, with whom the above pedigree commences, married Sinah, daughter and heiress of Evan ap Rhys ap Hugh, of Rhiwhirieth, and had issue, Edmund, who succeeded to the Gunley estate, and whose son, Edward Pryce, and grandson, Richard Pryce, both served the office of Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, the one in 1734, and the latter in 1761. Richard Pryce, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, John Pryce, grandfather of the late Rev. Richard Henry Mostyn Pryce, of Gunley.

LLWYDIARTH, IN POWIS.[1]

John Vaughan, Esqr., son to Owen Vaughan son to John Vaughan son to Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap Griffith ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Celynin ap Ririd ap Cynddelw ap Ierwerth ap Uchdryd ap Aleth, K. of Dyved. John Vaughan's mother was Marg't, daughter and heires to Owen ap Griffith, of Gorddwr, in Milienydd, ap Meredith Vychan ap Meredith ap Howell ap Phillip Dorddu ap Howell ap Madock ap Howell ap Griffith ap Gronwy ap Gwrgeneu ap Hoedliw Goch ap Cadwgan ap Ethelystan Gl. Marg't's mother was Blaens, vrch. Watkin Vaughan ap Thomas ap Roger Vaughan, of Hergest. Owen ap Griffith's mother, ..., vrch. Thomas ap Griffith ap Nicholas.

Owen Vaughan's mother, viz: Elizabeth, vrch. John Grey, L'd of Powis, ap Humphrey Grey, ap Henry Grey, Earle of Tankervile. Eliz :'s mother was Marg't, vrch. Evan Teg, of Myvod.

John Vaughan's mother was Elen, vrch. John ap Meredith, of Ystym Cegid, ap Evan ap Meredith ap Howell ap David ap Griffith ap Cariadock ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. Elen's mother was Gwenhwyvar, vrch. Gronwy ap Evan ap Ieva ap Einion, of Evionydd, and so to Collwyn, etc.

Howell Vaughan's mother was Marg't, vrch. and heires of Evan ap Owen ap Meredith, of Neuadd Wen, in Heiliarth. Marg't's mother was Goleubryd, vrch. Meredith ap Evan Vaughan ap Gr. ap Tudur ap Gronwy ap Einion ap Seissylt, of Mathavarn. Goleubryd's mother was Mallt, vrch. Rees Gethin ap Rees ap Rich'd ap Einion, of Buellt, and so to Ethelystan, etc.

Howell ap Griffith's mother was Mallt, vrch. Howell Sele ap Meyrick Lloyd ay Meyrick Vaughan, of Nane. Mallt's mother was Mabel, vrch. Einion ap Griff. ap Llewelyn ap Cynvrig.

Griffith ap Jenkin's mother was Gwenhwyvar, vrch. Evan Gethin ap Madock ap Griff. Kyffin ap Madoc Goch ap Run ap Einion Evell ap Madock ap Meredith ap Blethyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powis. Gwenhwyvar's mother was Marg't, vrch. Evan ap Griff. ap Evan ap Mad. ap Gwenwys.

Jenkin ap Llewelyn's mother was Leicky, vrch. Ednyved Lloyd,[2] of Maelor.

Llewelyn ap Enion's mother was Gwenllian, vrch. Adam ap Meyrick ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli, Lord of Cegidva. Howell Vaughan's children were John and Humphrey.

John ap Howell Vaughan's son was Owen Vaughan.

Owen Vaughan by his first wife had John; Howell; and Elizabeth

[1] A tabular pedigree of the family is given at a future page.

[2] Ednyved Lloyd was son of Iorwerth Vychan ap Ierwerth ap Awr ap Jefaf ap Niniv ap Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon ap Dingad ap Tudyr Trevor.

who maried William Lloyd ap Elizau, of Rhiwedog, Esq'r. His eldest son by his 2d wife was Rowland Vaughan, of Caergai; the father of John and the grandfather of Rowland Vaughan, of Caergai, Esqr.

Kadwaladr, the 2nd son of Owen Vaughan by his 2d wife, lived at Llanvilling.

Jevan Vaughan; Morgan; Rich'd; William; Edward; and Jane, who maried Oliver ap John, were the younger children of Owen by his 2d wife. Their mother was Marg't, vrch. Thomas ap Rees Wynne.

John Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, Esqr., son of Owen Vaughan, Esqr., and father of the last Owen Vaughan, married Dorothy, vrch. P. 292
Howell Vaughan ap David Lloyd ap David ap Evan Vaughan, of Glann y Llyn Tegid, ap Griffith ap Evan ap Griffith ap Madock ap Ririd Vlaidd. Dorothy's mother was Marg't, vrch. Elise ap Howell ab Rees ap David ap Howell, of Reeg, and so on to Owen Brogentyn.

The children of the last Owen Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, Esq'r, were John Vaughan, who maried Marg't, vrch. Rich'd Herbert, of Mountgomry, Esq'r; and his children were S'r Rob't Vaughan, K't, who maried Catherin, vrch. William Herbert, of Red Castle, L'd of Powis; Roger Vaughan; Edward Vaughan, Esqr.: Dorothy, who maried William Salesbury, of Reeg, Esqr.; and Mary, maried Arthur Pryce, of Vaenor, Esqr. Their mother was Catherin, sole heiress of Maurice ap Rob't ap Maurice, of Llangedwyn, Esqr., ap Evan ap Howell ap Iolyn ap Evan Gethin ap Madock Kyffin ap Madock Goch ap Ieva ap Cyhelyn ap Run ap Einion Evell ap Madock ap Meredith ap Blethyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powis. Katherin's mother was Mary, vrch. Elise Maurice, of Clenene, Esq'r. Her mother was [Jenet,] vrch. S'r James ap Owen, of Pentre Evan, K't. Maurice ap Rob't's mother was Tomasin, vrch. Evan Lloyd Vaughan, of Abertanad, Esqr. Tomasin's mother was Maud, vrch. David Lloyd ap Evan ap Griffith ap Evan ap Madock ap Gwenwys. Evan Lloyd, of Abertanad's mother was Catherin, vrch. Meredith ap Evan ap Matthew ap Howell ap David ap Griffith ap Cariadock ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owen Gwyneth, Prince of North Wales.

THE RED CASTLE, IN POWYS.

Herbert[1] Fitz Roy, son to Henry 1st. = Julian, coheir to S'r Robt. Corbet Lord of Pontsbury.

Herbert, son of Herbert, Lord of the Forest of Dean.[2] = Liwsy, coheir to the Earle of Hereford.

Peter Herbert, L'd of Llan Lowel & Bletsley.[3] = Ales, sole heir to Sir Blethyn Broadspeare, L'd of Llanllywell.

Reynold, Lord of Llanllywell & Bletsley.[4] = Marg't, v. S'r John Welsh, L'd of Llanwern, in Cheapstow.

Adam, L'd of Llanllywell & Bletsley.[5] = Christian, coheir to Gwern Ddu of Gwern Ddu.

Jenkin ap Adam of Wernddu, Esqr. = Gwenllian, v. S'r Aaron ap Bledri, Kt.

Gwilim ap Jenkin of Wernddu, Esqr.[6] = Gwenllian, v. Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap Ier'th, Esqr.

Thomas Gwilim, Esqr.[7] = Mawd, coheir to S'r John Morley, Lord of Raghlan.

a

[1] In the next Pedigree, this Herbert is improperly called *Henry*. He was Chamberlain to Henry I, of whom, it is stated, he was a natural son. See page 196, vol. i, of the Welsh MSS. Society's edition of Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations*, where another link is inserted between him and Herbert, married to Lucy, daughter of the Earl of Hereford, namely, Herbert, married to Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, which link must be an error, as Nest, after having borne one or two sons to Henry I, was married to Gerald de Windsor.

[2] By his marriage with the daughter of Milo Fitz-Walter, Earl of Hereford, he became possessed of the Forest of Dean. He married a second wife, Mawd, by whom he had issue, Matthew.

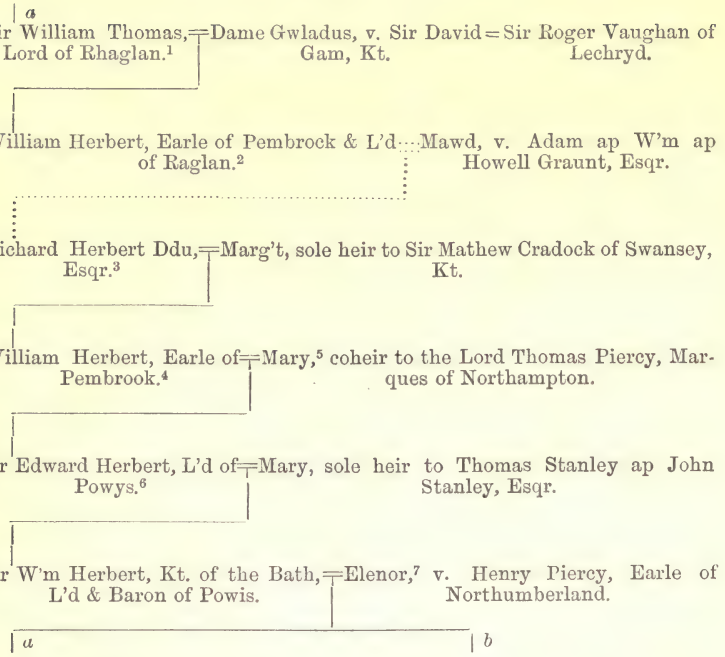
[3] According to Collin's Peerage, this Peter married Alice, daughter of Robert Fitz-Roger; and in page 169, vol. i, of the Welsh MSS. Society's edition, it is stated that he married Alice, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletso, and the match here given is assigned to another Peter Herbert, his grandson. In an old MS. Book of Pedigrees, in the handwriting of Twm Sion Catti, it is stated that Peter married Alice, daughter of Blethyn Broadspear, as above. This MS. also gives the substance of the copy of the Commission, cited in the Notes, at page 197 of vol. i of Welsh MSS. Society's edition.

[4] Reynold was second son to Peter Herbert; but at the death of his elder brother, Herbert, in 1248, he succeeded to the family estates.

[5] Adam Herbert had issue by Christian, daughter of Gwarin Ddu, Lord of Llandilo, two sons, Thomas, the eldest, who succeeded to the Lordship of Llanllowel, and Jenkin, whose descendants are here given.

[6] Gwilym ap Jenkin had issue four sons, Thomas, John, David, and Howel. The descendants of the latter are given in page 196, vol. i, Welsh MSS. Society's edition.

[7] Thomas ap Gwilym had issue, besides Sir William Thomas, Howel, Philip, Ievan, and three daughters.


a
Sir William Thomas, Lord of Rhaglan.[1]
Dame Gwladus, v. Sir David Gam, Kt.
Sir Roger Vaughan of Lechryd.
William Herbert, Earle of Pembrock & L'd of Raglan.[2]
Mawd, v. Adam ap W'm ap Howell Graunt, Esqr.
Richard Herbert Ddu, Esqr.[3]
Marg't, sole heir to Sir Mathew Cradock of Swansey, Kt.
William Herbert, Earle of Pembrook.[4]
Mary,[5] coheir to the Lord Thomas Piercy, Marques of Northampton.
S'r Edward Herbert, L'd of Powys.[6]
Mary, sole heir to Thomas Stanley ap John Stanley, Esqr.
S'r W'm Herbert, Kt. of the Bath, L'd & Baron of Powis.
Elenor,[7] v. Henry Piercy, Earle of Northumberland.
a
b

[1] He was Knighted by Henry V. for his valour in the wars in France. His children were William, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Richard, of Coldbrook; Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Stradling, Knight; and Margaret, married to Sir Henry Wogan, Knight.

[2] William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, married Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux, Knight, and had issue four sons and six daughters. His natural sons were Sir Richard Herbert, of Ewias, and Sir William Herbert, of Troy. He was beheaded at Banbury, in 1469, together with his brother Richard, and several other gentlemen of distinction.

[3] Of Ewias. He was father of four sons and one daughter. His wife had been previously married to John Malefant; and after the decease of Sir Richard, in 1510, she married Sir William Bawdrip. A full pedigree of the descendants of his son, Sir George Herbert, of Swansea, is prefixed to the "Memoirs of Sir Matthew Cradock, Knight, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne, M.A., F.R.S.", etc.

[4] He was the first Earl of Pembroke, by fresh creation; as his uncle had resigned that title to Edward IV, and in lieu thereof was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1479. He died in March, 1569-70, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

[5] In some pedigrees she is called *Ann*, daughter of Thomas, Lord Parr, of Kendall, consequently sister to Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII, and sister to William, Marquess of Northampton. She died in 1551; and the Earl of Pembroke afterwards married Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had no issue.

[6] He was second son of the Earl of Pembroke: his elder brother succeeded to the Earldom. The words "Lord of Powys" must have been added since Lewys Dwnn's time, as his son, Sir William Herbert, K.B., was created Baron Powis, April 2nd, 1622, and died in 1655.

[7] She was third daughter of the Earl of Northumberland. She died in 1651, age 69.

| a
S'r Piercy Herbert, Kt. & Baronet, Lord of Powis.[1] = Eliz., v. S'r William Craven. Kt.

2 | b 1
Sir James Palmer. = The Lady Catherin. = S'r Robert Vaughan of Llwydiarth.

W'm Herbert.[2] — The Lady Talbot.

Herbert Vaughan, Esqr.

P. 293

MOUNTGOMERY, NEUADD DDU, alias BLACK HALL.

William ye Conq'r, King of England. =

Henry 1st, King of England. ....., The Daughter of Earle Goodwine.

Henry[3] Fitz Herbert, Baron of Cornwall. = Julian, coheir of S'r Robert Corbet, L'd of Pontsbury.

Herbert, Lord of the Forest of Dean. = Liwsy, coheires of Milo, Earle of Hereford.

Peter Herbert, 2d son, L'd of Llan Llywel and Bletsley. = Ales, sole heir to Blethyn Broad Spurr, L'd of Llanllywel and Bletsley.

Reynold ap Peter, L'd of Llanllywel and Bletsley. = Marg't, v. Sir John Wells, L'd of Llan Wern, Kt.

Adam ap Reynold, L'd of Llanllywel and Bletsley. = Christian, coheir of Walter Ddu, L'd of Gwern Ddu.

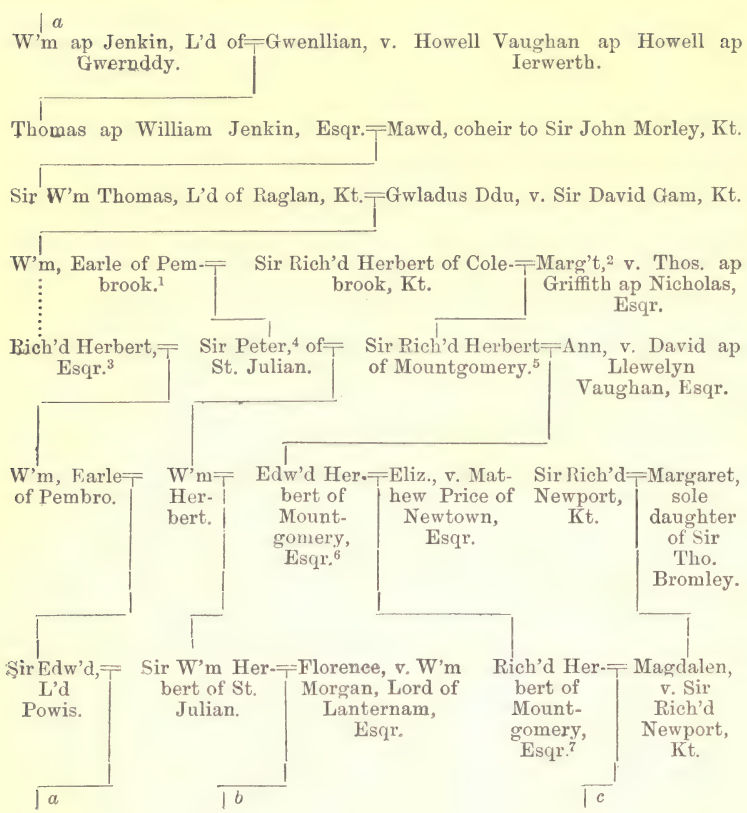
Jenkin ap Adam, 2 son, and L'd of Wernddu. = Gwenllian, v. Sir Aaron ap Rees ap Bledri, Kt.

| a

[1] Sir Percy was created a Baronet in his father's lifetime; upon whose death, in 1655, he succeeded to the Barony of Powys. He died in 1666.

[2] He succeeded his father as Baron of Powis, in 1666, was created Earl of Powis in 1674, created Viscount Montgomery and Marquess of Powis in 1687, outlawed in 1689, and died in 1696.

[3] Quere Herbert Fitz Henry? He is called in the preceding pedigree, Herbert, and also in another pedigree of the Herberts of Neuadd Ddu, at a future page.


a
W'm ap Jenkin, L'd of Gwernddy.
Gwenllian, v. Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap Ierwerth.
Thomas ap William Jenkin, Esqr.
Mawd, coheir to Sir John Morley, Kt.
Sir W'm Thomas, L'd of Raglan, Kt.
Gwladus Ddu, v. Sir David Gam, Kt.
W'm, Earle of Pembrook.[1]
Sir Rich'd Herbert of Colebrook, Kt.
Marg't,[2] v. Thos. ap Griffith ap Nicholas, Esqr.
Rich'd Herbert, Esqr.[3]
Sir Peter,[4] of St. Julian.
Sir Rich'd Herbert of Mountgomery.[5]
Ann, v. David ap Llewelyn Vaughan, Esqr.
W'm, Earle of Pembro.
W'm Herbert.
Edw'd Herbert of Mountgomery, Esqr.[6]
Eliz., v. Matthew Price of Newtown, Esqr.
Sir Rich'd Newport, Kt.
Margaret, sole daughter of Sir Tho. Bromley.
Sir Edw'd, L'd Powis.
Sir W'm Herbert of St. Julian.
Florence, v. W'm Morgan, Lord of Lanternam, Esqr.
Rich'd Herbert of Mountgomery, Esqr.[7]
Magdalen, v. Sir Rich'd Newport, Kt.
a
b
c

[1] He married Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux, Knight, and sister to Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers de Chartley.

[2] After the death of Sir Richard Herbert, his widow, Margaret, married Thomas Herle, Esq., and had issue one son.

[3] For the matches of this Richard Herbert, and his descendants, see the preceding pedigree.

[4] This should be Sir *George*, and not Sir Peter. He had two brothers, Sir Walter Herbert and Philip Herbert.

[5] Sir Richard Herbert had three wives: the first was Margaret, daughter of Gwilym Gwyn ap Rhys ap Philip ap Dafydd, of Llwynhowel, near Llandovery; the second was the above-mentioned Anne, daughter of David ab Ieuan ap Llewelyn Vychan, of Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire.

[6] By his first wife, Elizabeth Price, Edward Herbert had issue three sons and five daughters; and, after her death, he married Joyce, daughter of Ieuan Gwyn ap James, descended from Elystan Glodydd. His eldest son was the above-mentioned Richard: his second was Matthew Herbert, ancestor of the present Earl of Powys; his third son was George; and his fourth son, Charles Herbert, Esq., resided at Aston, in the county of Montgomery.

[7] He was father of seven sons and three daughters. See a future page.

a	*b*	*c*
W'm, L'd Powis.	The Lady Mary Herbert, sole heiress of Mountgomery.[1]	Sir Edward of Mountgomery, Kt., and Baron of Cherbury.
S'r Piercy Herbert.	Richard, 1614. = Lady Mary, v. the Earle of Bridgwater.	

DOL ARTHYN,[2] IN CASTLE CAER EINION'S PARISH.

Gabriel Wynn[3] ap John Wynn ap Owen[4] ap John Wynn[5] ap David ap Meredith[6] ap David Lloyd ap Griffith Vaughan ap Griffith Deuddwr[7] ab Ieuan[8] ab Madock ap Owen[9] ap Meyrick[10] ap Pasgen ap Gwyn[11] ap Griffith ap Beli; L'd of Cegidfa, *alias* Guilsfield.

Gabriel Wynn's mother was Mawd, vrch. Howell Vaug'n, of Coed Talog ap Owen ap John ap Howell Vaug'n ap Howell ap Griffith ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Celynin, of Llwydiarth. Her mother was Lucy, vrch. John Wynn ap Reynold ap S'r Griffith Vaughan. Her mother was Elen, vrch. David Lloyd ap Evan ap Griffith Vaughan ap Evan ap Heylin. Her mother was Mawd, vrch. Griffith ap Evan Blaeney.[12]

[1] By her father's will she was to be dispossessed of the bulk of her property if she married anyone not bearing the surname of Herbert. She accordingly married Edward Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Cherbury, when he was only fifteen years of age, she being at that time twenty-one years old.

[2] King Henry VII is said to have slept one night at the old mansion of Dolarddyn, on his way to Bosworth.

[3] Gabriel Wynn, married Annes, daughter of Edward Pierce, Esq., Barrister at Law.

[4] Owen ap John Wynn married Gwen Lloyd, daughter of Thomas ap Llewelyn, Rector of Castell Caer Einion.

[5] John Wynn's wife was Elen, daughter of Robert ap David, and his mother was Elen, daughter of John Pierce ap Hugh.

[6] Meredydd married Lowry, daughter of Gruffydd Carno.

[7] Gruffydd Deuddwr married Eva, daughter of Llewelyn ap Dafydd Llwch.

[8] Ieuan ap Madock married Jonet, daughter of Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd, of Mathavarn. His mother was Annest, daughter of Adda ap Madoc, of Ceri, paternally descended from Elystan Glodrydd.

[9] Owen ap Meyric married Gwen, daughter of Howell ap Iorwerth ap Meredydd Benwyn.

[10] Meyric ap Pasgen's wife was Gwervil, daughter of Ieuan Goch ap Rees Gwnley, Lord of Morton; his mother was Nest, daughter of Llewelyn Vychan.

[11] Gwyn ap Gruffydd married Annest, daughter of Einion Vychan ap Einion ap Ieva.

[12] See his descent in the Tregynon and Maesmawr Pedigree on a future page.

CYFRONYDD.[1]

William Pryce ap Oliver Pryce ap John ap David ap Rees David Bedo ap David ap Evan ap David ap Meyrick Cwch ap Meyrick Coch ap Ednyved ap David ap Ithel ap Daniel ap Cariadock wndle ap Ierwerth Goch ap Madock ap Meredith ap Blethyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powys.

W'm Price's mother was Jane, vrch. George Juckes: her mother was the daughter of George Kery, of Weston. Oliver Price's mother was Catherin, vrch. David Lloyd ap David ap Meredith, of Cownwy, etc. P. 294

John David ap Rees's mother was Lowry, vrch. John ap Pryce ap Owen Vaughan ap Owen ap Deio ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Celynin, etc. Lowry's mother was Catherin, vrch. Harry Meredith.

Rees's mother was Mallt, vrch. Evan ap Llewelyn ap Evan ap Howell Goch ap Madock ap Griffith ap Howell ap Phillip ap Uchdryd ap Edwin King.

David ap Bedo's mother was Isabel, vrch. David ap Howell ap Evan ap Ierwerth ap Meredith ap Cadwgan ap Einion ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli.

W'm Price's wife was Marg't, vrch. John Bishop ap John Bishop; her mother was ....., vrch. Evan Mathew ap Maurice, of Cwm y Ddalfa. Evan's mother was ....., vrch. Evan ap Ivor ap Jenkin.

LLWYDIARTH IN POWYS, MOUNTGOMERYSHIRE.

Uchdryd ap Aleth, King of Dyvet.=Mared, v. Cadivor Vawr, L'd of Blaen Cych.

Gwrgeney ap Uchdryd.=Ales, v. Gronwy ap Einion ap Llywarch ap Cynhaethwy.

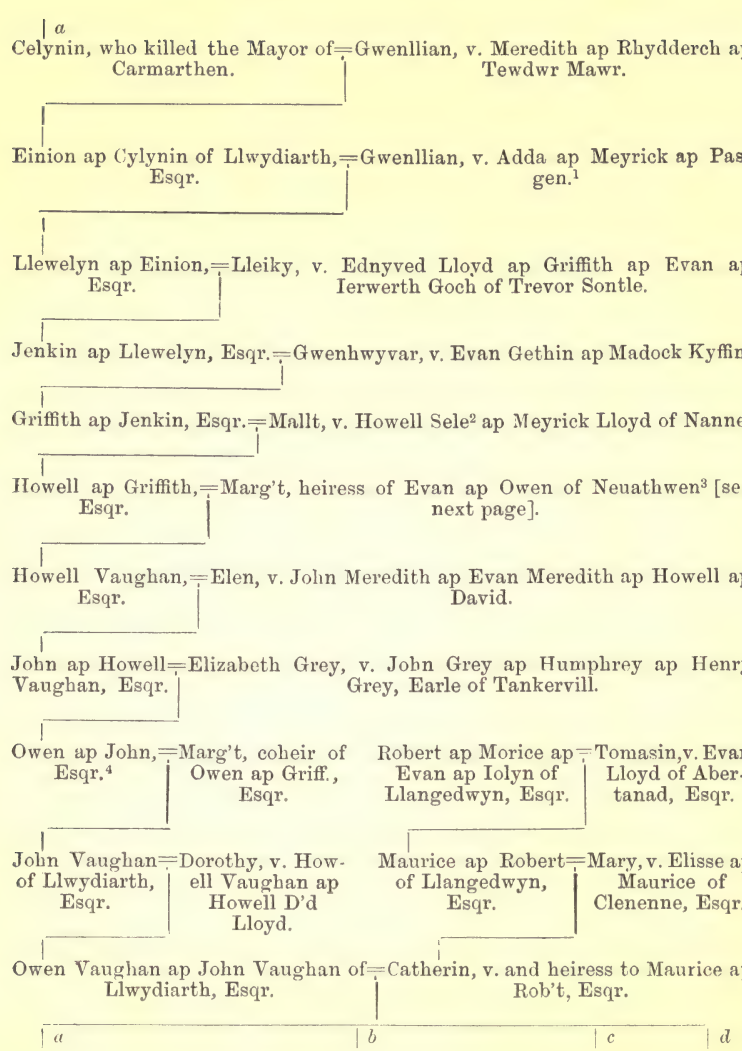
Ierwerth ap Gwrgeney.=Eve, v. S'r Aron ap Rees ap Bledri ap Cadivor Vawr.

Cynddelw ap Ierwerth.=Jane, v. Gorwareth of Kemmes, Esqr.

Ririd ap Cynddelw.=Gwladus, v. Rich'd, Lord of Dinas Certhin.

a

[1] Near Welshpool, formerly the seat of Pryce Jones, Esq., and now of his son, Robert Davies Pryce, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire.


a
Celynin, who killed the Mayor of Carmarthen.
Gwenllian, v. Meredith ap Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr.
Einion ap Cylynin of Llwydiarth, Esqr.
Gwenllian, v. Adda ap Meyrick ap Pasgen.[1]
Llewelyn ap Einion, Esqr.
Lleiky, v. Ednyved Lloyd ap Griffith ap Evan ap Ierwerth Goch of Trevor Sontle.
Jenkin ap Llewelyn, Esqr.
Gwenhwyvar, v. Evan Gethin ap Madock Kyffin.
Griffith ap Jenkin, Esqr.
Mallt, v. Howell Sele[2] ap Meyrick Lloyd of Nanne.
Howell ap Griffith, Esqr.
Marg't, heiress of Evan ap Owen of Neuathwen[3] [see next page].
Howell Vaughan, Esqr.
Elen, v. John Meredith ap Evan Meredith ap Howell ap David.
John ap Howell Vaughan, Esqr.
Elizabeth Grey, v. John Grey ap Humphrey ap Henry Grey, Earle of Tankervill.
Owen ap John, Esqr.[4]
Marg't, coheir of Owen ap Griff., Esqr.
Robert ap Morice ap Evan ap Iolyn of Llangedwyn, Esqr.
Tomasin, v. Evan Lloyd of Abertanad, Esqr.
John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esqr.
Dorothy, v. Howell Vaughan ap Howell D'd Lloyd.
Maurice ap Robert of Llangedwyn, Esqr.
Mary, v. Elisse ap Maurice of Clenenne, Esqr.
Owen Vaughan ap John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esqr.
Catherin, v. and heiress to Maurice ap Rob't, Esqr.
a
b
c
d

[1] Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield and Deuddwr.

[2] Howel Sele was slain by Owain Glyndwr, for having treacherously attempted his life whilst shooting deer at Nannau.

[3] In the parish of Llanervul. Neuaddwen was the seat of Meredydd ap Cynan, brother to Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of Wales; who served the Princes of Powys, and was Lord of Rhiwhirieth, Coedtalog, and Neuaddwen. The estate of Neuaddwen was divided and subdivided, according to the custom of Gavel-kind, until the time of the above Evan ab Owen, the last of the male issue, whose daughter and heiress married successively into the Llwydiarth and Newtown Hall Families.

[4] Owen ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd Vychan, of Lorddwr, Llynwent, in Radnorshire.

a		*b*		*c*	*d*
1606, John Vaughan, Esqr. =	Marg't, v. Rich'd Herbert of Montgomery, Esqr.	Sir Rob't Vaughan, Kt. =	Catherin, v. W'm, L'd Powis.[1]	Charles Vaughan,	Edw'd Vaughan, Esqr.

Herbert.

Einion ap Griffith Dwn, or Dun, ap Einion ap Cadwgan Dwn Vawr ap Griffith Don ap Cadwgan ap Llewelyn ap Ivor ap Llewelyn ap Gwrgan, the Brother of Iestyn.

Meredith ap Einion ap Griffith Donn, Esqr. = Joned, v. Aaron ap Rees ap Bledry ap Cadivor Vawr.

Rickart ap Meredith ap Einion ap Griffith ap Ethelystan. = Tanglwst, v. Meredith ap Einion ab Griffith Dwn, Esqr.

Ankret Hael, v. Rich'd ap Einion, Esqr. = Rees Gethin ap Rees ap Rich'd ap Griffith ap Rich'd, Esqr.

Mallt, v. Rees Gethin ap Rees ap Rich'd, Esqr. = Meredith ap Evan Vaughan ap Griffith ap Tudur, Esqr.

Evan ap Owen ap Meredith of Neuadd-wen, Esqr. = Goleubryd, v. Meredith ap Evan Vaughan, Esqr.

Griffith ap Howell ap David, Esqr. [3rd husband]. =	Marg't, heiress of Evan ap Owen. =	Howell ap Griffith ap Jenkin of Llydiarth [see last page]. =	Rees ap David Lloyd ap David ap Einion, Esqr. [2nd husband].

[1] Sir William Herbert, K.B., Lord Powys (see page 60). The Llwydiarth estates are now the property of Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams Wynn, Baronet, through the marriage of his great-great-grandfather with Anne, daughter and coheiress of Edward Vaughan, of Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn, Esq., the last of the direct male line of this family.

P. 295

MEIVOD AND LLANWNOG.

Jenkin Herbert. Esqr.=Gwenllian, v. S'r Aaron ap Rees ap Bledry, Kt.

Gwilim ap Jenkin, Esqr.=Gwenllian, v. Howell Vaughan.

Thomas ap Gwilim, Esqr.=Mawd, v. and heir to S'r John Morley, Kt.

S'r William Thomas, Kt.=Gwladus Ddu, v. Sir David Gam, Kt.

S'r Rich'd Herbert, Kt.=Marg't v. Thomas ap Griffith ap Nicholas.

S'r Rich'd Herbert[1] of Mountgomeryshire, Kt.=Jane,[2] v. William Rees ap Phillip.

William Herbert of Park, Esqr.=Jane, v. John ap Meredith.

Rich'd Herbert, Esqr.=Elizabeth, v. and coheir to Humphrey ap Jno. ap Evan ap Owen.

Rich'd Herbert,[3] Esqr. =..., v. William Williams of Cochwillan, Esqr.

1711.—THE PEDIGREE OF PUGHE OF MATHAVARN, IN CYVEILOG, TO ADAM.

John Pughe, Esqr., son and heir to William Pughe, Esqr., son and heir to John Pughe, Esqr., son and heir to Rowland Pugh, Esqr., son and heir to Richard Pughe, Esqr., son and heire to Rowland Pughe, Esqr., son and heir to John ap Hugh, Esqr., son and heir to Hugh ap Evan, Esqr., son and heir to Evan ap David Lloyd, the which D'd Lloyd was created Esqr. of the body of Henry the

[1] See page 60, for other particulars respecting the ancestors of Sir Richard Herbert.

[2] In some Pedigrees she is called *Margaret*. She was daughter of Gwilim Gwyn ap Rhys ap Philip, of Llwynhowel, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

[3] He settled at Meivod, Montgomeryshire; his son William Herbert, of Meivod, Esq., was living in 1634.

7'th ;[1] David Lloyd, son and heir to Llewelyn ap Griffith ap Evan Lloyd, Esqr., ap Llewelyn ap Tudur ap Gronwy ap Einion ap Seysyllt, Lord of Merioneth, ap Ednowain ap Eunydd ap Brochwell ap Iswallt ap Idris arw, who had a Cell or an Hermitage, upon the top of Cader Idris, and *per* that means the hill beareth y't name to this day; and Idris was the son of Clydno ap Ynyr farfdrwch ap Gwyddno Garanir ap Cadwaladr ap Merion, of Merioneth, ap Cynedda Wledig ap Edeyrn ap Padarn Beisrydd ap Tegid ap Iago ap Gwyddawg ap Cain ap Gwrgain ap Doli ap Gwrddoli ap Dyfn ap Gwrddyfn ap Anwerydd ap Anwedd ap Diwg ap Brychwyn ap Owen ap y Vallach ap Aphlath ap Beli mawr ap Mynogan ap Capoir ap Pur ap Saul Benisel ap Rhydderch ap Rhidion ap Eidiol ap Arthmael ap Seysyllt ap Owen ap Caphydd ap Bleiddyd ap Meirion ap Grwst ap Clydno ap Clydawg ap Ithel ap Urien ap Andrew ap Ceryn ap Porex ap Coel ap Cadell ap Ceraint ap Elider war ap Morydd ap Dan ap Seysyllt ap Cyhelyn ap Gwgan farfdrwch ap Beli ap Dyfnwal Moelmud ap Dodion[2] ap Denfarch ap Haedd Mawr ap Antonius ap Serriol ap Grwst ap Rhiwallon ap Cynydd or Cynetha ap Henwyn ap Bleiddyd ap Aser ap Cyngen ap Dyfnwal ap Gorbonium ap Camber ap Brutus, the first King y't ever trode on this Island: and Brutus was the son of Silvius ap Ascanius ap Æneas ysgwyddwyn, Prince of Troy, ap Anchises ap Caprus ap Ascaracus ap Troas ap Enricthonius ap Dardan ap Jupiter ap Saturnus ap Creitius ap Silvius ap Brutus ap Ceiprus ap Septem ap Javan ap Japheth ap Noah ap Lamech ap Methusalem ap Enoch ap Jared ap Mahalaleel ap Cainan ap Enos ap Seth ap Adam, the first man that God created.

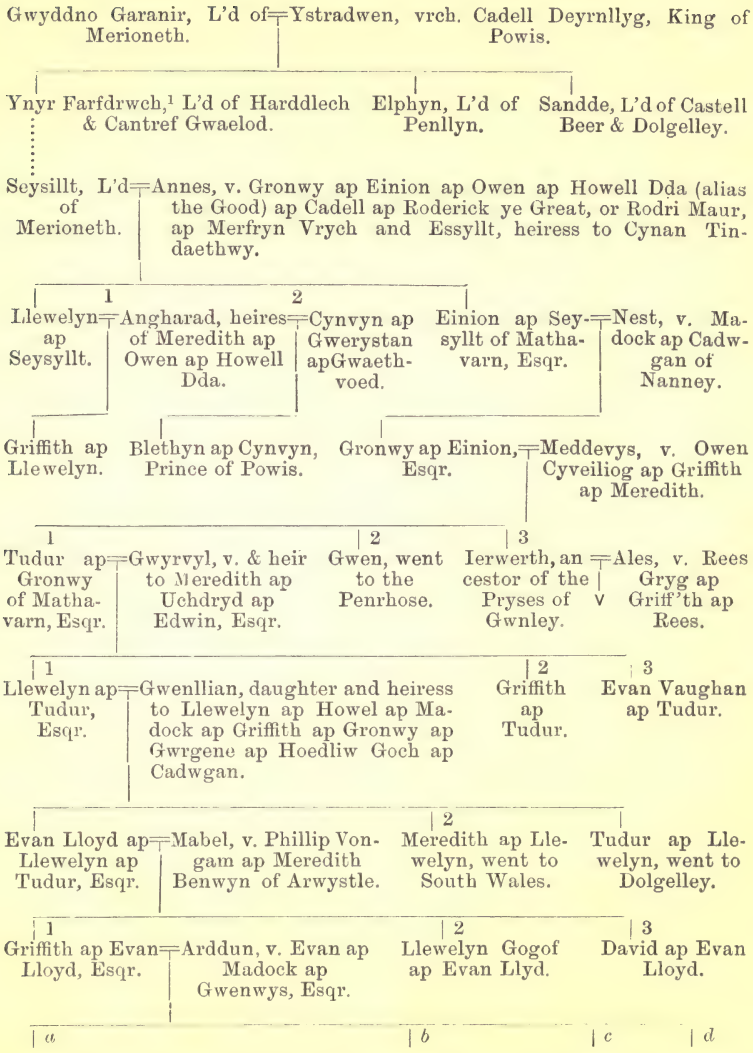
There is some difference betwixt this Pedegree and others in the middle from Dyfnwal Moelmyd to Haedd Mawr; viz. Beli ap Dyfnwal Maelmud ap Clydno ap Enid ap Cerwyd ap Cyrdon ap Dyfnfarch ap Prydain ap Haeddmawr.

John Pugh, Esqr., Barister at Law, and member of Parliament for Mountgomery. He and his father, William Pughe, Esqr., being both now liveing, Anno Domini, 1711. As for the truth of this Pedigree, it is testified *per* several Antiquities.

[1] The story of this David Lloyd ap Llewelyn, being consulted as an oracle by the Earl of Richmond at Mathavarn, whilst on his way to Bosworth, is well known; and the fact of his being subsequently rewarded for the prediction of success, which he wisely hazarded, by the proffered advice of his wife, is in some measure confirmed by the above statement of his being created an Esquire of the body to king Henry VII.

[2] Dodion ap Enyd ap Curwyd ap Cyrdon ap Dynvarch Hên ap Prydain ap Aedd Mawr, in other lists of these fabulous Kings.

NOW THE MATCHES.


Gwyddno Garanir, L'd of Merioneth.
Ystradwen, vrch. Cadell Deyrnllyg, King of Powis.
Ynyr Farfdrwch,[1] L'd of Harddlech & Cantref Gwaelod.
Elphyn, L'd of Penllyn.
Sandde, L'd of Castell Beer & Dolgelley.
Seysillt, L'd of Merioneth.
Annes, v. Gronwy ap Einion ap Owen ap Howell Dda (alias the Good) ap Cadell ap Roderick ye Great, or Rodri Maur, ap Merfryn Vrych and Essyllt, heiress to Cynan Tindaethwy.
1
2
Llewelyn ap Seysyllt.
Angharad, heiress of Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dda.
Cynvyn ap Gwerystan ap Gwaethvoed.
Einion ap Seysyllt of Mathavarn, Esqr.
Nest, v. Madock ap Cadwgan of Nanney.
Griffith ap Llewelyn.
Blethyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powis.
Gronwy ap Einion, Esqr.
Meddevys, v. Owen Cyveiliog ap Griffith ap Meredith.
1
2
3
Tudur ap Gronwy of Mathavarn, Esqr.
Gwyrvyl, v. & heir to Meredith ap Uchdryd ap Edwin, Esqr.
Gwen, went to the Penrhose.
Ierwerth, an ancestor of the Pryses of Gwnley.
Ales, v. Rees Gryg ap Griff'th ap Rees.
1
2
3
Llewelyn ap Tudur, Esqr.
Gwenllian, daughter and heiress to Llewelyn ap Howel ap Madock ap Griffith ap Gronwy ap Gwrgene ap Hoedliw Goch ap Cadwgan.
Griffith ap Tudur.
Evan Vaughan ap Tudur.
P. 296 Evan Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Tudur, Esqr.
Mabel, v. Phillip Vongam ap Meredith Benwyn of Arwystle.
2
Meredith ap Llewelyn, went to South Wales.
Tudur ap Llewelyn, went to Dolgelley.
1
2
3
Griffith ap Evan Lloyd, Esqr.
Arddun, v. Evan ap Madock ap Gwenwys, Esqr.
Llewelyn Gogof ap Evan Llyd.
David ap Evan Lloyd.
a
b
c
d

[1] Many Welsh pedigrees state that Clydno was father, and Ynyr Farfdrwch grandfather of Gwyddno Garanhir, Lord of Cantrev y Gwaelod, in the early part of the sixth century. Several generations are here omitted, between Ynyr and Seysyllt, which may be seen by referring to the former portion of the pedigree.

a | 1 Llewelyn ap Griffith, Esqr. = Goleubryd, heires of Madock ap Gwilym ap Ierwerth ap Alo.[1]

b | 2 Owen Vaughan ap Griffith.

c | 3 Howell ap Griffith.

d | 4 David ap Griffith.

| 1

David Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Griffith of Mathavarn, Esqr. of the body of Henry 7th. = Marg't, v. Gwilym ap Llewelyn Vaughan ap Llewelyn ap Evan Vaughan of Garthfawr, descended from Llowdden.

Evan David Lloyd, Esqr. = Elizabeth, v. Jenkin ap Ierwerth of Ynys-y-maengwyn.[2]

Meredith David Lloyd. = Catherin, v. & coheir Evan ap Griffith ap Jenkin of Llwydiarth.

Llewelyn.

Hugh ap Evan, Esq.[3] = Mary, v. Howell Vaughan[4] ap Howell ap Griffith Jenkyn.

= Maurice ap Owen[5] ap Llewelyn ap Owen, Esqr.

Marg't, v. Evan ap David Lloyd.

= Evan ap David Ceiswyn, Esqr.

Sir Lewis ap Hugh, Vickar of Llanbrynmair; his mother was Gwenhwyvar, v. Llewelyn ap Evan Griffith. Catherin, v. Hugh ap Evan maried Morus ap Evan ap Howell ap David ap Deio of Towyn. Her mother was Jane, v. Griffith ap Rees.

| 1 John ap Hugh, Esqr. = Catherin, v. S'r Rich'd Herbert of Mountgomery.[6]

| 2 Meredith ap Hugh, Esqr.[7]

| 3 Rich'd ap Hugh ap Evan of Rhos y Garreg, Esqr.[8] = Catherin, v. Rees Wynne ap How. ap Rees ap Llewelyn.

| 4 Humphrey ap Hugh, Esqr.

| 5 David Lloyd ap Hugh, Esqr.

Mallt, married John ap David Lloyd, Esqr.

Jane, married Rees ap Evan Lewis.

a | *b* | *c* | *d* |

[1] Descended from Iestyn ap Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan.

[2] Jenkin ap Ierwerth was descended from Osbwrn Wyddel, Lord of Desmond, in Ireland.

[3] See "Llanworing Parish, Mathavarn", at a future page. Besides the children here enumerated, Hugh ap Evan had another daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard Blaeney.

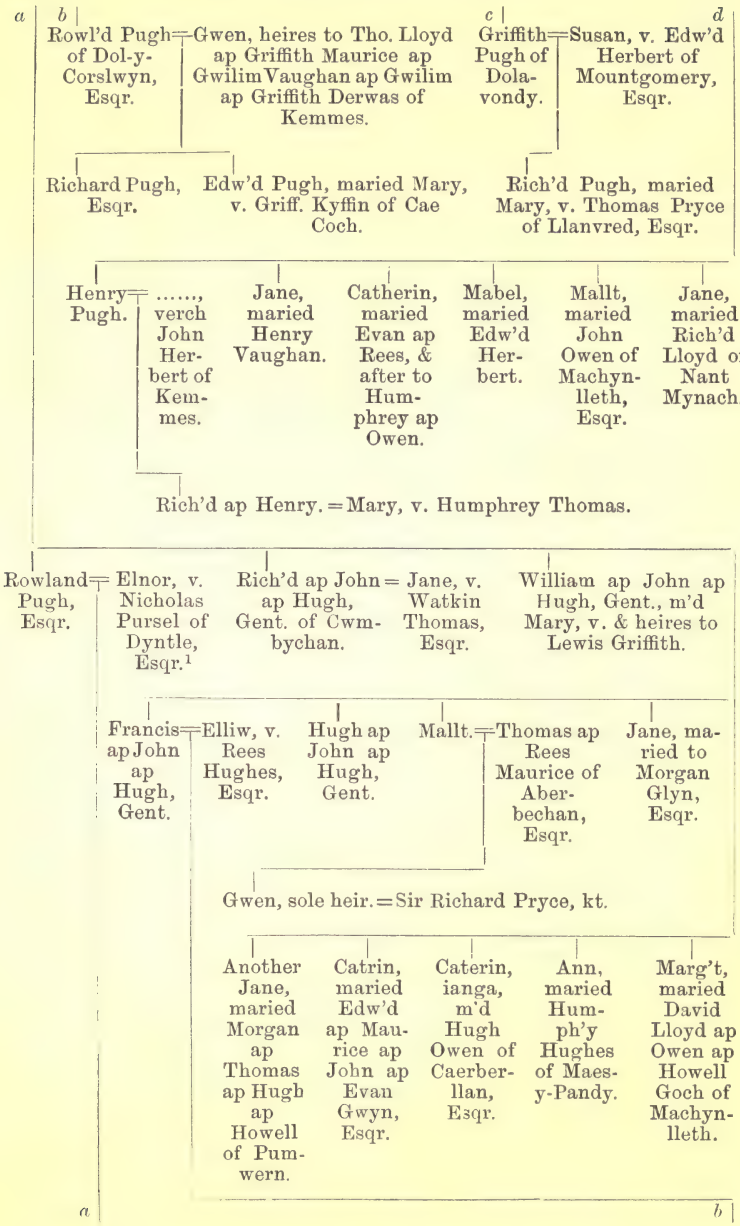
[4] Howel Vychan of Llwydiarth. See page 66.

[5] Maurice ap Owen, of Rhiwsaeson, Esq. He had been previously married.

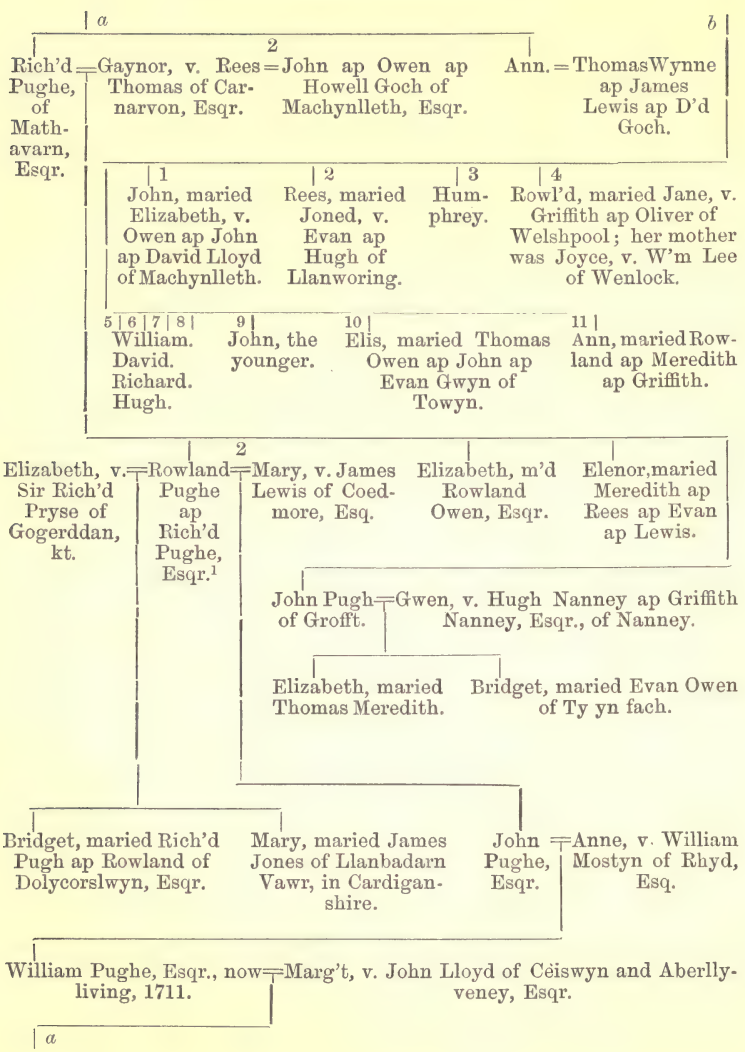
[6] Catherine was one of Sir Richard Herbert's daughters by his last wife.

[7] The daughters of this Meredith ap Hugh ab Evan, and their descendants, are given in page 6.

[8] See "Dol y Corslwyn", page 3, for other particulars of this branch of the family.


a
b
Rowl'd Pugh of Dol-y-Corslwyn, Esqr.
Gwen, heires to Tho. Lloyd ap Griffith Maurice ap Gwilim Vaughan ap Gwilim ap Griffith Derwas of Kemmes.
c
Griffith Pugh of Dola-vondy.
d
Susan, v. Edw'd Herbert of Mountgomery, Esqr.
Richard Pugh, Esqr.
Edw'd Pugh, maried Mary, v. Griff. Kyffin of Cae Coch.
Rich'd Pugh, maried Mary, v. Thomas Pryce of Llanvred, Esqr.
Henry Pugh.
....., verch John Herbert of Kemmes.
Jane, maried Henry Vaughan.
Catherin, maried Evan ap Rees, & after to Humphrey ap Owen.
Mabel, maried Edw'd Herbert.
Mallt, maried John Owen of Machynlleth, Esqr.
Jane, maried Rich'd Lloyd of Nant Mynach.
Rich'd ap Henry. = Mary, v. Humphrey Thomas.
Rowland Pugh, Esqr.
Elnor, v. Nicholas Pursel of Dyntle, Esqr.[1]
Rich'd ap John ap Hugh, Gent. of Cwmbychan.
Jane, v. Watkin Thomas, Esqr.
William ap John ap Hugh, Gent., m'd Mary, v. & heires to Lewis Griffith.
Francis ap John ap Hugh, Gent.
Elliw, v. Rees Hughes, Esqr.
Hugh ap John ap Hugh, Gent.
Mallt.
Thomas ap Rees Maurice of Aberbechan, Esqr.
Jane, maried to Morgan Glyn, Esqr.
Gwen, sole heir. = Sir Richard Pryce, kt.
Another Jane, maried Morgan ap Thomas ap Hugh ap Howell of Pumwern.
Catrin, maried Edw'd ap Maurice ap John ap Evan Gwyn, Esqr.
Caterin, ianga, m'd Hugh Owen of Caerberllan, Esqr.
Ann, maried Humph'y Hughes of Maes-y-Pandy.
Marg't, maried David Lloyd ap Owen ap Howell Goch of Machynlleth.
a
b

[1] For the pedigree of the Purcells, of Dynlle, see page 41.


a
b
Rich'd Pughe, of Mathavarn, Esqr.
2
Gaynor, v. Rees Thomas of Carnarvon, Esqr.
John ap Owen ap Howell Goch of Machynlleth, Esqr.
Ann.
Thomas Wynne ap James Lewis ap D'd Goch.
1 John, maried Elizabeth, v. Owen ap John ap David Lloyd of Machynlleth.
2 Rees, maried Joned, v. Evan ap Hugh of Llanworing.
3 Humphrey.
4 Rowl'd, maried Jane, v. Griffith ap Oliver of Welshpool; her mother was Joyce, v. W'm Lee of Wenlock.
5 6 7 8 William. David. Richard. Hugh.
9 John, the younger.
10 Elis, maried Thomas Owen ap John ap Evan Gwyn of Towyn.
11 Ann, maried Rowland ap Meredith ap Griffith.
2
Elizabeth, v. Sir Rich'd Pryse of Gogerddan, kt.
Rowland Pughe ap Rich'd Pughe, Esqr.[1]
Mary, v. James Lewis of Coedmore, Esq.
Elizabeth, m'd Rowland Owen, Esqr.
Elenor, maried Meredith ap Rees ap Evan ap Lewis.
John Pugh of Grofft.
Gwen, v. Hugh Nanney ap Griffith Nanney, Esqr., of Nanney.
Elizabeth, maried Thomas Meredith.
Bridget, maried Evan Owen of Ty yn fach.
Bridget, maried Rich'd Pugh ap Rowland of Dolycorslwyn, Esqr.
Mary, maried James Jones of Llanbadarn Vawr, in Cardiganshire.
John Pughe, Esqr.
Anne, v. William Mostyn of Rhyd, Esq.
William Pughe, Esqr., now living, 1711.
Marg't, v. John Lloyd of Ceiswyn and Aberllyveney, Esqr.
a

[1] Rowland Pughe, Esq., was living in 1633; only himself and brother John are mentioned in page 5. All the particulars of their matches and descendants have been added since the time of Lewys Dwnn's Visitation, and brought down to the time of John Rhydderch. May it not be inferred that, as the Pughes of Mathavarn were then one of the leading families, and its head the representative of the county at that period, the original MS. of Lewys Dwnn was then in their possession? It is the only pedigree that has had such additions made to it since Lewys Dwnn's original compilation. The Mathavarn estates were sold in 1752 to the ancestor of the present proprietor, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams Wynn, Baronet.

| *a*

John Pughe, Esq., Barister at Law, Member of Parl'nt for Mountgomery, now living, 1711. = Elizabeth, daughter to my Lord Scudamor of Hereford.

P. 297

WELCH POOLE.

Thomas Porter, son and heir to Howell Porter ap Rob't Porter ap Rich'd Porter ap Pierce Porter ap John Porter ap John Porter ap William Westley ap Edward Westley.

John Porter. = Marg't, vrch. John Brayles ap John ap Da'd Brayles.

Pierce Porter. = Joned, vrch. Evan ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Cylynin.

Rich'd Porter. = Dyddgy, vrch. John Bady of Franlo.

Rob't Porter. = Cicily, vrch. Griffith ap Reynold ap S'r Griffith Vaughan; her mother was Joyce, vrch. Owen ab Evan Blaeney; her mother was ....., v' Meredith ap Howell ap Meredith ap Adam ap Madock ap Maelwyn ap Cadwgan, and lineally to Ethelstan.

Howell Porter. = Catherin, vrch. Thomas Evans of Oswestry, and Eastyn, Esqr., ap Evan ap John ap Rich'd ap Madock ap Ierwerth Voel, lineally; her mother was Eleanor, vrch. Edward Loyd of Llwyn y Maen.

Thomas Porter. = Gwen, vrch. Theophilus Lloyd ap Rich'd Lloyd ap Rob't Lloyd ap David Lloyd Vaughan of Havodwen.

Pierce Porter's children were Richard, and Pierce; and the eldest son of the said Pierce was Hugh, which Hugh was beheaded, his other children were John, and Henry, and the which John was Prior of Llanffynhonwen or Cherbury; also a daughter, maried Mathew Goch, another maried to Pierce ap Hugh ap Evan.

Hugh Porter's children, viz. Phillip, and John, and Ann, who maried John ap Evan ap Griffith, of Whitington; and afterwards she maried Howell ap Evan Lloyd. Their mother was Elen, vrch. David Lloyd ap S'r Griff. Vaughan, K't. John Porter's children were 2 daughters, viz. one maried Meredith ap Evan Lloyd, of Arthmael; the other maried Oliver David Lloyd, of the Gaer.

RHIW SAESON, IN THE HUNDRED OF CYVEILIOG.

THE OFFSPRING OF MAURICE AP OWEN.

Ynyr ap Cadvarch,[1] L'd of Maelor, Oswestry, Whittington, Maesbrook, and Melwern. = Rhiengar, only heiress to Lluddocka Vraich Vraisg, King of Glouc. and Earle of Hereford.

Severus ap Cadwr Gwenwynwyn,[2] L'd of Buelt and Radnorshire. = Lleiky, v' Morgan Mynvawr, king of Glanmorgan.[3]

Tudur Trevor, ap Ynyr, king of Glouc. and Earle of Hereford. = Gwladus, v' Howell Dda[4] ap Cadell ap Rodri Mawr.

Ivor ap Severus, L'd of all the Lordships abovesaid. = Isabal,[5] v' Tryffin ap Cadell Deyrnllyg, king of Powis.

Gronwy ap Tudur Trevor, who died before his Father. = Morvyth, v' Llewelyn Aur Dorchog, L'd of Yal.

Cyhelyn ap Ivor, L'd of all the abovesaid Lordships. = Rhiengar, sole heires to Gronwy ap Tudur Trevor.

1

Gwladus, sole heires to Run ap Cynan Veinaid ap Gwaethvod, L'd of Cardigan. = Ethelystan Glodryth, king of Glouc., Earle of Herefford, Baron of Stafford, and L'd of ye above Lordshipps.

2

= Gwenllian, v' Einion ap Owen ap Howell Dda; this was Einion's 2'd wife.

William the Conqueror fell upon this Cadwgan and tooke all the English Country of him.

Cadwgan ap Ethelystan, Lord of Radnor, Buelt, Cery, and Cedewain. = Eve, v' Gwrgan, king of Glamorgan; she was Iestyn's sister.

Idnerth ap Cadwgan, L'd of Radnorshire. = Dyddgu, v' Aaron Poen. ap Payne ap Io: ap Meirchion.

a

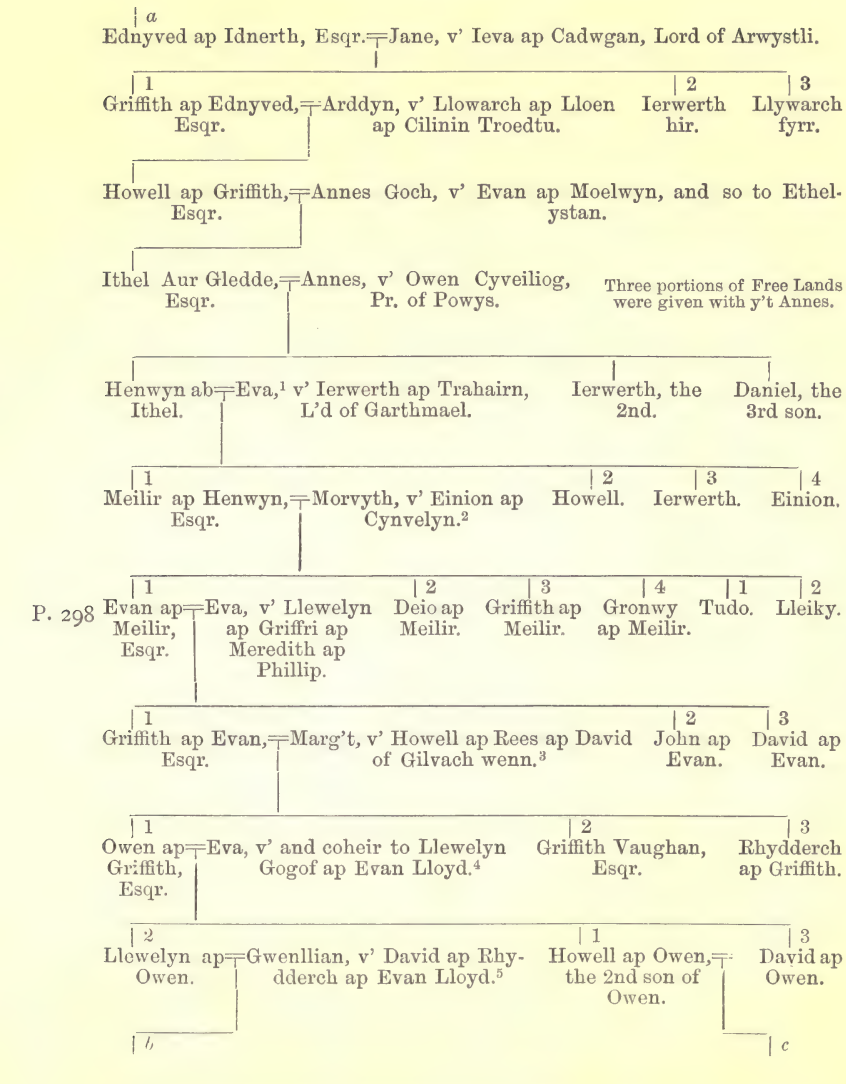
[1] Cadvarch was son of Gwrgenau ap Gwaeddan ap Bywyn ap Iorddwfri ap Groniaron ap Gwyn Fywfrych, ap Cadell Deyrnllyg.

[2] Cadwr or Cadwaladr Gwenwynwyn, was son of Cadvan ab Owen ab Idnerth ab Iorwerth Hirvlawdd ap Tegonwy ap Teon, Bishop of Gloucester, descended from Beli.

[3] Morgan Mwynvawr, or Morgan Hên, was born between the years 872 and 876. He was in power in 893, and died 1001, at the advanced age of 125 years, or according to the Welsh Chronicle 129 years.

[4] Howell Dda, the celebrated Welsh Legislator, died in 948.

[5] As Cadell Deyrnllyg lived in the sixth century, it is evident that several generations are here omitted.


a
Ednyved ap Idnerth, Esqr. = Jane, v' Ieva ap Cadwgan, Lord of Arwystli.
1 Griffith ap Ednyved, Esqr. = Arddyn, v' Llowarch ap Lloen ap Cilinin Troedtu.
2 Ierwerth hir.
3 Llywarch fyrr.
Howell ap Griffith, Esqr. = Annes Goch, v' Evan ap Moelwyn, and so to Ethelystan.
Ithel Aur Gledde, Esqr. = Annes, v' Owen Cyveiliog, Pr. of Powys.
Three portions of Free Lands were given with y't Annes.
Henwyn ab Ithel. = Eva,[1] v' Ierwerth ap Trahairn, L'd of Garthmael.
Ierwerth, the 2nd.
Daniel, the 3rd son.
1 Meilir ap Henwyn, Esqr. = Morvyth, v' Einion ap Cynvelyn.[2]
2 Howell.
3 Ierwerth.
4 Einion.
P. 298
1 Evan ap Meilir, Esqr. = Eva, v' Llewelyn ap Griffri ap Meredith ap Phillip.
2 Deio ap Meilir.
3 Griffith ap Meilir.
4 Gronwy ap Meilir.
1 Tudo.
2 Lleiky.
1 Griffith ap Evan, Esqr. = Marg't, v' Howell ap Rees ap David of Gilvach wenn.[3]
2 John ap Evan.
3 David ap Evan.
1 Owen ap Griffith, Esqr. = Eva, v' and coheir to Llewelyn Gogof ap Evan Lloyd.[4]
2 Griffith Vaughan, Esqr.
3 Rhydderch ap Griffith.
2 Llewelyn ap Owen. = Gwenllian, v' David ap Rhydderch ap Evan Lloyd.[5]
1 Howell ap Owen, the 2nd son of Owen. = 3 David ap Owen.
b
c

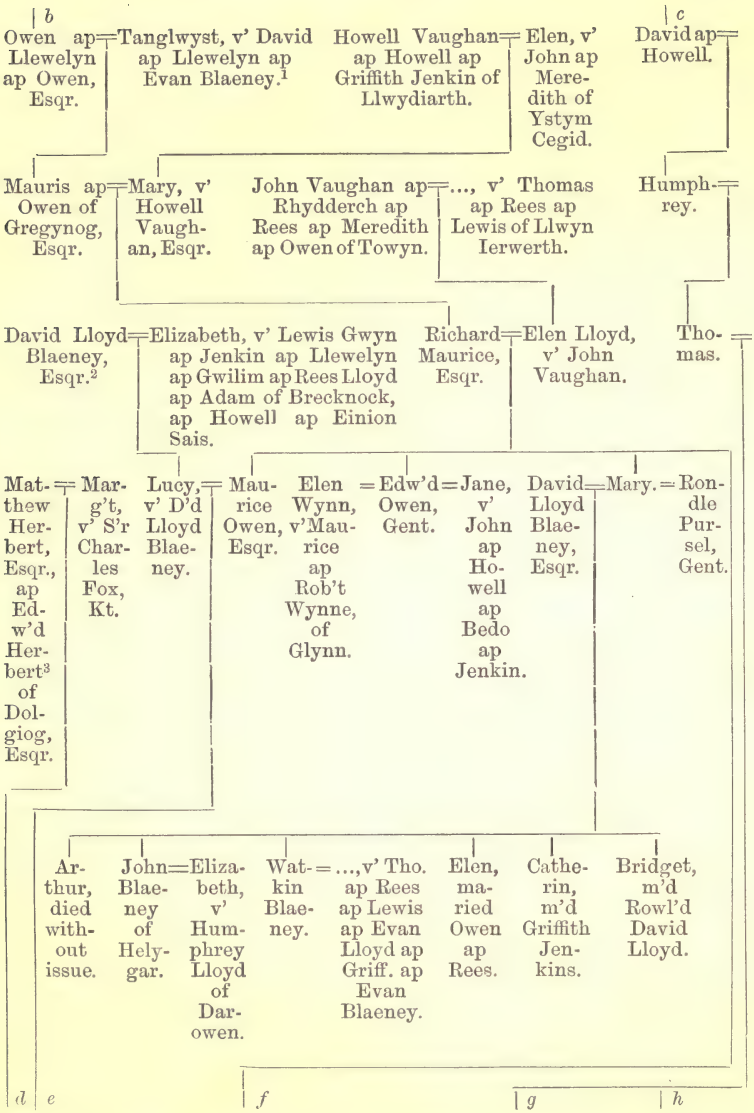
[1] Other authorities state that this Eva was daughter of John ap Iorwerth ab Owen ap Rhodri, descended from Brochwel.

[2] Einion ap Cynvelyn was descended from Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.

[3] David, of Gilvach Wen, in Cardiganshire, was son of Howel Vychan ap Griffith ap Yr Arglwydd Rhys.

[4] Llewelyn Gogof was second son of Evan Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Tudyr, of Mathavarn, see page 69.

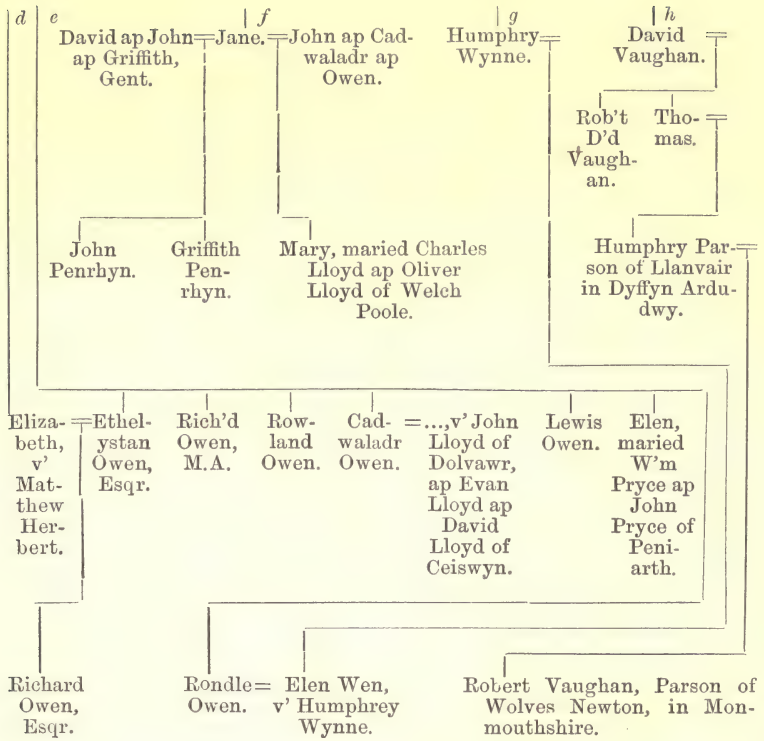
[5] Of Glyn Aeron, in Cardiganshire, lineally descended from Gwaethvoed, Lord of Ceredigion.


b
Owen ap Llewelyn ap Owen, Esqr.
Tanglwyst, v' David ap Llewelyn ap Evan Blaeney.[1]
Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap Griffith Jenkin of Llwydiarth.
Elen, v' John ap Meredith of Ystym Cegid.
c
David ap Howell.
Mauris ap Owen of Gregynog, Esqr.
Mary, v' Howell Vaughan, Esqr.
John Vaughan ap Rhydderch ap Rees ap Meredith ap Owen of Towyn.
..., v' Thomas ap Rees ap Lewis of Llwyn Ierwerth.
Humphrey.
David Lloyd Blaeney, Esqr.[2]
Elizabeth, v' Lewis Gwyn ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn ap Gwilim ap Rees Lloyd ap Adam of Brecknock, ap Howell ap Einion Sais.
Richard Maurice, Esqr.
Elen Lloyd, v' John Vaughan.
Thomas.
Matthew Herbert, Esqr., ap Edw'd Herbert[3] of Dolgiog, Esqr.
Marg't, v' S'r Charles Fox, Kt.
Lucy, v' D'd Lloyd Blaeney.
Maurice Owen, Esqr.
Elen Wynn, v' Maurice ap Rob't Wynne, of Glynn.
Edw'd Owen, Gent.
Jane, v' John ap Howell ap Bedo ap Jenkin.
David Lloyd Blaeney, Esqr.
Mary.
Rondle Pursel, Gent.
Arthur, died without issue.
John Blaeney of Helygar.
Elizabeth, v' Humphrey Lloyd of Darowen.
Watkin Blaeney.
..., v' Tho. ap Rees ap Lewis ap Evan Lloyd ap Griff. ap Evan Blaeney.
Elen, married Owen ap Rees.
Catherin, m'd Griffith Jenkins.
Bridget, m'd Rowl'd David Lloyd.
d
e
f
g
h

[1] Not the same person as Evan Blaeney, Gregynog, see page 37. The father of thi' Evan Blaeney was Phillip ab Ieuan Vychan ab Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowdden ap Iorwerth ab Uchdryd ab Aleth, King of Dyved.

[2] David Lloyd Blaeney, Esq., son of Thos. ap Evan Blaeney. He married a second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Maurice, of Rhiwsaeson, Esq., whose issue are here given.

[3] Edward Herbert, of Montgomery, Esq., son of Sir Richard Herbert, of Montgomery, knight.



LLANDYSSIL.

S'r David Nicholas, vickar of Llandyssul, maried Catherin, the daughter of Maurice ap John ap Rees, of Kery. Their children were Edward, Godfree, Marthin, Elizabeth and Jane.

S'r David's mother was Catherin, vrch. ....., of Beryw.

CEVEN Y BEREN, IN KERY.

Madock ap Einion ap Howell ap Tudur.=Ann, v' Peter Corbett of Lee.[1]

Evan Goch.[2]=Alson, v' Evan, Ysgolhaig.

Madock.=Ann, heires of Ll'n ap Owen.

Evan Goch.=Elen, v' Howell ap Griffith.

Rees.=Elen, v' Howell ap Griffith ap Jenkin of Ednop.

John.=Elen, v' Griffith ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Maurice.

Maurice.=Jane. v' John ap Ieuan Lloyd.

Stephen.=Margaret, v' Hugh Lloyd of Bettws.

Hugh Pryce.=

Maurice Pryce [of Cefn y Beren].

TREGYNNON AND MAESMAWR.

P. 299

Evan Blaeney, Esqr., ap Griffith ap Llewelyn Vaughan ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Llewelyn ap Meilir Gryg ap Griffith ap Ierwerth ap Owen ap Rodri ap Gwaeddan ap Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Cyngen ap Elisse ap Gweliawg ap Beli ap Mael Myngan ap Selyv Sarph Cadau ap Cynan Garwyn ap Brochwel, king of Powis.

[1] Peter, or Piers Corbet, was son of Thomas ap Roger Corbet, of Lee, Esq., second son of Robert Corbet, Lord of Cawrse, ap William Corbet, ap Sir Peter Corbet, Lord of Cawrse.

[2] Besides this Evan Goch, Madock ap Einion had issue, Morris, Einion, Gruffydd, Rhys and Howell, also three daughters, Jonet, Arddun, and Lleiki.

Meilir Gryg, Esqr. = Dyddgu, v' and coheir of Meredith ap Rob't ap Owen Gwynedd, L'd of Kedewen.

Llewelyn ap Meilir. Esqr. = Alswn, v' and coheir of Meredith ap Rob't ap Llowarch, L'd of Kedewen.

Einion ap Llewelyn, Esqr. = Gwenvyr, v' Phillip ap Griffith of Manavon, ap Einion ap Cynvelyn.

Llewelyn ap Einion, Esqr. = Ankret, v' Adam ap Madock ap Idnerth ap Cadwgan ap Elystan of Kery.

Llewelyn Vaughan, Esqr. = Marg't, v' Ynyr Vaughan ap Ynyr ap Meyrick of Nanney.

Griffith ap Llewelyn Vaughan, Esqr. = Elen, v' Ednyved Lloyd ap Griffith ap Evan ap Ierwerth Goch of Maelor, and so to Trevor.

Evan Blaeney ap Griffith, Esqr.[1] = Elen, v' Llewelyn ap David ap Evan Lloyd.

Griffith ap Evan Blaeney, Esqr. = Joned, v' Howell ap Meredith Vaughan.

Mawd, v' Evan Lloyd of Abertanad. = Evan Lloyd ap Griffith, Esqr. = Jane, v' Meredith ap Rees, Esqr., of Kery.

Lowry.

Gwenllian, coheir of Tho. Herle. = Thomas ap Evan Lloyd of Gregynog, Esqr.[2] = Marg't, v' Sir Rich'd Herbert, kt., of Mountgomery. = Hugh ap Jno. ap Evan Goch of Treweithion.[3]

TREGYNNON.

MAESMAWR, IN LLANDINAM, IN ARWYSTLI.

David Lloyd Blaeney, Esqr. = Elizabeth, v' Lewis Gwyn.[4]

Edward Blaeney of Maes Mawr, Esqr. = Elizabeth, v' David Lloyd Jenkin of Berthlwyd, Esqr.

a b c

[1] For the other children of Evan Blaeney, see pages 37 and 39.

[2] Thomas Herle, Esq., and Sir Richard Herbert, of Montgomery, were brothers by their mother's side, who was Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas. The two wives of Thomas ab Ieuan Lloyd were consequently cousins german, half brothers' daughters.

[3] See "Treweithian" at a future page.

[4] Lewis Gwyn, of Bishop's Castle, Esq., descended from Einion Sais; after Elizabeth's death, David Lloyd Blaeney married a second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Maurice, of Rhiw Saeson, Esq., by whom he had five children; see Rhiw Saeson, page 77.

DA
740
M7C6
v.18

Collections historical & archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire and its borders

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY